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# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 597--80th Congress

Chapter 400--2d Session

H. R. 5607

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 597

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949.

Contains appropriations for various international organizations, including Food and Agriculture Organization (1,250,000), Caribbean Commission (\$135,000), Inter-American Coffee Board, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (\$145,397), and UNESCO; funds for U. S. obligations of the International Boundary and Water Commission, U. S. and Mexico; provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the International Boundary Commission, U. S. and Canada; includes \$27,000,000 for international information and educational activities under The Information and Educational Exchange Act, 1948, with an additional contract authorization of \$1,000,000; appropriates \$4,100,000 for cooperation with American Republics, including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries; appropriates \$5,100,000 for current census statistics, including foreign-trade statistics, by the Census Bureau; provides for the Bureau of Standards to test equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; authorizes extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day for employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau; and authorizes the Weather Bureau to furnish food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment to Government employees assigned to Arctic stations.



# INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5607

December 8, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 5607. Justice Department.
December 15, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 5607. Judiciary.
January 13, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5607. Commerce Department.
January 22, 1948	Documents: The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted in the Budget and House Documents 506 and 522.
January 26, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5607. State Department.
February 27, 1948	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5607. House Report 1433. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
March 3, 1948	House debated H. R. 5607.
March 4, 1948	House debate continued.
March 5, 1948	House debated and passed H. R. 5607 with amendments.
March 8, 1948	H. R. 5607 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
	Amendment proposed by Senator Green. Print of the amendment.
March 23, 1948	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5607.
April 23, 1948	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5607 with amendments. Senate Report 1166. Print of the bill as reported.
	Amendment proposed by Senator Ball. Print of the amendment.
April 26, 1948	Senate debated and passed H. R. 5607 as reported. Senate Conferees appointed. H. R. 5607 was printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
May 20, 1948	House Conferees appointed.
May 28, 1948	House received the Conference Report. House Report 2088.
June 1, 1948	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
June 3, 1948	Approved. Public Law 597.









SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1949 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$86,627,228 FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE

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FEBRUARY 3, 1948.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, February 3, 1948:*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$86,627,228 for the Department of State in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1948.*

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the

## 2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

amount of \$86,627,228 for the Department of State in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

On page 830 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "United States participation in international organizations," after line 41 of the paragraph, insert "International Refugee Organization (Public Law 146, 80th Congress), \$70,710,228, of which amount \$70,643,728 shall be available for contribution,"; in line 42, increase the total from "\$23,319,316" to "\$94,029,544"; and in line 50, before the word "and", insert "International Refugee Organization,"

(increase)-- \$70, 710, 228

The above estimate is required to meet the obligations of the United States as a member of the International Refugee Organization for the second financial year of that Organization. The estimate covers the United States share of the expenses of the agency and the expenses of the United States representative and staff at the seat of the Organization.

Determination of the second-year program of the International Refugee Organization and the United States share of the expenses thereof was not completed until after transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1949.

On page 836 of the Budget, columns 1 and 2, delete the language under the head "International information and educational activities," Department of State, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 111 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office purposes; acquisition, production, and free distribution of information materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of information and educational activities outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various

objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$34,378,000, of which not to exceed \$3,470,000 may be transferred to the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," "Printing and binding, Department of State," "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service," and "Printing and binding, Foreign Service," under this title: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests (which may be for one or more years) payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appropriation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes----- (increase)-- \$15,917,000

This supplemental estimate replaces the estimate of \$18,461,000 included in the 1949 Budget transmitted to the Congress on January 6, 1948 under the heading "International Information and Educational Activities." It contemplates an expanded program in the critical field of foreign information activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948).

No supplemental estimate is transmitted at this time for further programs for the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills between the United States and other nations as authorized by the above act. Plans for such programs are now being formulated and it is contemplated that necessary estimates of appropriation will be submitted at a later date.

The 1949 Budget took into account the need for these supplemental appropriations. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 1, 1948  
For actions of February 27, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 37

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed urgent deficiency appropriation bill with new school-lunch item; House received conference report on this bill, providing \$5 million for school-lunch program. Senate recommitted St. Lawrence waterway measure to committee. House agreed to legislative budget resolution. House committee reported State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. Rep. Walter inserted Secy. Anderson's Jefferson-Jackson dinner address. Rep. Gillie inserted USDA report on foot-and-mouth disease research bill. Senate to debate ERP bill this week.

## SENATE

1. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5525 (pp. 1901-3). Agreed to committee amendments, relating to this Department, as follows: Increase of \$15,000, under Insect Investigations, for sawfly investigations. General reduction of \$22,000 in the item for Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insect and Plant Diseases. New item of \$6,000,000 for the School Lunch Program, to provide additional funds for the remainder of the school year (no Budget estimate).

Later in the day the House received the conference report on this bill (pp. 1955-6). The conferees agreed to the Senate amendments mentioned above, except that they reduced the school-lunch item to \$5,000,000. Regarding this item, the statement of the House conferees says: "The \$5,000,000 recommended by the conferees is to assure continuation of the school-lunch program during the remainder of the current school year and is not intended to pay obligations that the States may have incurred during the earlier part of the school year. The payment of such obligations from the additional funds recommended would not accomplish the purpose of the conferees."

2. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. By a 57-30 vote, agreed to a motion by Sen. Smith, N. J., to recommit to the Foreign Relations Committee S. J. Res. 111, to authorize this project (pp. 1881-901, 1903-22).

3. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted the Kiplinger Washington letter explaining the Marshall Plan (pp. 1922-3).



4. ~~REPORTS. Received the 1947 fiscal year annual reports of the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission on land acquisition (p. 1879).~~
5. ~~LOYALTY PROGRAM. Sens. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Connally (Tex.) and others discussed the methods of conducting investigations under the loyalty program and availability of loyalty information in Government agencies to Congressional committees (pp. 1923-33).~~
6. ~~RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 1, (p. 1933). The "Daily Digest" states that the "Senate is scheduled to devote the full week to consideration of S. 2202, European recovery program, with the possibility that a few other bills now on the calendar might be called up in case of a lull in ERP debate." (p. DL71.)~~

HOUSE

7. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill; H.R. 5607 (H.Rept. 1433) (pp. 1938, 1977).

The bill includes appropriations for various international organizations, including \$1,250,000 for the Food and Agriculture organization; provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the U.S.-Canada International Joint Commission; appropriates \$3,900,000 for cooperation with Latin America, including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in Latin America; appropriates \$21,373,000 for carrying out the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946; appropriates \$28,000,000 for the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948; and provides for the Bureau of Standards to test and develop standards for equipment and supplies in connection with Government purchases.

Excerpts from Committee report:

International Organizations. "The committee wishes to express its apprehension in the rapidly increasing number of international organizations of which this Government is a member, both authorized and tentative. While undoubtedly most of them served a useful purpose prior to the inception of the United Nations and the subsidiary organizations of the United Nations, it is questionable whether all serve the purpose for which originally created. In many instances the objectives of these organizations, as given to the committee, definitely overlap the objectives of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. Others appear to have outgrown their usefulness. It is strongly urged therefore, that the department cause to be made a thorough survey of the purposes of these organizations and their accomplishments during the past few years with the view of withdrawing from membership of most of them and incorporating the functions of the others with the United Nations organizations to the greatest extent that may be practicable."

International Information and Educational Activities. "It can be seen that in enacting this legislation it was the clear intent of the Congress that the services and facilities of private agencies should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable. The obvious purpose of this provision is to make this program one of the people of the United States, rather than one of an agency of the Government or a group of individuals within an agency of the Government. Testimony indicated that nothing had been done along this line. Furthermore, although the committee does not wish to dictate to the Department with respect to the types of programs that might be most effective, it is believed that greater emphasis should be given to more immediate objectives and less emphasis on the long-term cultural, scientific, and educational activities. Funds for



considerable expansion of this activity in the American Republics were also requested. This nation has had for years in the South American Republics a number of programs for the betterment of the relations between this country and the other American Republics and for the continued development of hemispheric solidarity. It does not believe that an expansion to the extent contemplated in that area can be fully justified.

Cooperation with the American Republics. "The amount of \$3,900,000, a reduction of \$1,200,000, is recommended. The committee is of the belief that with the expanding program provided <sup>or</sup> under the preceding item, an appropriation in an amount currently provided should be adequate. In this connection, the committee suggests that in view of the great similarity and almost identical purposes of the program just previously discussed and this program further requests for funds for these two items be integrated. They are at the present time under the direction of one office of the Department and appear to be combined from an operational standpoint. The impression received by the committee from information made available to it is that the Government may not in all instances be receiving the full value for funds expended, particularly those expended for grants to private institutions and organizations."

Office of Technical and Scientific Services. "It would appear from the testimony given that the Department is intending to continue the activity for the purpose of analyzing and distributing to the manufacturers of this country data developed and to be developed by the several research organizations of the Federal Government. Furthermore, while the Department is attempting to justify the continuance of this item on the basis of its broad authority to foster and promote foreign and domestic commerce, it is the feeling of the committee that when such broad legislation was enacted many years ago no such activity was contemplated and consequently cannot be considered as authorized at the present time. Information made available to the committee casts very serious doubts on the values to the American business which are claimed for this office. Letters received indicate that the Office of Technical and Scientific Services is performing no function which business cannot do for itself and that the information received from this office is either of little or no value or can be secured from the numerous technical and scientific publications being published privately.

"The committee sees no point to the routine of one Government agency ferreting out, reviewing, revising, and distributing data developed by another Government agency."

Cotton (agriculture) statistics. "The reduction in this item is predicated on the apparent duplication that exists between the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture with respect to statistics on cotton ginning and cotton production. It is believed that considerable economy would result if the collection of these statistics were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. It is realized, of course, that these statistics are necessary."

~~LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Agreed without amendment, 315-36, to S. Con. Res. 42, the Legislative Budget measure (pp. 1939-51). The measure reads as follows: "That it is the judgment of the Congress, based upon presently available information, that revenues during the period of the fiscal year 1949 will approximate \$47,300,000,000 and that expenditures during such fiscal year should not exceed \$37,200,000,000, of which latter amount not more than \$26,600,000,000 would be in consequence of appropriations hereafter made available for obligation in such fiscal year." During the debate, Rep. Brown, Ohio, stated that in his opinion the provision for the Legislative Budget "is not of any great value," and that actions by the Appropriations Committees in reporting the appropriations bills would of themselves fix the ceiling on expenditures (p. 1940).~~

~~Rep. Tabor criticized the Legislative Budget provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act, saying he thought it was a "mistake", but said he thought the resolution "is probably as near the joint judgment of the committee as any-~~



thing we could have" (pp. 1942-3).

Rep. Cannon, Mo., claimed that the figures in the resolution are "no more accurate than a figure grabbed out of a hat by a blind man on a dark night," and said that, while he supported the objective sought in the provision for the Legislative Budget, "the method prescribed is not practical" (pp. 1943-4).

9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH. Rep. Gillie, Ind., called attention to the seriousness of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico and the need for research, and inserted the Department's report to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 2038, to provide for research on this disease (pp. 1974-5).

10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries for a period during which a Federal employee was removed or suspended without pay from civil service, who upon appeal is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustifiable (H. Rept. 1436) (p. 1977).

Received from the Budget Bureau a report of personnel ceilings for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1947. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 1977).

11. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.J. Res. 231, providing for membership of the U.S. in the Caribbean Commission (p. 1952). This measure will now be sent to the President.

12. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed without amendment, 274-53, H.J. Res. 296, to maintain the status quo in respect to certain employment taxes and social-security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social-security coverage. (pp. 1953-74).

13. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Public Lands Committee ordered reported to the full Committee, with amendments, H.R. 4954, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance, under Federal reclamation laws of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. (p. D171).

14. REPORTS. Received from the Federal Security Agency reports on the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Food and Drug Administration for the fiscal year 1947 (p. 1977).

15. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 1 (p. 1977).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

16. WATER POLLUTION. S. 2236, by Sen. Taft, Ohio; to authorize the construction of a water-pollution-control laboratory building at Cincinnati, Ohio. To Public Works Committee. (p. 1880.)

17. FARM BANKRUPTCY. H.R. 5627, by Rep. Douglas, Calif., to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," with respect to farmer-debtor relief. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1978.)

18. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 5613, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to authorize a further preliminary examination and a new survey of the Red River of the North between Minn. and N. Dak. from a point north of East Grand Forks, Minn., and Grand Forks, N. Dak., northward to the boundary line between the U.S. and Canada, for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and soil erosion prevention. To Public Works Committee. (p. 1977.)

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
2d Session } No. 1433

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY  
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1949

FEBRUARY 27, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5607]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1949.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1949 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 815 to 847, inclusive, and House Document No. 522.

Department of Justice: Pages 593 to 612, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 401 to 444, inclusive, and House Document No. 506.

The Judiciary: Pages 31 to 42, inclusive.



The following table shows for each department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, the estimate for the fiscal year 1949, the amount recommended by the committee for 1949, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1949 as compared with the 1948 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1949 estimates.

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1948	Estimates for 1949	Amount recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 estimates
State.....	\$303,798,603	\$214,318,531	\$197,217,463	-\$106,581,140	-\$17,101,068
Justice.....	114,988,230	116,922,000	116,330,700	+1,342,470	-591,300
Commerce.....	193,904,354	236,843,500	171,087,000	-22,817,354	-65,756,500
The judiciary.....	19,418,165	19,753,400	18,785,100	-633,065	-968,300
Total.....	632,109,352	587,837,431	503,420,263	-128,689,089	-84,417,168

In addition to the regular annual appropriations indicated above, there is an estimated \$369,000 for permanent and \$8,235,850 in trust-account appropriations. A detailed tabulation of these appropriations will be found at the end of this report.

#### SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the four agencies of government encompassed therein is \$503,420,263, to which, however, must be added \$75,400,000 in contract authority, or a total in appropriations and contract authority of \$578,820,263. While the indicated reduction in direct appropriations is \$84,417,168, it should be stated that \$49,000,000 of this reduction is offset by the inclusion in the bill of contractual authority in that amount, resulting in an actual cash reduction of \$35,417,168.

In explanation of the appropriations for the Departments of State and Commerce there is brought to light the tremendous increases in the number of high-salaried personnel as compared with the total personnel between the years 1939 and 1948. An especially glaring example is the Department of Commerce and more specifically, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, although it may be said that this applies generally throughout this Department. When, in a given unit of organization of the Government, during a given 8-year period, the total employment increases to 203 percent of the employment at the beginning of the period, but the employment of high-salaried personnel increases to 3,805 percent of such employment at the beginning of the period, something would seem to be definitely wrong with the classification system itself or with the administration thereof. An analysis of the functions of the Department of Commerce during that period indicates no such added responsibility. It should be pointed out that these increases are merely from the classification standpoint and, insofar as salaries are concerned, is in addition to the statutory increases authorized by the Congress. This matter is discussed herein merely for the purpose of calling the situation to the attention of not only the departmental officials concerned but interested committees of the Congress as well.

## TITLE I—STATE DEPARTMENT

Appropriations, fiscal year 1948-----	\$303, 798, 603
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	214, 318, 531
Reduction by the committee-----	17, 101, 068
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	197, 217, 463

It should be pointed out that in addition to the above-recommended appropriation, the bill contains \$26,400,000 in contractual authority for the Philippine rehabilitation program, or a total of \$223,617,463. When there is eliminated from consideration the \$73,723,900 appropriated for the International Refugee Organization and surplus property disposal for the current year, not included in the accompanying bill, the comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$230,074,703.

Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 contemplated a total employment of 22,800, of which number approximately 14,800 were to have been American employees and approximately 8,000 alien employees. Also, it may be stated that of this total of 22,800 employees, approximately 3,800 employees were requested for international information and educational activities.

An analysis of the State Department personnel for the years 1939 and 1948 reveals a disproportionate increase in the total number of personnel in grades CAF-15, CAF-14, P-8 and P-7. Whereas the total personnel of the Department increased from something over 1,000 employees in 1939 to approximately 5,900 in 1948, the increases in the executive-type and high-grade administrative personnel increased from a total of 47 in 1939 to 379 in the fiscal year 1948. These comparisons are made for the Department service only in view of the fact that Foreign Service employees are not paid according to the civil-service classification standards, but are covered by separate legislation. While it is admitted that the complexity of the responsibilities of the Department have increased in the intervening years and that this disproportionate ratio is not as serious as that disclosed in another department included in this bill, it is nevertheless a situation which certainly bears looking into. It may be possible that the present organizational structure of the Department is a factor in some of these high salaries. It has been noted, for example, that there are a number of units in the department, exalted by the term "section," which contain as few as six employees, and in one or two instances, consist of one principal employee and a secretary.

The committee held extensive hearings on the security phase of the Department and the employment of individuals that were considered poor risks from the security angle. Committee investigators disclosed and reproduced from Department files the employment history of 108 former, present, and prospective employees. Files on the prospective employees were active, and the individuals at the time of the investigation, were being considered for employment, even though information of record pointed to their being poor risks. The committee does not feel that the Department has been as diligent as it might have been in the selection of its personnel and has not sufficiently exercised the prerogative given it under the so-called McCarran rider, contained in appropriation acts for this Department for the past several years. This provision is identified as section 104 of the accompanying bill. It would seem to the committee that any doubts in



connection with employment of personnel in the Department of State should be resolved in favor of the United States, and officers or employees who are suspected in the slightest degree should be encouraged to resign.

The committee wishes to express its apprehension in the rapidly increasing number of international organizations of which this Government is a member, both authorized and tentative. While undoubtedly most of them served a useful purpose prior to the inception of the United Nations and the subsidiary organizations of the United Nations, it is questionable whether all serve the purpose for which originally created. In many instances the objectives of these organizations, as given to the committee, definitely overlap the objectives of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. Others appear to have outgrown their usefulness. It is strongly urged therefore, that the department cause to be made a thorough survey of the purposes of these organizations and their accomplishments during the past few years with the view of withdrawing from membership of most of them and incorporating the functions of the others with the United Nations organizations to the greatest extent that may be practicable.

#### DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$33, 732, 250
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	21, 780, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	4, 050, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	17, 730, 000

The fiscal year 1948 total includes two items for activities which have been liquidated, namely, surplus property disposal, which carried an appropriation of \$2,650,000, and North Atlantic Fisheries, for which \$25,000 was appropriated. In addition to these items, there should be deducted from the fiscal year 1948 appropriation the amount of \$8,897,884 carried in salaries and expenses for the information and cultural program, covered by a separate item of appropriation for fiscal year 1949, and the amount of \$400,000 subsequently transferred to salaries and expenses, Foreign Service. This, together with other minor adjustments, results in a net 1948 appropriation, for comparable purposes, of \$21,855,611, rather than the above indicated amount of \$33,732,250.

The appropriation recommended covers three items in the Department Service; that is, salaries and expenses, printing and binding, and collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.

*Salaries and expenses.*—Although the amount of \$30,067,250 was appropriated for the current fiscal year, adjustments between appropriations establish a base for this activity for the fiscal year 1949 of \$21,116,651. The budget request of \$21,168,000, substantially the same as the current appropriation, is approved in the amount of \$17,168,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000. The committee is greatly concerned over the effectiveness of the State Department at the present time, and it does not wish to do anything that would in any degree reduce that effectiveness. However, it is convinced that the tremendous and rapid growth of the Department during the past few years has resulted in great duplication of effort between offices and

divisions and in a diffusion of activities and responsibilities to the extent that very few divisions have a clear-cut definition of their own responsibilities. It is difficult, certainly for this committee, to determine what offices or divisions are responsible for specific functions.

The committee has attempted to secure this answer through a thorough analysis of the functional organizational charts of the Department, but could only arrive at the conclusion that the functional break-down as presented is one of theory rather than practice. Political offices contain economic and commercial units and economic and commercial offices contain political units. In addition, there are established separate offices and divisions covering all activities in the occupied areas. There is also the research and intelligence organization established as a separate entity, but also dealing in political and economic matters. The Office of Special Policy Affairs again deals in all phases of activity of the State Department, although established to serve as a backstop for American delegations to international organizations. Within this structure there has mushroomed a number of purely operating units dealing, among other things, with international aviation, shipping, telecommunications, development of trade, improvement of international labor, social, and health standards, and many other activities. The State Department, itself recognizing the scattering of authority and interest, duplicates by the dozens, and distributes incoming and outgoing messages as "information copies."

A brief but rather comprehensive and thorough study of the organizational structure of the Department of State is contained in a report prepared under the direction of Mr. O. L. Nelson, and submitted to the Department on July 22, 1946. Mr. Nelson indicates in his report that—

Out of many discussions with key personnel and numerous individuals representing a broad cross section of the Department, there comes the inescapable conclusion that there is neither any agreed-upon explanation nor common understanding of how the Department of State actually operates or should operate, even though the formal pattern of organization is prescribed by departmental regulations.

Quoting again from the Nelson report, there appears the following:

This report should be useful and should be circulated generally throughout the Department. Its contents ought to be scrutinized, corrected, and revised to the point where a report can be prepared that will be generally accepted. Not until this is accomplished can there be that efficient functioning and coordination that comes when everyone understands and agrees on how the Department is supposed to function. There can be no effective corrective action until there is general agreement on how the present organization operates and what is wrong with it.

The first indication this committee had that there was such a report in existence was during the latter part of 1947, and when a copy was procured, it was noted that the word "restricted" was stamped 18 times on various pages of this report, despite the recommendation that the report be circulated generally throughout the department. It was not until August 11, 1947, or over a year later, that a copy of this report was formally sent to the office directors.

The organization of the department seems to be set up on a horizontal rather than vertical basis, with a central point of authority for the clearance of official actions. Under the present system, there are few actions that can clear the department without being referred to anywhere from two to six or even more divisions that may have an interest in the particular subject matter. In order to overcome this



cumbersome organization, the department at the time of the hearings had 63 interdepartmental and departmental committees. Of these, 37 are interdepartmental and 26 departmental. While there undoubtedly is justification for the interdepartmental committees, it is doubtful that 37 are needed. The committee sees little or no justification for the departmental committees, if the department were properly organized, although this is denied by a representative of the department.

A recent investigation of this Department by representatives of this committee arrived at substantially the same conclusion as indicated in the Nelson report. The committee investigation report states that—

A more vertical organization would eliminate the necessity for a great many of the supervisory and reviewing officials; would materially reduce the popularly termed "liaison work" and do much to eliminate the endless series of conferences.

This report goes on to state that—

It was observed that as presently organized, the actual working force represents too small a percentage of the individuals working on a given problem. One, or a few individuals, may actually perform the work of preparing the paper which represents the solution to the problem. The number of people who will have to review and ponder over the paper is almost beyond belief.

The result of this excessive review is that the employee does not feel that he is charged with any responsibility. Many employees indicated to the investigative staff that they would be willing to assume more responsibility if they felt there was any degree of finality to their decisions.

The above is only a small portion of the criticism and follows very closely the Nelson report and the previous information of this committee.

The problem of the organization of the State Department is not one for this committee to attempt to solve. Mr. Nelson indicated that it was not one for him to solve after a 6-month study. The only individuals that can solve it are the ones that are in authority in the Department and in daily touch with the problems of the Department. The committee does feel that the present structure is wasteful, costly and inefficient, and has accordingly reduced the funds, not as a form of castigation, but in the strong belief that more effective work would result if the Department were reduced in size, with the overlapping and duplication minimized, and the so-called liaison work and endless conferences substantially curtailed.

The committee wishes to reiterate its previous recommendations, namely, that the Department of State get out of the operating phases of activities for which other agencies of the Government are responsible and concentrate on over-all foreign policy. There is little or no justification, for example, for there being located in the Department an Aviation Division with 30 employees, or a Shipping Division with 21 employees, or a Telecommunication Division with 26 employees. The substantive work in connection with all of these functions is undoubtedly performed in the departments of the Government responsible for these types of activities. While it may be advisable for the department to have two or three experts for the purpose of advising the department as to over-all policy in these activities, the committee can see no justification for this operating personnel. Mr. T. P. Wright, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, indicated to the committee that there is certainly an apparent duplica-



tion so far as the aviation picture is concerned. He stated further that—

I feel that there is too much of a tendency for the State Department to get into the technical field on all of these things. They should be a consultant on the over-all policy with the parts of the Government dealing intimately with the technical matters.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$122, 332, 750
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	100, 242, 615
Reduction by the committee	3, 672, 615
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	96, 570, 000

Adjustments between appropriations establish a base for the seven appropriation items carried under this general head of \$121,097,287. The budget estimates for the ensuing fiscal year contain major reductions in the Foreign Service building fund, salaries and expenses, and emergencies arising in the diplomatic service, which reduced the request to the \$100,242,615 indicated above. The total personnel estimated for the Foreign Service for 1949 is the same as is estimated for the current fiscal year, that is, 11,265. Of this total, 1,565 are chiefs of missions and Foreign Service officers, 3,868 staff employees, 27 consular agents, and 5,805 alien employees.

The Foreign Service of the United States, although established and operated on the basis of a separate law, is considered as a service organization of the Department, and not as being separate and apart from the Department. Effectiveness in the conduct of our foreign affairs would seem to make this relationship mandatory.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The amount of \$42,500,000, a reduction of \$2,165,830 in the budget estimates, is recommended. This reduction is in part related to the reduction made in departmental salaries and expenses and in part on the information of the committee that the Foreign Service organization is in many instances rendering services to private individuals and business organizations which they can do for themselves. Also, it is the thought of the committee that the great number of additional posts proposed for the Far East cannot be established within the time limits indicated, coupled with the greater reductions in personnel and activity that might be effectuated in other parts of the world, particularly the Western Hemisphere.

While the committee is aware of the fact that the Service is in the process of strengthening its administrative procedures in the field, a recent investigation made by a member of the committee's staff indicates that there is still much to be done in this respect, and it is hoped that such efforts will be accelerated during the forthcoming year in order to further extend this long-needed reform.

*Living and quarters allowances.*—The amount of \$7,000,000 is approved for this item, a reduction of \$301,300 in the budget estimates. The committee is still of the opinion that something can and should be done to improve the administration of this item of expense. It feels that the present formula is too detailed to fully and equitably accomplish the purposes for which intended. It has come to the attention of the committee, for example, that employees in some parts of the world can subsist almost entirely on the allowances received from this fund;

whereas in other parts of the world, the allowances, plus their salaries, are barely sufficient. The committee appreciates that this problem is one that might be difficult of solution under present unsettled conditions and extreme currency fluctuations. However, it is hoped that some other method is being worked on not only to simplify the administration of this fund, but to make it more equitable to the employees scattered throughout the world.

*Representation allowances.*—The committee is again recommending, as it did in reporting out the fiscal year 1948 bill, the amount of \$500,000 for this item. Although the current appropriation is \$700,000, the committee does not feel that with the other enhancements which have inured to the benefit of Foreign Service officers through the application of provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, that any more than recommended herein should be expended for this purpose. It is the view of the committee that the reasons for further increases in this fund have diminished considerably since the war period. Attention of the committee has been called to the fact that departmental regulations now require a more strict accounting of expenditures out of this appropriation, and it is hoped that the Department will continue to exercise every care to see to it that this fund is expended judiciously and on a pattern of need rather than on a geographical or individual basis.

*Foreign Service building fund.*—The entire amount of \$35,000,000 for this item is for use in the purchase of foreign currencies acquired as a result of surplus property and lend-lease settlements, which currencies are in turn to be used for acquisition of buildings and sites to house our Foreign Service establishments, both office and residential. This entire amount is not an appropriation in the normal sense in that it is immediately placed in the Treasury of the United States in payment for these foreign currencies. The committee desires to caution the Department, however, that only those properties that can be used by this Government be acquired. The committee expects to receive a complete analysis of this program and its effects on other items of expense at the time it considers the next appropriation bill for the Department.

*Emergencies arising in diplomatic and consular service.*—This appropriation, as the title implies, is used as an emergency fund as well as for the purpose of defraying the cost of repatriating American nationals that are still stranded in many parts of the world. The reduction of \$1,000,000 is made on the premise that repatriation costs should decrease during the fiscal year 1949 to a greater extent than anticipated by the Department.

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$147, 733, 603
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	92, 295, 916
Reduction by the committee.....	9, 378, 453

Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	82, 917, 463
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Under this general head are included items of expense for all activities not directly related to the operation of the Department of State, but which are nonetheless a part of this Nation's over-all foreign policy. The total of appropriations for this category for the current

fiscal year includes the amount of \$71,073,900 for the International Refugee Organization. An amount for this purpose is not included in the accompanying bill, but will be considered in connection with a forthcoming supplemental appropriation bill. The exclusion of this item from the accompanying bill results in a comparable 1948 appropriation of \$76,659,703. On the other hand, there is included under this general head for the first time the item of international information and educational activities for which the amount of \$28,000,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1949. In addition, contract authorizations of \$26,400,000 are included for the Philippine rehabilitation program.

*Participation in international organizations.*—This appropriation carries annual contributions of the United States for (1) United Nations and specialized agencies thereof, (2) inter-American organizations, (3) other international organizations, and (4) payment to the Government of Panama. In addition, this appropriation includes in some instances the cost of maintaining United States delegations at international organizations with especial reference to the United Nations and UNESCO.

The total amount of the budget request, with the exception of a volunteered deduction of \$110,453, is included in the bill. The recommended amount contains \$15,146,032 for the United Nations, of which amount \$13,841,032 is for the United States share of the expenses in the United Nations, and \$1,305,000 is for salaries and expenses of the United States mission to the United Nations. The percentage of the United States share remains at 39.89 percent of the total United Nations budget, which for the fiscal year 1949 (United Nations calendar year 1948) is established at \$34,698,000. Although the United States ratio has been reduced from 49.89 to the present ratio of 39.89, it is the intention of the Department of State and the United States representative to the United Nations to attempt to further reduce this percentage to no more than 33½ percent. While the existing percentages were established on the basis of a developed formula, this Government's contention is that this is out of proportion to the total, and a declaration seeking a reduction in the present ratio has been filed with the United Nations committee having jurisdiction in this matter.

The bill includes \$3,772,775, or the full amount of the budget request, an increase of \$69,390 over the current appropriation for UNESCO. The UNESCO budget for the fiscal year 1949, as adopted at the recent general conference in Mexico City, is \$7,685,637. The United States share of this is 41.88 percent, a reduction from 44.03 percent in effect last year. The general explanation given for the seemingly disproportionate share which the United States must bear in these activities is shortage of dollars throughout all of the world and, in the case of UNESCO, the fact that the membership of this organization is smaller than that of the United Nations.

Funds for the fiscal year 1949 for the following specialized agencies of the United Nations are also included in the bill, as follows: International Civil Aviation Organization, \$680,500, an increase of \$170,500 over the current year; Food and Agriculture Organization, \$1,250,000, the same as the current year; International Labor Organization, \$1,091,739, an increase of \$569,739; and the International Telecommunications Union, \$6,100, substantially the same as the current



year. In connection with this latter organization, however, the budget estimate submitted to the committee contained a total of \$116,553. This amount was reduced at the suggestion of the State Department to \$6,100, pending enactment of legislation, now before the Congress, for the permanent establishment of this organization.

The bill includes \$770,747, an increase of \$30,702 over the current year for 11 Inter-American organizations, as well as the annual payment to the Government of Panama in the amount of \$430,000. Both amounts represent the budget estimates.

*International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.*—The amount of \$2,480,100, a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimates, is included for the three items of appropriation for this activity. This commission was established pursuant to a treaty of 1889 for the purpose of settling differences or questions arising on and related to the water boundary between the two countries. Under later treaties and agreements, however, the Commission was given jurisdiction over all other matters of an engineering nature arising on the boundary line between the two countries. The major item of appropriation recommended is \$1,500,000 for continuation of a number of construction projects previously initiated. The reduction of the committee was effected for the reason that during the current fiscal year, there is available for expenditure the approximate total of \$12,460,000, whereas the actual expenditures through December 31, 1947, totaled something over \$650,000.

*International information and educational activities.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$28,000,000 for this activity for the ensuing fiscal year, a reduction of \$6,378,000 in the budget estimates. Neither in its review of the evidence nor in its determination of the amount to be appropriated, has the committee attempted to inject its own thoughts as to the necessity for, or the value of, this program. The Eightieth Congress determined that this program shall become a part of our foreign policy. This committee now initiates this authorized appropriation, and will continue to appropriate for this activity, so long as it is convinced that the funds are judiciously expended for the purposes for which intended and result in benefits to the taxpayers. Of the amount appropriated, \$25,500,000 is for program expenses, and \$2,500,000 for administrative expenses, which amount is to be transferred to various items of appropriation in the State Department, and represents an added administrative cost for the regular activities of the Department and the Foreign Service. Of the amount indicated for program expenses, \$4,400,000 was originally justified as a necessary capital investment to be used for the construction of relay stations abroad. Information received by the committee indicates this amount to be excessive, and it is accordingly suggested that a review of this estimate be made before obligations are incurred. The reduction of the committee is based on two principal factors; first, it is not convinced that the great increase of funds originally requested can be economically and wisely expended, and secondly, the inability of the Department, as a result of the short period which elapsed between the authorization of the program, January 27, 1948, and the beginning of the fiscal year to fully comply with certain provisions of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, and specifically, section 1005, which is quoted below:

In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of

private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

It can be seen that in enacting this legislation it was the clear intent of the Congress that the services and facilities of private agencies should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable. The obvious purpose of this provision is to make this program one of the people of the United States, rather than one of an agency of the Government or a group of individuals within an agency of the Government. Testimony indicated that nothing had been done along this line. Furthermore, although the committee does not wish to dictate to the Department with respect to the types of programs that might be most effective, it is believed that greater emphasis should be given to more immediate objectives and less emphasis on the long-term cultural, scientific, and educational activities. Funds for considerable expansion of this activity in the American Republics were also requested. This Nation has had for years in the South American Republics a number of programs for the betterment of the relations between this country and the other American Republics and for the continued development of hemispheric solidarity. It does not believe that an expansion to the extent contemplated in that area can be fully justified.

*Cooperation with the American Republics.*—The amount of \$3,900,000, a reduction of \$1,200,000, is recommended. The committee is of the belief that with the expanding program provided for under the preceding item, an appropriation in an amount currently provided should be adequate. In this connection, the committee suggests that in view of the great similarity and almost identical purposes of the program just previously discussed and this program further requests for funds for these two items be integrated. They are at the present time under the direction of one office of the Department and appear to be combined from an operational standpoint. The impression received by the committee from information made available to it is that the Government may not in all instances be receiving the full value for funds expended, particularly those expended for grants to private institutions and organizations.

*Philippine rehabilitation.*—The total amount of the budget estimate, \$21,373,000, is approved. In addition to the appropriation, there is authorized an additional contractual authority in the amount of \$26,400,000, of which \$14,000,000 is for obligation by the Public Roads Administration, and \$12,400,000 for obligation in connection with payments for public property damages.

The rehabilitation work in the Philippines is conducted under title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946. Under sections 302 to 305 of this act, the amount of \$120,000,000 was authorized for the restoration and improvement of roads, ports and harbors, public buildings, and public health services. The Congress has thus far appropriated the total of \$73,286,150 for this purpose. The total of the appropriations and authorizations contained in the accompanying bill for this purpose is \$45,324,000. Accordingly, all except \$1,389,850 will have been appropriated or authorized if the recommendation of the committee is enacted into law.



In addition to the activities under sections 302 to 305, a number of programs aimed at the restoration of the economy of the islands are authorized under sections 306 to 311. These projects include the development and restoration of interisland commerce, interisland air navigation, weather information, fisheries, coast and geodetic surveys, and training. Exclusive of the amount, \$2,449,000 contained in this bill, previous appropriations for these purposes total \$13,131,850. No additional funds are included in the bill for interisland commerce and interisland air navigation. Under the terms of the enabling act, all activities will be terminated at the end of fiscal year 1950.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$114, 988, 230
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	116, 922, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	591, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	116, 330, 700

The Department of Justice is the Federal Government's representative and adviser in legal matters. The duties and functions of the Department are to a large extent determined by statute. It is obligatory upon the Department to furnish such legal advice and opinions to the numerous departments and agencies of Government as may be requested by them.

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for the Department of Justice is \$1,342,470 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948. However, in 1948 there was available an additional \$6,825,000 to the Department from the Atomic Energy Commission for investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The funds for such investigations for the fiscal year 1949 are contained in this bill. Thus, there is an actual reduction of \$5,482,530 in the funds of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1949 as compared with 1948.

The estimated positions in the Department of Justice for 1948 are 27,111; and for 1949 there are 25,017 positions requested, or a reduction of 2,094. Nearly all of this reduction is accounted for by the fact that over 1,800 fewer positions have been requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

No reduction in the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been made by the committee. In the Antitrust Division, the committee not only allowed the amount requested in the budget, but allowed an additional \$161,700, thus restoring the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget. The decrease in appropriations for the Department recommended by the committee will have the effect of reducing the number of positions in the Department in the fiscal year 1949 to a total of approximately 24,880.

The personnel figures of the Department of Justice do not include the personnel of the Office of Alien Property, which was transferred to the Department in 1946, inasmuch as the funds for the Office of Alien Property are obtained from the money or other property vested in the Attorney General in accordance with the requirements of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.

The action of the committee with respect to each of the major divisions of the Department is explained herewith.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$23, 109, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	24, 132, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	246, 300
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	23, 885, 700

*Administrative Division.*—The amount of the budget estimate, \$1,250,000, is reduced by \$100,000. However, the committee is offsetting this reduction by \$50,000 by directing that a transfer in this amount be made from the Office of Alien Property to the Administrative Division for services rendered the Office of Alien Property. Prior to the time Alien Property became a part of the Department of Justice, all administrative costs were borne out of earnings of the Alien Property Custodian. The committee feels that such centralized services as the Department of Justice may perform for this Office henceforth should be reimbursed out of earnings of this Office. Language is included in the appropriation item for the Office of Alien Property to permit this transfer. The committee's attention has been called to several types of statistical records presently maintained by the Administrative Division of the Department which appeared to serve no useful purpose, and it is suggested that this Division make inquiry as to the purposes and end results of some of these statistics with the view of retaining only those which are essential to its operations. It is recommended that the Office of the Chief Clerk and the Planning Unit be abolished.

*Claims Division.*—The amount of \$1,550,000, an increase of \$50,000 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$50,000 in the budget estimates, is recommended for this Division. The increase allowed is for the expected increase in tort claims work. The reduction of \$50,000 effected by the committee is based on the fact that other work of the Division has more or less leveled off, and the number of renegotiation cases are expected, according to the Department's testimony, to show a decrease in the ensuing year. The further fact that most of the work connected with tort cases is performed in the offices of the district attorneys in the field rather than in the Division in Washington convinced the committee that the increase of \$50,000 granted should prove adequate. The committee also observed the fact that of a total of 303 full-time positions authorized for the current fiscal year, only 287 were filled as of October 31, 1947. While it is realized that the work of this Division is somewhat compartmentalized, this number of vacancies would seem to indicate that the Division is not utilizing its manpower to the fullest extent possible by transferring employees between the various sections as the work load justifies such realignment.

*Antitrust Division.*—For this Division the bill includes the amount of \$3,411,700, an increase of \$1,011,700 over the current appropriation and an increase of \$161,700 in the budget estimates. The appropriation of \$2,400,000, available in the current fiscal year, includes the amount of \$250,000 for railroad reparations cases, whereas the amount recommended for 1949 includes only \$125,000 for this work, the net result being that the Division is allowed an increase for its regular activities of \$1,136,700 rather than the apparent increase of \$1,011,700 shown. The committee heard with some concern during the hearings



for this Division a statement to the effect that concentration of economic power in American industry is at the highest point since the passage of the Sherman Act. Appropriations made by the Congress for this activity have in the past very closely followed the estimates presented by the Department and, at least during one recent preceding year, exceeded the estimates presented, which would seem to indicate that the committee has been rather consistent in its position of giving support to the Department in its effort to protect the free economy of this Nation through proper enforcement of the antitrust laws.

In overruling the Bureau of the Budget and including in the bill the full amount originally requested by the Department, the committee took full cognizance not only of the testimony hereinbefore referred to but also of the recommendation of the President in his State of the Union Message to a joint session of the Congress on January 7 last, wherein he stated that "the appropriation of sufficient funds to permit the proper enforcement of antitrust laws is essential." The committee also feels that the Antitrust Division should do everything within its power to strengthen its position in antitrust litigation and to decrease the great number of consent decrees. If additional legislation is needed, it should be suggested to the Congress, although in answer to a query along this line during the hearings, it was stated by Mr. John F. Sonnett, Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust activities, that he did not think that the problem, the broad problem, was one of additional legislation at this time. Whatever the problem may be, it should be solved. This Nation must free itself of monopolies, and it is up to the responsible department of government to see to it that interests of the majority are protected. In granting the original request of the Department, the committee expects a more than normal expansion and acceleration of antitrust activities, particularly as they refer to food, clothing, and shelter.

The recently enacted Public Law 395 provides, among other things, for the priority allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities which basically affect the cost of living or industrial production and authorizes a plan of voluntary agreements on the part of industry and business to carry out the purpose of the act. It is believed that some additional responsibility will be placed on this Division in the form of passing on the legality of these agreements.

*Lands Division.*—The amount of \$2,350,000, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended. The committee appreciates the fact that the Lands Division is primarily a service organization and must handle that quantity of work entailed in clearing and acquiring title to property that is received from other agencies of the Government. While agencies of the Government are still continuing to purchase land in considerable quantities, not only has the rate of acquisitions declined, but also the urgency under which those acquisitions had to be made no longer exists. The committee is informed that a very great number of acquisitions now pending will be declared surplus by the Government as soon as title is acquired. Furthermore, it is not believed that postwar activity in this Division is in any way comparable to the wartime activity, at which time a great volume of work was thrown on the Division to be handled by a rapidly expanding and untrained personnel. The committee has reason to believe that the appropriation recommended with the further streamlining of



activities in this Division will be adequate to carry on the acquisitions at a normal and not unreasonable rate. In making this reduction the committee also had in mind the dispatch with which the Federal United States courts could dispose of the cases brought up for trial.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$42, 500, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	43, 900, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	43, 900, 000

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$43,900,000, is approved for this Bureau. Testimony disclosed that the trend of crime in this country is on the increase, but more important still are the unsettled conditions throughout the world, making it mandatory for all concerned to take every precaution possible in the safeguarding of the security of this Nation. In order that the 1949 recommendation may be viewed on a basis comparable with the current fiscal year, it should be stated that the Bureau has available during the current fiscal year \$35,000,000 for the regular work, \$7,500,000 for the loyalty program, and \$6,825,000 for atomic energy investigations, making a total of \$49,325,000. The amount recommended for 1949 includes the amount of approximately \$5,276,000 for atomic energy investigations and \$3,106,000 for loyalty investigations, the net effect of this comparison being an increase of approximately \$518,000 for the regular work of the Bureau for fiscal year 1949.

It is reported that general crime conditions continued high during calendar year 1947, showing increases in many categories over 1946. In addition investigations of violations of Federal statutes not generally classified as crimes of violence reflected substantial increases in 1947 over 1946, particularly in alleged violations of antitrust laws. It was testified that as of November 1, 1947, the Bureau had over 56,000 investigative matters pending, of which approximately 36 percent were in a delinquent status. While the work in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission is decreasing, it is anticipated that during 1949 there would be approximately 91,000 name and fingerprint checks, approximately 49,000 character investigations, and 1,200 criminal investigations.

The loyalty program is in the initial stages as yet, but the Bureau expects to handle approximately 1,800,000 name and fingerprint checks and approximately 38,000 investigations during the current year and estimates approximately 700,000 name and fingerprint checks and 17,000 field investigations during the fiscal year 1949. The committee has noted that during the past several years many and varied responsibilities have been placed on the Bureau primarily because of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the world. Some of these have been direct added responsibilities and some indirect responsibilities. It should be observed that since the date of the hearings on the 1948 appropriation, five laws were passed giving this Bureau added responsibility, all of which provide for the utilization of the personnel and facilities of this Bureau to a greater or lesser degree.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$27, 000, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	27, 125, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	225, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	26, 900, 000

In arriving at a base for 1949, the Service deducted from the 1948 appropriation amounts no longer needed as a result of completion of programs and other savings anticipated for next year by the return of the central office to Washington. The total of actual nonrecurring items appropriated for during the current fiscal year and not required in 1949 is approximately \$840,000, establishing a comparative appropriation of about \$26,160,000 for the current year. The recommendation for fiscal year 1949 is \$26,900,000. Considerable testimony was had on the effectiveness of the border patrol and the effect on this organization of the reduction made by the committee and the Congress in the estimates for the current fiscal year. A reading of the hearings on this item will disclose that the amount of money allowed for the border patrol had little or no effect on this activity from an operational standpoint; furthermore, of the 6,839 positions authorized for the current fiscal year, 6,485 were filled as of October 31, 1947, leaving a total of 354 vacancies. It would appear to the committee, therefore, that such ineffectiveness as may prevail in the controlling of our borders and in generally performing immigration and naturalization work is principally due to inability to recruit personnel and not to appropriations available.

The committee intends that the increase of approximately \$740,000 allowed over the figure for comparable activities for the current year, be used to strengthen the border patrol and the investigative activities in connection with previously registered aliens and aliens who entered illegally, which increase, when added to a full complement of currently authorized personnel, should prove adequate for more effective service.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$22, 378, 730
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	21, 765, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	120, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	21, 645, 000

The cost of the activities of the prison system is defrayed out of five separate appropriations. Requirements of the Federal prison system are for the most part based on the expected prison population in the 26 Federal penal and correctional institutions. The daily average population in these institutions has decreased from 18,698 in 1946 to 17,856 in the fiscal year 1947. The fiscal year 1948 estimate was based on a daily average population of 18,500 and the fiscal year 1949 estimate is based on a population of 17,500. However, the decrease in population is somewhat offset by the increased costs necessary to maintain prisoners and to operate the institutions. All items of expense, including both administrative costs and the support of inmates, have increased steadily during the past few years. Also, the cost of

overtime has proved particularly burdensome because, although the prison system is, as are other agencies of the Government, on a 40-hour week, prisoners in these institutions must be guarded 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, necessitating either payment of overtime or the employment of additional personnel.

The entire amount, \$1,497,000, for medical and hospital service, penal institutions, is approved. It is the thought of the committee that the supplying of medical service to inmates of our Federal institutions is properly a responsibility of the Public Health Service. While estimates for this service have been included in the Department of Justice appropriations for some years past, the committee is of the opinion that the validity of these estimates should initially be passed upon by those who are in daily touch with this type of activity and in a better position to evaluate its needs. The committee does not feel that officials of the Department of Justice are so equipped. Accordingly, it is suggested that consideration be given to transferring the appropriation for this activity to the Public Health Service.

The reduction of \$50,000 in the item, "Support of Federal prisoners" was made on the information of the committee that new rules of criminal procedure afforded Federal prisoners speedier trials and that the average number of jail days per prisoner in local jails has been steadily decreasing.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Authorization, fiscal year 1948-----	\$3, 700, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	4, 400, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	300, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	4, 100, 000

Funds necessary to defray the administrative costs of this office are derived from operations; namely, the sale and liquidation of acquired property, and are not appropriations out of the United States Treasury. While the committee is aware of the time element involved in vesting alien properties, it is not convinced that an increase of \$700,000 for administrative expenses could be efficiently and effectively utilized and, accordingly, is allowing an increase of \$400,000 over the current year's appropriation. While, as has been stated, this is not a direct appropriation out of the Treasury, the committee wishes to reiterate its statement in reporting out the fiscal year 1948 bill, namely, that every effort be made to conduct this organization as economically as possible since in effect the Government as a trustee has the responsibility of conserving the assets derived from the vestings for the rightful owners. In this connection it may be stated that information brought to the attention of the committee indicates exceedingly poor administration of this activity. It is suggested that the Attorney General take immediate steps to survey the Office of Alien Property both from an administrative and operational standpoint and have the resulting information available for the consideration of this committee during hearings on the bill for fiscal year 1950. For the information of the House, it may be stated that the total income and proceeds of liquidation and sale of vested property through June 30, 1947, totals something over \$128,000,000. It was testified that the eventual total should be in the neighborhood of \$466,000,000.



## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948 .....	\$193, 904, 354
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949 .....	236, 843, 500
Reduction by the committee .....	65, 756, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949 .....	171, 087, 000

The reduction of \$65,756,500 indicated in the above tabulation is offset by \$49,000,000 in the form of authorizations to the Department to enter into contracts and incur obligations in that amount. All of this contractual authority is included in appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, \$37,000,000 being for the Federal-aid-airport program and \$12,000,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities.

This Department, as other departments of the Federal Government, has expanded tremendously since the fiscal year 1939, during which year there was an average employment of 9,540. The current fiscal year 1948 appropriations provide for a total average employment of almost 34,000 employees.

It is appreciated that the major factor in this tremendous growth is the expanding aviation industry in this country and the Federal participation therein. However, other activities have also expanded as a result of responsibilities imposed on the Department either through added legislation or as a result of the generally expanding economy of this Nation. It is the feeling of the committee that because of this last-mentioned factor and the Department's close relationship to the industrial economy of this country, serious thought might be given to a complete review of all enabling legislation under which the several bureaus of the Department operate. It is true that some revision recently has been made of legislation governing the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau. However, many other activities of the Department, particularly those pertaining to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Standards, should be restudied with a view to clarifying and codifying the numerous statutes under which they are operating at the present time.

The committee was very happy to learn of the serious attempts being made by the Department of Commerce to clarify its relationships with the Department of State with respect to their participation in the development of the foreign commerce of the United States. The statement of Assistant Secretary Bruce in this regard was one of the most encouraging the committee has heard in many years. It is the type of executive-legislative cooperation that is long overdue. The problem dates back to the time the consular service of the Department of Commerce was transferred to the Department of State through adoption of a presidential reorganization plan in 1939. It does not seem that there has been a clear understanding as to the responsibilities of these two Departments in this field since that time.

As with the Department of State, previously mentioned, the percentage of personnel in higher grades in the Department has increased out of all proportion to the total increase of personnel. In 1939, for example, the total number of P-8, P-7, CAF-15, and CAF-14 employees was 49 out of a total employment of 9,540. During the fiscal year 1948 the total of such employees is reported at 545 out of



a total employment of 34,000. Stated percentagewise, the total employment in 1948 represents 353 percent of the total employment in 1939; whereas the total number of high-salaried employees in 1948 represents 1,112 percent of the number of such class employees in 1939.

One of the major offenders in the Department of Commerce in this respect is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the fiscal year 1939, the total average employment in the four classifications listed above was approximately 4, with a total personnel at that time of 853. In 1948, the total employment in these classifications is 156 out of a total employment of 1,730. Again stating these comparisons percentagewise, the total employment in 1948 represents 203 percent of the total employment in 1939; whereas the number of high-salaried employees in 1948 represents 3,805 percent of the number of such class employees in 1939.

Although the problems facing the Department of Commerce generally, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce particularly, may have become somewhat increasingly complicated, the committee cannot, in view of the foregoing figures, be very receptive to pleas that the Department lacks in executive-type employees.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$4, 334, 483
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	3, 620, 500
Reduction by the committee-----	930, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	2, 690, 000

Under this general head are included three items of appropriation, namely, "Salaries and expenses," "Printing and binding," and "Penalty mail cost." Although the appropriation for the current fiscal year is shown as \$4,334,483, nonrecurring items not required in the ensuing fiscal year and the item of \$950,000 appropriated for materials distribution, but for which no estimate has as yet been considered for the fiscal year 1949, establish a base for the fiscal year 1949 of approximately \$3,110,000.

The reduction of \$110,500 effected in the salaries and expense item is in part based on the conviction that the Bureau structure of the Department should call for a more limited central organization. Elimination from the bill of \$520,000 requested for technical and scientific services and the considerable reduction in the request for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is also a consideration, since both activities are closely related to the salaries and expense item for the Office of the Secretary, aside from activities carried under a transfer of funds. A portion of this reduction should also be applied to the Office of Publications, for which an increase of \$25,232 was requested for the fiscal year 1949. The committee does not feel that a staff of the size contemplated in the total request for this activity is necessary to coordinate and supervise the publications for which the substantive work is performed in the various bureaus and offices of the Department. The Department seems to be in the publications business to a very great degree, and while the cost of the printing of most of these publications is generally covered by the subscription fees, the cost of preparation of the articles themselves is not so covered but is reflected in the increased cost of personnel within the Department.

The committee does not feel that some of the publications can be justified and again recommends a thorough study of the requirements, with view to eliminating some of the publications and consolidating others.

With respect to the item of \$1,400,000 requested for printing and binding, the committee is approving \$1,100,000. While it is recognized that printing costs have increased in recent years, it is the feeling of the committee that greater economies must be derived in this item.

The request of \$520,000 for the Office of Technical and Scientific Services is denied. The committee agreed to the continuation of this item last year with the understanding that the activity would be considered for liquidation when the bulk of the German technical data was processed. However, it would appear from the testimony given that the Department is intending to continue the activity for the purpose of analyzing and distributing to the manufacturers of this country data developed and to be developed by the several research organizations of the Federal Government. Furthermore, while the Department is attempting to justify the continuance of this item on the basis of its broad authority to foster and promote foreign and domestic commerce, it is the feeling of the committee that when such broad legislation was enacted many years ago no such activity was contemplated and consequently cannot be considered as authorized at the present time. Information made available to the committee casts very serious doubts on the values to the American business which are claimed for this office. Letters received indicate that the Office of Technical and Scientific Services is performing no function which business cannot do for itself and that the information received from this office is either of little or no value or can be secured from the numerous technical and scientific publications being published privately.

The committee sees no point to the routine of one Government agency ferreting out, reviewing, revising, and distributing data developed by another Government agency. Insofar as the processing of the remaining German technical data is concerned, it is the thought of the committee that this information can be distributed to private institutions and universities for analysis and examination and eventual dissemination to industry through scientific and technical publications. It is the understanding of the committee that this is being done at the present time, and there is no reason to believe that the program cannot be expanded to take care of all of the remaining data.

#### CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$11, 240, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	10, 968, 000
Reduction by the committee	3, 826, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	7, 112, 000

It should be pointed out that the item of \$4,000,000 appropriated for a census of manufacturers for the current fiscal year is a non-recurring item and accordingly, the comparable 1948 appropriation is \$7,240,000. The major reduction made by the committee is for current census statistics for which the budget request of \$7,120,000 is

reduced to \$3,729,000. It is the intent of the committee that this reduction be applied as follows: Business statistics, \$502,000; industrial statistics, \$859,000; Government statistics, \$310,000; population statistics, \$375,000; cotton statistics, \$115,000; field supervision, \$80,000; international statistics, \$35,000.

In addition, the committee is eliminating from the total request the amount of \$1,115,000 estimated for foreign-trade statistics and is recommending in lieu thereof the amount of \$800,000 for this purpose in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In its report on the fiscal year 1948 bill, it was recommended that this activity be transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A study recently completed by investigators of this committee contains a similar recommendation. This recommendation is being made in the firm belief that the activity can be conducted more efficiently by that Bureau of the Department which is primarily interested in the statistics and which, according to information, is the principal user of foreign-trade statistics. With respect to the preceding category of statistics enumerated, it may be stated that the action of the committee is based generally on the following:

**Business statistics:** It is felt that only a reduced operation can be justified and that the statistics should be reduced to a quarterly basis and the number of classifications of trade reduced considerably.

**Industrial statistics:** The monthly reporting of these statistics should likewise be reduced to a quarterly basis and the statistics presently compiled on a quarterly basis reduced to an annual basis. The reduction effected by the committee should not be applied to reducing the number of factories contacted, whereby the reliability of the estimates might be damaged.

**Government statistics:** Testimony before the committee indicated considerable inaccuracies in Government statistics resulting primarily from the different types of record keeping in the individual States and municipalities. The amount of \$50,000 recommended for this purpose is intended to cover the cost of devising a more reliable and useful program which the committee would be glad to consider in future requests for funds.

**Current population statistics:** The principal reduction in this item is the amount of \$316,500 intended for metropolitan district surveys. It is the feeling that current population statistics should be substantially curtailed, in view of the forthcoming seventeenth decennial census of population. The remaining reduction is to be applied to the proposed consumer income study estimates to cover 25,000 households.

**Cotton (agriculture) statistics:** The reduction in this item is predicated on the apparent duplication that exists between the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture with respect to statistics on cotton ginning and cotton production. It is believed that considerable economy would result if the collection of these statistics were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. It is realized, of course, that these statistics are necessary.

Field supervision is reduced to conform with previous reductions, and the item of international statistics is eliminated, with the recommendation that the cost of the activity be absorbed by the various divisions that are connected with the particular statistics.



The item of \$2,821,000, requested for preparatory work in connection with the seventeenth decennial census is approved in the amount of \$2,676,000. The reduction of \$145,000 is to be applied to the census of manufactures. Such a census is now being taken, and the committee sees no reason to expend funds for the purpose of testing schedules with manufacturers for use in a subsequent census. It may be stated for the information of the membership of the House that the ultimate total cost for the seventeenth decennial census is estimated at \$70,000,000.

There is included in the bill the amount of \$635,000 for general administration. In making a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimates, the committee has it in mind that some of the administrative costs be borne by transfer of funds from the seventeenth decennial census item. Also, it appeared to the committee that the amount requested for personnel administration is out of proportion with the total appropriations recommended for the Bureau and seems excessive when compared with the costs of similar activities in other agencies of the Government, notwithstanding the fact that much of the personnel is hired on a temporary basis.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$119, 314, 334
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	155, 570, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	55, 200, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	100, 370, 000

The fiscal year 1949 estimates for the activities under this general head contemplate a total permanent personnel of 19,073, together with approximately 490 man-years for the employment of temporary help, or a total of 19,563 positions. This compares with a total estimated for the current year of 16,628 permanent positions and approximately 650 man-years of temporary employment, or a total of 17,278. Aside from the reduction in the item for salaries and expenses, which is explained below, the committee in general approved the estimates submitted either in the form of direct appropriations or contractual authority.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The budget estimate of \$87,451,000 is approved in the amount of \$82,451,000, or a reduction of \$5,000,000. This compares with the amount of \$72,962,768 approved for this purpose for the current fiscal year. The major activity and in which the greatest reduction was effected is the operation of the Federal airway system. The amount currently allocated for salaries for this activity by the Civil Aeronautics Administration is in the neighborhood of \$38,892,000 for a total of 10,596 positions. It was testified that as of December 31, 1947, a total of 8,975 positions were filled. Although the rate of recruitment has been increased, it is doubtful that the total number of positions provided for in the current fiscal year will be reached. The fiscal year 1949 request for this activity calls for a total of 12,643 positions, or an additional 2,047 over the maximum provided for for the current fiscal year. The amount requested for these positions is \$46,787,786. The committee is informed, however, that the total annual salaries for these full-time positions is \$49,529,700 which would indicate to the committee that

the lapse allowed for is not adequate, in view of the slowness in recruitment presently experienced.

The increase of something over \$3,000,000 in other objects of expense cannot be fully justified in terms of increased personnel requested and likely to be on the pay roll during the ensuing year. While the cost of certain items of equipment and supplies has increased over preceding years, and while substantial increases may be required for communications service, the percentage of increase for other items appears totally excessive.

It is the intent of the committee that \$500,000 of the reduction effected be applied to business management. The committee is not satisfied that a clear line of demarcation exists between the field and the departmental services in carrying out business-management functions. The field offices appear to be overstaffed and in many instances duplicate the work of the Department, and every effort should be made to correlate this work, not only for greater economy but for greater efficiency of operation.

The committee was not impressed with the work being done by the division responsible for aviation statistics and information service. It appeared to the committee that some of the charts presented were so devised as to give a false impression of work loads compared to personnel. The information contained on these charts was admitted to be worthless by one official of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, who indicated that the charts did not portray the actual situation insofar as work load and personnel requirements were concerned. It is the feeling of the committee that the importance of work being performed in this division is being overemphasized by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Accordingly, the committee recommends that not more than \$250,000 be expended for all of the functions under the Office of Assistant Administrator for aviation information and statistics during the fiscal year 1949.

The committee wishes to impress upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration that in allocating the reductions effected in the salary and expense item, no portion of the reduction is to be applied to the enforcement of safety regulations. However, the committee feels that sufficient consideration has not been given by the Administration to further decentralizing some of the activities presently performed in the units under the Assistant Administrator for safety regulations. While considerable headway has been made toward this general objective by expanding the designee system from 4,000 to nearly 10,000 designees, it is felt that still greater responsibility should be placed on the manufacturer, who is perhaps even more than Civil Aeronautics Administration interested in the quality of his product. As a matter of fact, it would seem to the committee that by assuming a greater portion of the responsibility in passing upon the quality and adequacy of manufactured equipment, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is thereby placing itself in the position of being finally responsible in the event such equipment does not meet the operational standards prescribed.

The bill includes the amount of \$7,830,335 for the continued operation of 153 air traffic-control towers presently operated or to be placed in operation during the current fiscal year, plus 15 additional towers proposed for part of the fiscal year 1949. It should be pointed out that the cost of this item is continually increasing not only from



the standpoint of increased cost per tower but also because of the continuing increase in the number of towers. The committee is of the same opinion it was last year; that is, that the cost of operating these towers should be reimbursed to the Civil Aeronautics Administration by the cities and municipalities and all others who derive the principal benefits from the operation of these towers. However, the committee was not disposed to eliminate this item this year because of the still unsettled condition prevailing not only throughout the world but in the aviation industry in this country as well. It is nonetheless urged upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration to keep this matter constantly in mind and to make such long-range plans as it can for the eventual taking over of these towers by the municipalities in which the towers are located.

Due to a change in the policy of the CAA providing for the disposition of a portion of its air fleet and, in lieu thereof, for the hire of privately owned aircraft when and if needed, the amount of \$395,000 is included in the bill for the hire of such aircraft. A provision is inserted in the bill authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Administration to operate 85 aircraft and to transfer its surplus aircraft to the Army, from whom they were originally procured. It was testified that this system will provide for the number of flight-hours required for the proper inspection of the airway facilities, examination of pilots, and investigation of accidents, and at the same time result in a saving to the Government.

*Establishment of air-navigation facilities.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,099,000 for this activity, an apparent reduction of \$13,000,000. However, \$12,000,000 of this reduction is offset by inclusion in the bill of contractual authority. The balance of \$1,000,000, requested for one traffic-indicating system, is denied. With respect to this latter item, it is the thought of the committee that public funds should not be expended for the purchase of items still in the experimental stage, and that such experimenting should be conducted by the manufacturers who expect to derive profits from the sale of their products to the Government. While officials of the administration testified that the proposed traffic-indicating system was greatly improved over the system previously purchased, the committee was not assured that it will fully meet the needs for which intended. Contractual authority in lieu of appropriation of \$12,000,000 is recommended on the basis of an analysis of the budget which indicates that only an estimated \$3,400,000 cash expenditure will be made during the fiscal year 1949 out of the \$23,099,000 requested. The committee is greatly concerned over the safety in aviation and is desirous of contributing whatever it can toward that safety. Accordingly, it is approving in the accompanying bill all items of equipment and landing aids requested by the Administration.

*Technical development.*—The bill includes the amount of \$1,800,000, a reduction of \$200,000, for this item. This reduction is made for the reason that many of the research programs which the Administration has been engaged in in the past have proved of not too great significance. This is another activity which should increasingly be left to the manufacturers. Furthermore, a great deal of the testing which the Administration may find to be necessary can be performed in the Bureau of Standards. A review of the budget estimates discloses the



fact that the Administration expects to expend in cash out of this appropriation only the amount of \$1,300,000.

*Federal-aid-airport program.*—The amount of \$3,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$37,000,000 in contractual authority is recommended. Of the total amount of \$77,500,000 appropriated for the Federal-aid-airport program to date, only \$2,607,738 has been actually expended. It was testified, however, that of the remaining balance, \$11,197,747, has been actually obligated through the signing of contracts and that additional allotments which accompany the grant offers, further increased this amount to \$13,719,841. It is obvious, therefore, that the action of the committee will in no way retard the development of this program, since more than ample funds will be available for actual payments to States in connection with projects on which construction work will begin during the year. The direct appropriation of \$3,000,000 is intended for administration and surveying and planning as provided in the enabling act. The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Administrator its apprehension regarding the future utility of the airport pattern being established. Instances have been called to the attention of the committee wherein approval for a certain class airport has been given despite the fact that a similar or nearly similar class airport existed in the immediate vicinity. It is not known, of course, how many instances such as this exist throughout the country, but the committee intends to go into this matter more fully in the future, and, should it become warranted, it may be obliged to make appropriations on an individual project basis.

*Washington National Airport.*—The bill includes the total budget request of \$3,020,000 for this activity. Of this amount, \$1,185,000 is for operation of the airport, and \$1,835,000, a nonrecurring item, for construction at the airport. The first amount represents an increase of \$82,500 over the current year's appropriation to cover the cost of additional personnel and the increased cost of supplies and equipment necessary to proper maintenance. All except 2 of the 20 additional positions requested and approved are for engineering and maintenance occasioned by the increased use of the airport facilities and the servicing of the five new hangars which will be in operation during the next fiscal year. Although the costs for operating this airport have increased substantially over the years, the receipts of the airport have also increased. For instance, during the fiscal year 1948, the total receipts are estimated at \$1,065,000, having steadily increased from about \$595,000 in 1945, \$756,000 in 1946, and \$851,000 in 1947. It is anticipated that when some of the present contracts with the concessionaires and air lines expire the revenues will be further increased.

The attention of the committee was called to the increased use of the field by the Army during instrument-flying weather, and at the request of the committee there is inserted in the hearings the percentage of arrivals and departures of the scheduled civil, unscheduled civil, and the military. It will be noted in this tabulation that the military accounts for 42.9 percent of all of the arrivals and 63.7 percent of all departures on a given day. If, as has been indicated, the Army is using the facilities of the airport for the purpose of affording its pilots additional time for training purposes under instrument conditions or in order for the pilots to accumulate flight time in order to

get flight pay, the situation will, in the opinion of the committee, become increasingly hazardous in view of the continually increasing use of the airport facilities by scheduled and unscheduled civil planes. While this committee and the Congress generally are very anxious to provide all facilities for the training of our military pilots, this committee nonetheless urges that the Civil Aeronautics Administration discuss this matter with the Army with view to routing some of the Army pilots to Andrews Field in order that the situation at the Washington Airport may be relieved.

The amount of \$1,835,000 is provided primarily for the construction of an addition to the terminal building. Although funds for this item were previously appropriated, increased construction costs for the five hangars made necessary the use of the terminal building funds to supplement the original amount appropriated for the hangars. Also included in this amount is \$125,000 for paving. It was testified that after the terminal building is completed the annual income from rent alone will be about \$52,000 and that in addition the placing of a number of concessions in the building will further supplement that income.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	3, 600, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	200, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	3, 400, 000

The increase of \$400,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 is recommended by the committee with the expectation that the Board will hereafter meet its responsibilities more promptly and adequately.

The present deplorable condition of the work load of the Civil Aeronautics Board is attested to by the following excerpt from the testimony of Mr. Harlee Branch, Civil Aeronautics Board member, before this committee:

The work-load situation is so serious that it threatens a break-down in the Board's operations; indeed, the Board is so far behind in its work that the industry and the public are experiencing serious consequences.

Certificate cases alone that are now pending represent 2 years' work on the basis of the present staff. If this situation is not corrected, the result will be to further extend the already unreasonably long time between the filing of an application and its ultimate disposition.

Mail rate cases now pending, action on which has been seriously delayed, involve in excess of \$232,000,000.

An analysis of the appropriations made to the Civil Aeronautics Board from fiscal year 1942 to fiscal year 1949, inclusive, reflects a total of \$19,944,928 requested by the Civil Aeronautics Board of the Bureau of the Budget. This amount was reduced to \$16,632,212 by the Bureau of the Budget, or a reduction of \$3,312,716. Of the \$16,632,212 allowed by the Bureau of the Budget for the Civil Aeronautics Board during this 8-year period, the Congress appropriated \$15,851,523, or a reduction of \$780,689 from the President's budget by the Congress.

It can readily be seen that action of the Congress in making appropriations for the Board is not the cause of the present admitted backlog of over 2 years' work. The cause, as it appears to the committee,

is lack of a long-term airways pattern, lack of administrative foresight, and indecision. The economy of our air industry, strained as it is at present, cannot for long withstand the confusion which seems to exist in this vital unit of our Government. If the needed administrative talent is not available in the Civil Aeronautics Board or other agencies of the Government, it is recommended that immediate steps be taken to acquire the services of individuals or firms outside the Government who can furnish the necessary administrative ability.

If the Civil Aeronautics Board is to continue to regulate the aviation industry of this Nation, it must set its own house in order.

The committee is inserting in the bill a provision providing for the reestablishment of the salary of the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board at \$12,000 per annum. It is hoped that this action may prove to be of some benefit pending a more permanent clarification of the Board's responsibilities.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$9, 550, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	10, 833, 000
Reduction by the committee	578, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	10, 255, 000

The amount recommended for this activity includes both departmental and field expenses, plus the amount of \$1,255,000 for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers assigned to duty in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The major activities of the Survey are its navigational operations which include the preparation of nautical charts, coast pilots, tide and current tables, and magnetic data. Another major function is the execution of geodetic-control surveys in the United States and possessions. Generally speaking, the field expenses cover the securing of data and the departmental expenses cover the processing, tabulating, and distributing of that data.

The fiscal year 1949 estimates contemplate a total of 1,880 permanent positions and approximately 600 man-years of temporary and part-time positions, as compared with a total for the current year of 1,717 permanent positions and approximately 560 temporary and part-time positions.

With respect to the item for departmental expenses, the committee recommends the amount of \$3,400,000, a reduction of \$190,000 in the budget estimates, but an increase of \$100,000 over the current year's appropriation. This increase is due almost entirely to the increased requirements for chart and map production necessitating certain increases in the number of personnel for this activity, and in addition covering the increased cost of paper for these charts and maps. The air-map production especially has increased because of the generally increasing air activity in this country and the need for accelerating the program of surveying and printing obstruction charts for the airports in this country.

The committee is including in the bill the amount of \$5,600,000, a reduction of \$388,000 in the budget estimates, for the field salaries and expenses. The recommended amount represents an increase of \$600,000 over the current appropriation and is primarily intended to cover increased navigational operations and the geodetic-control



surveys. The increase in navigational operations is made necessary as a result of requests from the Navy Department for the charting of waters in the vicinity of Alaska not heretofore charted, and also for accelerating surveys of coastal waters for the purpose of locating wrecks sunk during the war by German submarines or as a result of collision during convoy operations. A substantial portion of the increase is allowed for geodetic control surveys in this country to provide geodetic control for the national flood-control program.

The reduction effected by the committee is based on a number of current vacancies in authorized positions and in the thought of the committee that not more than the \$600,000 increase could be economically expended. The committee realizes that there is still much work to be done by the Coast and Geodetic Survey on both land and sea, but it is of the opinion that expansion in this activity should be more gradual in order that the best possible utilization of appropriated funds may result.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$7, 783, 537
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	8, 069, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	769, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	7, 300, 000

The fiscal year 1948 appropriation of \$7,783,537, includes the amount of \$675,000 for export control, for which item funds will be requested at a later date, resulting in a comparable appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of \$7,108,537. The amount of \$7,300,000 recommended includes \$800,000 transferred from the Bureau of the Census to this Bureau for the gathering and compiling of foreign-trade statistics. In reporting out the fiscal year 1948 bill, this committee recommended that such a transfer be effectuated. A recent investigation of the activities of this Bureau and of the Bureau of the Census resulted in a similar recommendation. Since nothing was done by the Department in this regard, the committee is taking this means to carry out these recommendations. It is believed that inasmuch as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the principal user of these statistics and is in a better position to determine the type of statistics it needs, greater economy and efficiency should result in this operation.

The net amount included for departmental salaries and expenses is \$4,500,000, exclusive of the transfer of \$800,000, a reduction of \$1,365,000 in the budget estimates. The committee is convinced that the organizational structure of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which exists as a bureau in theory only, is costly and that the attempt to carry on its activities by areas of trade rather than by commodities is inefficient.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has for years had an enviable reputation, both in this country and abroad, and while it is realized that certain functions have been added since the years 1939 and 1940, this reputation was earned with a proportionately smaller staff than that presently employed in the Bureau. It was testified, for example, that the Bureau is woefully short of employees engaged in commodity work. A tabulation requested and placed in

the hearings shows that the number of employees engaged in this type of work totaled 142 in 1939, 103 in 1940, 104 in 1941, 134 in 1942, with a request of 251 for the fiscal year 1949.

It is the impression of the committee that this bureau is devoting too much time to making work for itself, rather than serving as a central source for general business information of interest to businessmen of this Nation from both a domestic and international standpoint. The economy of this country has been developed through the encouragement of small business, and the committee is interested in the protection of small business. However, it is not convinced that a functional break-down between small-business functions and other business functions can be definitely established. Accordingly, the committee is recommending that the Office of Small Business, as such, be abolished, and its work transferred to the Office of Domestic Commerce. However, there should be located within the Office of Domestic Commerce a small group of specialists to study and keep in touch with the problems of so-called small business with view to integrating their requirements with the services rendered to business generally.

The amount of \$2,000,000 is recommended for the field offices of the Bureau, a reduction of \$204,000 in the budget estimates and a reduction of \$165,000 in the current appropriation. The committee is of the same opinion as it was last year, namely, that no more than approximately 40 offices should be maintained and only at points necessary to the economy of the area served. It is the feeling of the committee that some of the personalized and detailed assistance now being rendered to individuals should be restricted as much as possible in order that greater emphasis may be placed on the general and more basic aids necessary to all business in the community.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$9, 450, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	10, 850, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	1, 100, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	9, 750, 000

The total appropriation recommended covers two items, namely, salaries and expenses and printing and binding. With respect to the first item, the committee is including in the bill the amount of \$8,000,000, which is the same as the current year's appropriation, but \$950,000 under the budget estimates. Because of the tremendous backlog existing last year as a result of preceding wartime conditions, the committee allowed for the fiscal year 1948 the amount of \$8,000,000 for salaries and expenses, which represented an increase of \$1,176,000 over funds available in fiscal year 1947. This increase was allowed for the recruitment and training of personnel to assist the Patent Office in reducing the tremendous backlog, which was beginning to have serious effects on the industrial economy of this country. As a result, the Patent Office increased the number of its authorized positions from 1,829 in 1947 to 2,200 in 1948. The total employment in this Office as of October 31, 1947, was reported at 1,873, with an increase to 1,910 as of December 31, 1947. Of this total number 930 were examiners, as compared with 893 examiners at the end of the fiscal year

1947. Accordingly, the difficulty, as the committee sees it, is twofold: First, inability to recruit the required and authorized number of employees; and, secondly, the time required to train new employees.

The backlog of work as of December 31, 1947, as reported to the committee consisted of 144,743 patent, 8,175 design, and 26,937 trade-mark applications, making a total of 179,855. The estimated backlog at the end of the current fiscal year or June 30, 1948, is estimated at 168,000 patents, 12,305 designs, and 28,143 trade-marks, or a total of 208,448, so that even with the increased personnel that has been authorized and partially recruited, the backlog is continuing to increase.

While the committee fully appreciates the situation surrounding the productivity of the new personnel as explained by Commissioner Kingsland, it would seem that with applications having more or less leveled off, greater inroads into this backlog should be forthcoming. The administration of this activity must be improved. What particular phase of administration entered into the accumulation of this backlog, the committee is not certain. During the war, of course, the service was greatly disrupted as a result of split operations and also the inability to recruit qualified personnel. Insofar as the present problem is concerned, it should be stated that the committee's attention has been called to the seriousness of the space situation in the Patent Office. It was testified that the present allocation of space per employee is substantially less than it was in 1939, also that in 1939 each individual examiner had a small cubicle to work in, whereas now a number of them are crowded into one room. Questioned as to the possible effect on the efficiency of the examiners under the present unsatisfactory working conditions, the Commissioner stated that while it was a guess, it may run about 10 or 15 percent. A major recommendation resulting from a committee investigation of the Patent Office is for additional space for the examiners and for providing them with individual cubicles wherein they might work without interruption.

It is hoped that officials of the Department have not been prone to underestimate the seriousness of the backlog in the Patent Office in view of the fact that the present situation adversely affects not only the economy of the Nation, but the appropriations made by this committee. It is strongly urged that the Secretary provide more and better space for this activity in order that a production-line system of examination and issuance of patents may be established. By not allocating adequate space for this activity the Department is not only losing money for the country, it is also losing money for the Federal Government in view of the fact that at one time, this Office was self-sustaining, and it should again become self-sustaining.

The reduction effected by the committee is based principally on the inability to recruit qualified personnel, and also on the great probability that some of the personnel already employed and for which funds were requested on a full-year basis in 1949 will be dropped. It has been demonstrated that production is not in this instance wholly a matter of number of personnel.

With respect to the item of printing and binding, the committee is recommending the amount of \$1,750,000, an increase of \$300,000 over the current year's appropriation, in order to enable the Office to cover the increased cost of printing as well as the increased production expected during the next year.



## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$7, 865, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	9, 400, 000
Reduction by the committee	1, 150, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	8, 250, 000

The amount recommended covers operating costs of three activities of this Bureau, namely, operation and administration, research and testing, and radio propagation and standards. While it was testified that the Bureau is the principal agency of the Federal Government for fundamental research in physics, mathematics, chemistry, and engineering, the committee feels it might be advisable for the Department to review all of the activities of the Bureau encompassed by enabling legislation for purposes of further clarification.

The committee is recommending the amount of \$1,350,000 for operation and administration, a reduction of \$295,000 in the Budget estimates, and \$100,000 in the current year's appropriation. Included in this reduction is the amount of \$180,000 requested as the initial cost for rehabilitation of the heating and plumbing system. It is felt that in view of the current prices and difficulty in procuring materials, this item might be deferred. The remaining \$115,000 reduction is left for distribution by the bureau.

For research and testing, for which the amount of \$4,755,000 was requested the committee is recommending \$3,900,000, a reduction of \$855,000. This reduction is being made in the belief of the committee that the bureau can and should increasingly drop those projects on which private industry is engaged and restrict itself more to the development of standards.

The item of \$3,000,000 for radio propagation and standards is approved. This project, although administered by the Bureau of Standards, is of interest to and is guided by several agencies of the Government, including the Army, Air Force, Navy, and the Federal Communications Commission. The laboratory carries on a coordinated program of ionosphere research and provides a central point for basic information in this field.

The committee wishes to advise the membership of the House that the amount recommended in the accompanying bill for this activity is not the total amount with which the Bureau of Standards generally operates. During the current fiscal year, for example, there is expected to be transferred to this Bureau by other agencies of the Government approximately \$6,900,000 for the conduct of numerous researches, both general and specialized, and during the fiscal year 1949, there is expected to be transferred to this Bureau approximately \$6,600,000.

## WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$21, 327, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	23, 883, 000
Reduction by the committee	2, 003, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	21, 880, 000

A committee investigation of this activity reveals that the bureau now has much information that is not adequately coordinated, and needs a period of freedom from growth and experimentation within which to consolidate its work. This Bureau has for years requested substantial increases for direct service to air commerce. It should be stated unequivocally that this committee is just as interested in safety in air as any unit of the Government, but it does not feel that the ratio of increase in air traffic as measured by the number of registered aircraft is comparable to the ratio of increased requests by the Weather Bureau for this type of service. If these estimates were based on the figures for registered aircraft and estimated registered aircraft submitted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and it is presumed that they were, it should be pointed out that in the hearings on the fiscal year 1948 bill, the total registered aircraft for 1948 was estimated at 171,000, whereas the actual registered aircraft for 1948 as disclosed in hearings on the current bill, is 106,000, which is an increase from 94,000 during the fiscal year 1947.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration estimates a total registration of 133,000 during 1949. If past estimates are any indication, this figure will not be reached. Furthermore, the percentage of aircraft operations by towers, which must be a principal factor in estimating for weather service, is not such as to justify these continued increased requests for this type of service. For the fiscal year 1949, for example the Weather Bureau is requesting approximately a 30 percent increase for aviation service. Estimates of air activity just do not bear this out.

The committee is not disposed to approve the study of atomic pollution in the air unless it is directly related to weather conditions. Also the project for the control of precipitation is not considered the proper work of the Federal Government. Furthermore, it represents a degree of duplication with other agencies of the Government and private industry, and according to latest information is apt to involve the Federal Government in litigation brought about by States and municipalities which may be affected by this experimentation.

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$19,418,165
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	19,753,400
Reduction by the committee-----	968,300
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	18,785,100

Appropriation items under this title cover the costs of personnel and other items of expense for the United States Supreme Court, the other Federal courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The principal items of increase for the Supreme Court, for which a total of \$1,015,900 is recommended, are (1) an amount of \$24,100 for the employment of two additional law clerks and for slight salary increases for the secretaries of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices, and (2) an amount of \$52,900 for the care of the United States Supreme Court building and grounds. Included in the latter is an amount of \$37,500, or one-half of the budget request, for improvements and alterations to increase the library capacity. A substantial

portion of the amount requested was based not only on present needs but also on an estimated increase in the number of volumes during the next 4 or 5 years and testimony before the committee disclosed that the \$37,500 allowed would be ample for this purpose for the next year or two. The committee does not feel the air-conditioning item, for which \$110,000 was requested, to be of an urgent nature and has accordingly deleted this amount. The total estimated personnel for the Federal Judiciary, exclusive of the Supreme Court, for the current fiscal year is 4,077. Fiscal year 1949 estimates call for a total personnel of 4,211. Action by the committee in eliminating the item, "Salaries of clerks," and other reductions in salary items will have the effect of providing for a total personnel of approximately 4,000.

Although the Budget estimates for the Federal judiciary are passed upon by the conference of senior circuit judges, details are prepared under the direction of Mr. Henry P. Chandler, Administrator of the Federal Judiciary System. Mr. Chandler presented an excellent statement outlining the situation within the judicial system, including working conditions, status of dockets, and work load generally. It was indicated to the committee that, while the total number of cases is decreasing, the burden of litigation is on the increase because of the change in the type of cases being brought before the Federal courts. Civil cases filed in the fiscal year 1947 showed a decrease of approximately 13 percent from the fiscal year 1946, or from 67,835 to 58,956. Criminal cases filed during the fiscal year 1947 approximated the number filed in the fiscal year 1946, or something over 33,000. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, or from July 1 to September 30, the decline in civil cases continued, together with a decline in the total number of criminal cases filed. The condition of the dockets in all of the Federal courts, with but few exceptions, is very good although the time required for the disposition of cases remains about the same.

The committee was happy to learn of the efforts being made by the conference of senior circuit judges and the Administrative Office to effect every possible economy and to obtain the maximum utilization of all personnel including judges, and it is hoped that the study recently completed in the Eighth Circuit will soon be extended to all the circuits as planned.

One seemingly uneconomical operation of the judiciary is that of maintaining offices of clerks of court at points where the volume of activity does not justify an office. For example, there are now maintained 19 offices at a total cost of \$34,000 where the total number of both civil and criminal cases filed in 1 year is less than 50. The number of such offices where the total number of cases is between 50 and 100 is 41, with a yearly cost of almost \$100,000. The committee feels that expenditures for either of the two classes of offices cannot be fully justified and suggests to the judiciary that this matter be brought to the attention of the proper legislative committees.

The action of the committee with respect to major items of appropriation is discussed below.

*Court of Claims.*—Operating expenses for this court are contained in the items, "Salaries and expenses" and "Repairs to buildings." With respect to the first item, the committee is allowing \$432,000, a reduction of \$23,000 in the budget estimate. This reduction includes the amount of \$18,600 in rents and utilities services, which amount is



made unnecessary because of a pending supplemental of \$25,000 for improvements to the court building which will result in additional space. The committee has included in the bill the amount of \$7,100 for repairs to buildings, a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimates, which reduction is also based on the proposed deficiency to cover the cost of the alterations previously mentioned.

*Probation system.*—The bill includes the amount of \$1,700,000 for the probation system, an increase of \$50,000 over the current year's appropriation and a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimates. While the committee is favorably disposed to the purposes of the system and appreciates the good work that it has been doing, especially in assisting the judges in presentence investigations, it felt that so long as the total number of probationers and parolees remains at approximately the level existing during the current year, the additional probation officers could not be justified. The increase allowed by the committee will provide for the necessary statutory within-grade salary advancements, thus permitting the probation system to carry on at about the same level as at present.

*Salaries of criers.*—The budget request of \$501,900 for this item is eliminated. Although the committee has included funds for this activity since it was authorized by substantive legislation a couple of years ago, evidence brought before it forces the conclusion that the item is not justified. Many of the Federal judges did not request funds to employ criers even after their employment was authorized and, while criers are of some more or less personal assistance to some of the judges, it is not believed that they serve a vital function insofar as the operation and efficiency of the court is concerned. Title II of the bill makes provision for the employment of temporary deputy marshals at a total cost of not to exceed \$200,000. The original provision contained in the budget is amended by the committee to include the employment of criers, formerly provided for, with the thought that such services as may now be provided by the criers and which are essential to the proper functioning of the courts, can be provided for out of this item in the Department of Justice's appropriation bill. Should this limitation of \$200,000 prove inadequate, justification for an increased amount can always be presented to the committee. It is further believed that the employment of court personnel should be limited to as few appropriation items as possible and such personnel should remain under one administrative direction whenever possible.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—The committee recommends \$600,000, a reduction of \$52,500 in the estimates, but an increase of \$100,000 over the current year's appropriation. The increase requested was to cover principally the items of equipment, supplies, and materials and communication services. While the costs of these items have increased over the preceding year and while such increases are beyond the control of the Federal judiciary, it is felt by the committee that the increase allowed is liberal. The Federal judiciary should take it upon itself to, wherever possible, offset increasing costs, by better management and greater scrutiny in the purchase of these supplies and services.

*Traveling expenses.*—For this item the bill includes the amount of \$577,000, a reduction of \$52,000 in the budget estimates. The reduction includes the amount of \$33,000 estimated for the travel of criers;

\$12,000 estimated for clerks of court for a proposed conference; and \$7,000 for additional probation officers which were proposed but which are eliminated by the committee.

*Referees in bankruptcy.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,588,000, is approved for this item. This is an increase of \$158,000 over the current year's appropriation. In approving the budget estimate, the committee has reduced by a total of \$70,000 the amounts estimated for salaries and expenses to be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury and increased by a like amount the cost of salaries and expenses to be paid out of the special account established by the act of June 28, 1946. This action of the committee was predicated on its desire to keep at a minimum withdrawals from the general account of the Treasury and to advance to what extent it can the date when this item is to be self-liquidating as contemplated by the enabling act. Testimony before the committee indicates there is every possibility that the cost of this item will be entirely covered by the fees, in that the number of bankruptcies is steadily increasing with an estimated 26,000 cases for the fiscal year 1949 as compared with 20,500 cases estimated for the current fiscal year and 13,170 cases filed during the fiscal year 1947. It was testified last year that a case load of approximately 20,500 will make this activity self-sufficient, that the system is working very well, and that before long the activity will show a profit to be deposited to the general fund of the United States Treasury. There are employed at the present time a total of 51 full-time referees and 113 part-time referees. The increase for 1949 provides for one additional full-time referee and an increase in compensation of certain part-time referees which are to be placed on full time. Provision has been inserted in the bill extending the time within which the general fund of the Treasury is to be reimbursed out of the special fund by any surpluses which may exist after payment of salaries and expenses out of that fund. This was made necessary for the reason that the accounts of referees are received and audited by the administrative office of the courts some months after the fee is earned and recorded by the referees in the field.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 53, in connection with Civil Aeronautics Board:

*Provided, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.*

On page 72, in connection with salaries and expenses of referees:

*Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.*

## PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1948	Budget estimate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	\$80, 000	\$75, 000	—\$5, 000
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	419, 000	255, 000	—164, 000
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	35, 000	37, 500	+2, 500
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	4, 000	1, 500	—2, 500
Total, permanent appropriations-----	538, 000	369, 000	—169, 000
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State-----	6, 664, 000	2, 558, 000	—4, 106, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability-----	2, 890, 000	2, 955, 000	+65, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	149, 000	215, 000	+66, 000
Federal Prison System-----	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	-----
Miscellaneous, Department of Justice-----	1, 264	-----	—1, 264
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce-----	25, 000	35, 000	+10, 000



Bureau of the Census-----	140,085	175,000	+34,915
Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	8,000	27,000	+19,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	839	3,600	+2,761
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	1,675	10,250	+8,575
Patent Office-----	30,000	35,000	+5,000
Weather Bureau-----	14,225	22,000	+7,775
Total, trust account appropriations-----	12,124,088	8,235,850	-3,888,238

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
DEPARTMENT SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$30, 067, 250	\$21, 168, 000	\$17, 168, 000	—\$12, 899, 250	—\$4, 000, 000
Printing and binding-----	960, 000	582, 000	532, 000	—428, 000	—50, 000
North Atlantic fisheries-----	25, 000	-----	-----	—25, 000	-----
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-----	-----
Surplus property disposal-----	2, 650, 000	-----	-----	—2, 650, 000	-----
Total, Department of State proper-----	33, 732, 250	21, 780, 000	17, 730, 000	—16, 002, 250	—4, 050, 000
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	48, 737, 750	44, 665, 830	42, 500, 000	—6, 237, 750	—2, 165, 830
Living and quarters allowances-----	8, 130, 000	7, 301, 300	7, 000, 000	—1, 130, 000	—301, 300
Representation allowances-----	700, 000	700, 000	500, 000	—200, 000	—200, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	2, 085, 000	2, 150, 000	2, 150, 000	+65, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	180, 000	175, 485	170, 000	—10, 000	—5, 485

Foreign Service buildings fund-----	51, 500, 000	35, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	-16, 500, 000	-----
Emergencies arising in diplomatic and consular service-----	11, 000, 000	10, 250, 000	9, 250, 000	-1, 750, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total, Foreign Service-----	122, 332, 750	100, 242, 615	96, 570, 000	-25, 762, 750	-3, 672, 615
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Contributions, quotas, etc-----	3, 557, 661	-----	-----	-3, 557, 661	-----
Participation in United Nations-----	12, 578, 240	-----	-----	-12, 578, 240	-----
Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-----	3, 703, 385	-----	-----	-3, 703, 385	-----
International Refugee Organization, salaries and expenses-----	71, 073, 900	-----	-----	-71, 073, 900	-----
Participation in international organizations-----	-----	23, 319, 316	23, 208, 863	+23, 208, 863	-110, 453
International contingencies-----	3, 600, 000	5, 000, 000	3, 600, 000	-----	-1, 400, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	950, 000	1, 020, 000	980, 000	+30, 000	-40, 000
Construction-----	4, 000, 000	1, 750, 000	1, 500, 000	-2, 500, 000	-250, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	25, 000	100	100	-24, 900	-----
American Sections, International Commissions, salaries and expenses-----	415, 417	355, 500	355, 500	-59, 917	-----
Information and cultural program liquidation-----	1, 430, 000	-----	-----	-1, 430, 000	-----
International information and educational activities-----	-----	134, 378, 000	28, 000, 000	+28, 000, 000	-6, 378, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$15,917,000 in H. Doc. No. 522.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES—continued					
Cooperation with the American republics-----	\$3, 900, 000	\$5, 100, 000	\$3, 900, 000	-----	-\$1, 200, 000
Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses-----	42, 500, 000	21, 373, 000	21, 373, 000	-\$21, 127, 000	-----
Total international obligations-----	147, 733, 603	92, 295, 916	82, 917, 463	-\$64, 816, 140	-\$9, 378, 453
Total Department of State, regular annual appropriations-----	303, 798, 603	214, 318, 531	197, 217, 463	-106, 581, 140	-17, 101, 068

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office-----	\$772, 500	\$770, 000	\$770, 000	--\$2, 500	-----
Administrative Division-----	1, 275, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 150, 000	--125, 000	--\$100, 000
Tax Division-----	810, 000	800, 000	800, 000	--10, 000	-----
Criminal Division-----	890, 000	775, 000	750, 000	-140, 000	--25, 000
Claims Division-----	1, 500, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 550, 000	+50, 000	--50, 000
Contingent expenses-----	205, 000	250, 000	220, 000	+15, 000	--30, 000
Traveling expenses-----	140, 000	155, 000	155, 000	-----	-----

Printing and binding-----	470,000	580,000	550,000	+80,000	-30,000
Penalty mail costs-----	140,000	108,000	108,000	-32,000	-----
Federal tort claims-----	25,000	5,000	5,000	-20,000	-----
Customs Division-----	187,000	189,000	187,000	-----	-2,000
Antitrust Division-----	2,400,000	3,250,000	3,411,700	+1,011,700	+161,700
Examination of judicial offices-----	95,000	115,000	109,000	+14,000	-6,000
Lands Division-----	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,350,000	-150,000	-100,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	500,000	575,000	545,000	+45,000	-30,000
District attorneys-----	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	-----	-----
Special attorneys-----	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
Marshals-----	5,150,000	5,310,000	5,310,000	+160,000	-----
Fees of witnesses-----	700,000	650,000	625,000	-75,000	-25,000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	50,000	-----	-----	-50,000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	23,109,500	24,132,000	23,885,700	+776,200	-246,300
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	<sup>3</sup> 42,400,000	43,800,000	43,900,000	+1,500,000	+100,000
Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100,000	100,000	-----	-100,000	-100,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	42,500,000	43,900,000	43,900,000	+1,400,000	-----

<sup>2</sup> And contract authorization of \$26,400,000.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$7,500,000 in Second Supplemental, 1948.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$27, 000, 000	\$27, 125, 000	\$26, 900, 000	—\$100, 000	—\$225, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons-----	420, 000	420, 000	400, 000	—20, 000	—20, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	18, 646, 730	17, 850, 000	17, 800, 000	—846, 730	—50, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 400, 000	1, 497, 000	1, 497, 000	+97, 000	-----
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	162, 000	298, 000	298, 000	+136, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 750, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 650, 000	—100, 000	—50, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	22, 378, 730	21, 765, 000	21, 645, 000	—733, 730	—120, 000
Office of Alien Property-----	(3, 700, 000)	(4, 400, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(+400, 000)	(—300, 000)
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	114, 988, 230	116, 922, 000	116, 330, 700	+1, 342, 470	—591, 300



## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	\$944, 483	\$1, 110, 500	\$1, 000, 000	+\$55, 517	—\$110, 500
Printing and binding	1, 000, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 100, 000	+100, 000	—300, 000
Technical and scientific services	790, 000	520, 000		—790, 000	—520, 000
Materials distribution	950, 000			—950, 000	
Penalty mail costs	650, 000	590, 000	590, 000	—60, 000	
Total, Secretary's office	4, 334, 483	3, 620, 500	2, 690, 000	—1, 644, 483	—930, 500
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification	100, 000	102, 000	102, 000	+2, 000	
Current census statistics	5, 700, 000	7, 120, 000	3, 729, 000	—1, 971, 000	—3, 391, 000
Seventeenth decennial census	200, 000	2, 821, 000	2, 676, 000	+2, 476, 000	—145, 000
Census of manufacturers	4, 000, 000			—4, 000, 000	
General administration	1, 240, 000	925, 000	635, 000	—605, 000	—290, 000
Total, Census Bureau	11, 240, 000	10, 968, 000	7, 142, 000	—4, 098, 000	—3, 826, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses	72, 962, 768	87, 451, 000	82, 451, 000	+9, 488, 232	—5, 000, 000
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of	11, 149, 066	23, 099, 000	4 10, 099, 000	—1, 050, 066	—13, 000, 000
Technical development	1, 600, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 800, 000	+200, 000	—200, 000

<sup>4</sup> And contract authorization of \$12,000,000.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Federal-aid airport program-----	\$32,500,000	\$40,000,000	\$3,000,000	-\$29,500,000	-\$37,000,000
Washington National Airport-----	1,102,500	1,185,000	1,185,000	+82,500	-----
Washington National Airport, construction-----	-----	1,835,000	1,835,000	+1,835,000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	119,314,334	155,570,000	100,370,000	-18,944,334	-55,200,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	3,000,000	3,600,000	3,400,000	+400,000	-200,000
Printing and binding-----	40,000	50,000	50,000	+10,000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	3,040,000	3,650,000	3,450,000	+410,000	-200,000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3,300,000	3,590,000	3,400,000	+100,000	-190,000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5,000,000	5,988,000	5,600,000	+600,000	-388,000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1,250,000	1,255,000	1,255,000	+5,000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	9,550,000	10,833,000	10,255,000	+705,000	-578,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE				
Departmental salaries and expenses	4, 943, 537	5, 865, 000	5, 300, 000	+ 356, 463
Field office service	2, 165, 000	2, 204, 000	2, 000, 000	- 165, 000
Export control	675, 000			- 675, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	7, 783, 537	8, 069, 000	7, 300, 000	- 483, 537
PATENT OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses	8, 000, 000	8, 950, 000	8, 000, 000	
Printing and binding	1, 450, 000	1, 900, 000	1, 750, 000	+ 300, 000
Total, Patent Office	9, 450, 000	10, 850, 000	9, 750, 000	+ 300, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS				
Operation and administration	1, 450, 000	1, 645, 000	1, 350, 000	- 100, 000
Research and testing	6, 000, 000	4, 755, 000	3, 900, 000	- 2, 100, 000
Radio propagation and standards		3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	+ 3, 000, 000
Purchase and installation of Betatron	415, 000			- 415, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards	7, 865, 000	9, 400, 000	8, 250, 000	+ 385, 000
WEATHER BUREAU				
Salaries and expenses	21, 327, 000	23, 883, 000	21, 880, 000	+ 553, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce	193, 904, 354	236, 843, 500	171, 087, 000	- 22, 817, 354

<sup>5</sup> And contract authorization of \$37,000,000.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$140,000 in House Doc. 506.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
Supreme Court of the United States:					
Salaries, Court and employees-----	\$762, 500	\$786, 600	\$786, 600	+\$24, 100	-----
Preparation of rules for civil procedure-----	5, 420	-----	-----	—5, 420	-----
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	8, 500	8, 500	—16, 500	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	40, 000	45, 100	45, 100	+5, 100	-----
Structural and mechanical service-----	122, 800	323, 200	175, 700	+52, 900	—\$147, 500
Total, Supreme Court-----	955, 720	1, 163, 400	1, 015, 900	+60, 180	—147, 500
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements, courthouse-----	11, 200	5, 300	5, 300	—5, 900	-----
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements-----	3, 800	2, 500	2, 500	—1, 300	-----
Plans and specifications for courthouse-----	370, 000	-----	-----	—370, 000	-----
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals-----	168, 000	177, 400	177, 400	+9, 400	-----
Customs Court-----	356, 400	361, 700	356, 400	-----	—5, 300

Court of Claims:									
Salaries and expenses.....	450,000	455,000	432,000	-18,000	-23,000				
Repairs to buildings.....	11,000	32,100	7,100	-3,900	-25,000				
Territorial courts:									
Hawaii, salaries of judges.....	96,500	106,500	106,500	+10,000					
Salaries of judges.....	4,515,000	4,575,000	4,575,000	+60,000					
Clerks of courts, salaries of.....	3,631,295	3,776,000	3,758,000	+126,705	-18,000				
Probation system.....	1,650,000	1,750,000	1,700,000	+50,000	-50,000				
Criers, salaries of.....	320,000	501,900		-320,000	-501,900				
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace.....	475,000	475,000	475,000						
Fees of jurors.....	1,400,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	+30,000					
Miscellaneous salaries.....	1,800,000	1,789,000	1,775,000	-25,000	-14,000				
Miscellaneous expenses.....	500,000	652,500	600,000	+100,000	-52,500				
Traveling expenses.....	590,000	629,000	577,000	-13,000	-52,000				
Printing and binding.....	69,000	85,800	85,800	+16,800					
Supreme Court Reports.....	80,250	91,200	91,200	+10,950					
Court reporters, salaries of.....	865,000	868,200	865,000		-3,200				
Referees in bankruptcy:									
Salaries.....	350,000	190,000	170,000	-180,000	-20,000				
Expenses.....	350,000	200,000	150,000	-200,000	-50,000				

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

**TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
Referees in bankruptcy—special account:					
Salaries-----	(\$405, 000)	(\$594, 000)	(\$614, 000)	(+\$209, 000)	(+\$20, 000)
Expenses-----	(325, 000)	(604, 000)	(654, 000)	(+329, 000)	(+50, 000)
Total, other Federal courts-----	18, 062, 445	18, 154, 100	17, 339, 200	-723, 245	-814, 900
Administrative office of United States courts-----	400, 000	435, 900	430, 000	+30, 000	-5, 900
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	19, 418, 165	19, 753, 400	18, 785, 100	-633, 065	-968, 300
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Depart- ments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary-----	632, 109, 352	587, 837, 431	503, 420, 263	-128, 689, 089	-84, 417, 168

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**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

## [FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** 5607

[Report No. 1433]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
- 6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## DEPARTMENT SERVICE.

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, including one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replacement only); and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946;

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; refund of fees  
3 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports  
4 as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; not to exceed  
5 \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of  
6 the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; the examina-  
7 tion of estimates of appropriations in the field; and main-  
8 tenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies  
9 established by the Secretary of State; \$17,168,000, of  
10 which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section  
11 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) :  
12 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation  
13 may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal  
14 services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the  
15 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930",  
16 approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354) .

17       Printing and binding, Department of State: For print-  
18 ing and binding in the Department of State except as other-  
19 wise provided for, \$532,000.

20       Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of  
21 the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing,  
22 copying, and arranging for publication the official papers  
23 of the Territories of the United States, including personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,



1 and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31,  
2 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

3 FOREIGN SERVICE

4 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary  
5 expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise pro-  
6 vided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service  
7 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII,  
8 sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and  
9 section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and  
10 maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic  
11 and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor  
12 construction on Government-owned properties, without  
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
14 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; ice and drinking water for office purposes;  
15 the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of twenty-  
16 three, including two for chiefs of missions at not to exceed  
17 \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of air-  
18 planes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motor-  
19 boats and launches for use at posts where determined to be  
20 necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law  
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
23 purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized  
24 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of household furniture  
25 and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased

1 buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
2 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by  
3 purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the pur-  
4 pose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of  
5 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
6 Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting;  
7 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-  
8 mation, telephone and similar services, including telephone  
9 service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30,  
10 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in  
11 connection with last illness and death of certain native em-  
12 ployees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
13 U. S. C. 118f); for relief, protection, and burial of Amer-  
14 ican seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of  
15 March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in  
16 Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
17 for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services  
18 of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescu-  
19 ing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or  
20 other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in  
21 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for in-  
22 carcerating American convicts and persons declared insane  
23 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and  
24 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of  
25 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons

1 declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or in-  
2 cident to the bringing home from foreign countries of per-  
3 sons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the  
4 Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and  
5 maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed  
6 \$200,000, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
7 Statutes, as amended; \$42,500,000: *Provided*, That the  
8 Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not  
9 exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living  
10 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental  
11 payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat,  
12 fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased,  
13 or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all  
14 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as  
15 amended: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of the  
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), automobiles in  
17 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or  
18 sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such  
19 sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger  
20 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of  
21 each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case  
22 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission  
23 and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except  
24 station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged  
25 against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.



1 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To  
2 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1)  
3 and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
4 1131), \$7,000,000.

5 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For rep-  
6 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3)  
7 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131),  
8 \$500,000.

9 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
10 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
11 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116),  
12 \$2,150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of  
13 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

14 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing  
15 and binding for the Foreign Service, except as otherwise  
16 provided for, \$170,000: *Provided*, That printing and bind-  
17 ing outside continental United States may be without regard  
18 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
19 111).

20 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect  
21 the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the  
22 initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings ac-  
23 quired under said Act, \$35,000,000, which is exclusively for  
24 expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to

1 payments representing the value of foreign property or  
2 credits.

3       Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
4 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of  
5 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-  
6 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the  
7 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
8 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia, \$9,250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary  
10 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority  
11 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-  
12 ing to certification of expenditures.

#### 13                   INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14       United States participation in international organiza-  
15 tions: For expenses necessary for United States participation  
16 in international organizations, including payment of the  
17 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of  
18 permanent United States representation to such organizations,  
19 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

20       American International Institute for the Protection of  
21 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

22       Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union,  
23 Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,100;

24       Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of

1 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),  
2 \$20,000;

3 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco  
4 (14 Stat. 679), \$1,200;

5 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World  
6 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

7 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
8 Nations (22 U. S. C. 279–279d), \$1,250,000;

9 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,  
10 278b), \$50,000;

11 Inter-American Coffee Board (55 Stat. 1158, 1160),  
12 \$8,000;

13 Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat.  
14 159), \$21,810;

15 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),  
16 \$4,800;

17 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58  
18 Stat. 1169), \$145,397;

19 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its  
20 successor, \$6,720;

21 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),  
22 \$29,080;

23 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-  
24 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723;



1 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial  
2 Property (53 Stat. 1748) , \$1,820;

3 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs  
4 (26 Stat. 1520) , \$2,233;

5 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20  
6 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687) , \$8,314;

7 International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso-  
8 ciated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274) , \$6,993;

9 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275) ,  
10 \$9,147;

11 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271) ,  
12 \$1,091,739;

13 International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061) ,  
14 \$2,553;

15 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22  
16 U. S. C. 263) , \$4,837;

17 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22  
18 U. S. C. 269c) , \$2,500;

19 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22  
20 U. S. C. 273) , \$10,000;

21 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041) ,  
22 \$145,397;

23 Pan American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;  
24 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282) , \$347,143;

1        Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,  
2    53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

3        United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), \$15,146,032  
4    of which amount \$13,841,032 shall be available for contribu-  
5    tion;

6        United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
7    Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$3,772,775 of  
8    which amount \$3,637,545 shall be available for contribution;

9        International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention  
10    ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$680,500 of which  
11    amount \$600,000 shall be available for contribution;

12        In all, \$23,208,863, together with such additional sums  
13    due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of  
14    State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the  
15    Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the  
16    quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, con-  
17    ventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation:  
18    *Provided, That,* without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
19    Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States representa-  
20    tion in United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scien-  
21    tific, and Cultural Organization, and International Civil Avia-  
22    tion Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to  
23    the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions author-  
24    izing such representation, including attendance at meetings of

1 societies or associations concerned with the work of the organ-  
2 izations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and bind-  
3 ing without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
4 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uniforms for guards  
5 and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of  
6 section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,  
7 and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred  
8 pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obligation  
9 and expenditure of funds in connection with the United  
10 States participation in the International Civil Aviation  
11 Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of  
12 State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized  
13 to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accord-  
14 ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of  
15 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby  
16 appropriated for the United States contribution to the United  
17 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value  
18 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including  
19 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof:  
20 *Provided further*, That the amount for United States repre-  
21 sentation in United Nations shall be available for the fur-  
22 nishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative  
23 of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and  
24 this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority con-  
25 tained in the first proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and



1 expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State  
2 Appropriation Act, 1949, with respect to the furnishing of  
3 living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for  
4 making allotments to the United States Mission to the United  
5 Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the main-  
6 tenance of an official residence for the United States Repre-  
7 sentative to the United Nations in the same manner that  
8 such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by  
9 section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
10 1132).

11 International contingencies: For necessary expenses,  
12 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,  
13 as amended, of participation by the United States  
14 upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international  
15 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of  
16 foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not  
17 been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
18 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District  
19 of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and  
20 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses  
21 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
22 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as  
23 amended; transportation of families and effects under such  
24 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-  
25 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or

1 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for  
2 the share of the United States in expenses of international  
3 organizations; printing and binding without regard to section  
4 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; not  
5 to exceed \$75,000 for entertainment and representation  
6 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of  
7 August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; \$3,600,000.

8 International Boundary and Water Commission, United  
9 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the  
10 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of  
11 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the  
12 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act  
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
14 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio  
15 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-  
16 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-  
17 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan  
18 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-  
19 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) ;  
20 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction  
21 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-  
22 duction machines and other equipment and machinery;  
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; services in  
24 accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
25 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess

1 of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the dis-  
2 cretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed  
3 \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
4 cerned with the activities of the International Boundary  
5 and Water Commission which may be necessary for the effi-  
6 cient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission;  
7 printing and binding; purchase of nine (four for replacement  
8 only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal  
9 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-  
10 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, pur-  
11 chase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,  
12 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-  
13 chase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment,  
14 supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of  
15 foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary,  
16 purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of  
17 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
18 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
19 vised Statutes as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of  
20 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims  
21 Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and the Act of August 27, 1935,  
22 as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); as follows:

23       Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-  
24 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary  
25 surveys, and investigations, \$980,000.



1       Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-  
2   tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded Feb-  
3   ruary 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the  
4   Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
5   277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4,  
6   1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f),  
7   and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
8   States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
9   1944, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and to remain  
10  available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures  
11  shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project  
12  for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection  
13  with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-  
14  tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney  
15  General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expend-  
16  itures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be  
17  subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the ap-  
18  propriation for said project as provided by the Act approved  
19  April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40) : *Provided further*, That  
20  unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under  
21  the International Boundary and Water Commission available  
22  for the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with this appropria-  
23  tion and shall continue available until expended.

24       Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
25  flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and

1 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
2 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States  
3 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the  
4 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and  
5 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United  
6 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-  
7 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100, to be  
8 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated  
9 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-  
10 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1948, and to remain  
11 available until expended.

12 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international  
13 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the Presi-  
14 dent to perform the obligations of the United States under  
15 certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain  
16 in respect to Canada, including personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by  
18 contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor  
19 vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commis-  
20 sion, United States and Canada, under the terms of the  
21 treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed  
22 January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary  
23 of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who  
24 shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Com-

1 missioners to serve in that capacity without compensation  
2 therefore) ; salaries of clerks and other employees appointed  
3 by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with  
4 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses  
5 and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of  
6 the Commission at such places in the United States and  
7 Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners  
8 shall determine to be necessary \$37,560; for special and  
9 technical investigations in connection with matters falling  
10 within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commis-  
11 sion, United States and Canada, including the purchase for  
12 replacement only of two passenger automobiles; and the  
13 Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department  
14 or independent establishment of the Government with the  
15 consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct  
16 expenditure by such department or establishment for the pur-  
17 poses set forth in this clause, \$124,487; for the International  
18 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and  
19 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United  
20 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed  
21 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-  
22 pletion of such remaining work as may be required under  
23 the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and exist-  
24 ing treaties between the United States and Great Britain;  
25 commutation of subsistence to employees while on field



duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$58,853; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$31,500; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), \$103,100, in all, \$355,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses of said Commissions.

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, ap-

1 proved January 27, 1948), including personal services in  
2 the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to  
3 the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a  
4 temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within  
5 the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
6 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
7 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII  
8 and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
9 cerned with activities provided for under this appropriation  
10 (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype  
11 equipment; printing and binding, including printing and  
12 binding outside the continental limits of the United States  
13 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
14 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; serv-  
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and  
17 maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment,  
18 and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office pur-  
19 poses; acquisition, production, and free distribution of infor-  
20 mation materials for use in connection with the operation,  
21 independently or through individuals, including aliens, or  
22 public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and with-  
23 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of infor-  
24 mation and educational activities outside of the continental  
25 United States, including the purchase of radio time (except

1 that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase  
2 more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting  
3 time from any person or corporation holding an international  
4 short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communi-  
5 cations Commission without the consent of such licensee), and  
6 the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio trans-  
7 mission and reception; purchase and presentation of various  
8 objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through  
9 diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments,  
10 schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the  
11 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-  
12 picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental  
13 of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all  
14 other necessary services by contract or otherwise without  
15 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000,  
16 of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to  
17 the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of  
18 State", "Printing and binding, Department of State",  
19 "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and  
20 quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and  
21 binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided*, That,  
22 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
23 vised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State  
24 is authorized in making contracts for the use of the inter-  
25 national short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree



1 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
2 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds  
3 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against  
4 loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
5 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
6 *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold  
7 interests (which may be for one or more years) payments  
8 may be made in advance for the entire term or any part  
9 thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appro-  
10 priation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, con-  
11 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and  
12 the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
13 transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land  
14 and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or other-  
15 wise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709  
16 of the Revised Statutes.

17 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-  
18 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet  
19 the obligations of the United States under the Convention  
20 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations  
21 between the United States and the other American Re-  
22 public, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and  
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to  
24 authorize the President to render closer and more effective  
25 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-

1 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-  
2 ment appropriations available for carrying out other provi-  
3 sions of law authorizing related activities, including the  
4 establishment and operation of agricultural and other experi-  
5 ment and demonstration stations in other American coun-  
6 tries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of  
7 the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of  
8 necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include per-  
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
10 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as  
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment;  
13 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
14 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with  
15 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
16 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
17 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-  
18 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling  
19 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with  
20 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
21 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, profes-  
22 sional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes,  
23 and persons possessing special scientific or other technical  
24 qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the  
25 other American Republics; and the actual expenses of prepar-

1 ing and transporting to their former homes the remains of  
2 such persons, not United States Government employees, who  
3 may die while away from their homes under the authority of  
4 this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is  
5 authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay  
6 the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10  
7 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens  
8 of the other American Republics while traveling in the  
9 Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized  
10 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of  
11 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
12 as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600;  
13 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in  
14 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;  
15 purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor  
16 vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,900,000; and the Secretary of  
17 State, or such official as he may designate is hereby author-  
18 ized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the  
19 President, to transfer from this appropriation to other depart-  
20 ments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Gov-  
21 ernment for expenditure in the United States and in the  
22 other American Republics any part of this amount for direct  
23 expenditure by such department or independent establish-  
24 ment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such  
25 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein



1 contained or under the authority governing the activities of  
2 the department, agency, or independent establishment to  
3 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this  
4 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and  
5 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the  
6 United States and the other American Republics, including  
7 the distribution of materials and other services in the fields  
8 of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the  
9 radio, the press, and the cinema.

10 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to  
11 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine  
12 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-  
13 1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard,  
14 outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised  
15 Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the  
16 District of Columbia, and employment of personnel out-  
17 side the continental United States without regard to  
18 civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as  
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
20 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of nineteen and hire of passenger  
21 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
22 aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees  
23 (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in  
24 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual

1 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes  
2 the remains of trainees who may die while away from such  
3 homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds  
4 to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allow-  
5 ances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a  
6 health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
7 150) ; not to exceed \$150 for deposit in the Treasury for  
8 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; printing and binding with-  
9 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
10 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-  
11 izations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes here-  
12 of; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine  
13 Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publi-  
14 cations pertaining to the various programs set forth in the  
15 Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional  
16 buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings  
17 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and  
18 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees  
19 of the United States Government, including military per-  
20 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322  
21 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.  
22 278a) ), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and  
23 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts  
24 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections  
25 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$18,924,000;

1 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,  
2 and 311 of said title III, \$2,449,000; in all, \$21,373,000, to  
3 be available on July 1, 1948, and to remain available until  
4 June 30, 1950, and, in addition, the Public Roads Adminis-  
5 tration, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to enter into  
6 contracts for the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Act in  
7 an amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, and the Philippine  
8 War Damage Commission is authorized to incur obliga-  
9 tions for the payment of claims for compensation under  
10 section 304 of the Act in an amount not exceeding \$12,-  
11 400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appro-  
12 priation under this head in the Department of State  
13 Appropriation Act, 1948, together with the limitations  
14 included in said appropriations, shall be consolidated with  
15 the appropriation and limitations under this head in the  
16 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided fur-*  
17 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
18 for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking  
19 any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabili-  
20 tation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the  
21 Government of the United States in any sense or respect  
22 to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts  
23 authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any  
24 part of this appropriation be available for expanding any  
25 public works project authorized by law to be replaced or



1 rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound  
2 engineering practice and which can be accomplished within  
3 the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further,*  
4 That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire  
5 accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such  
6 Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further,* That  
7 this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with  
8 nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philip-  
9 pines in connection with training programs: *Provided*  
10 *further,* That sums from the foregoing applicable appro-  
11 priations may be transferred directly to and merged with  
12 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of  
13 the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expendi-  
14 tures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further,*  
15 That the construction of diplomatic and consular establish-  
16 ments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall  
17 be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of  
18 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further,*  
19 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may  
20 designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the  
21 foregoing amounts to any department or independent estab-  
22 lishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing  
23 programs, sums for expenditure by such department or  
24 establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so trans-  
25 ferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with

1 the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the  
2 Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing  
3 expenditures of the department or establishment to which  
4 transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to  
5 participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections  
6 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President  
7 prior to such transfer.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
10 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
11 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
12 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

13 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of  
14 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee  
15 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply  
16 to any travel or transportation of effects payable from  
17 funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secre-  
18 tary of State or the Department of State.

19 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6  
20 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the  
21 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may,  
22 in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1949,  
23 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of  
24 the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of

1 the United States whenever he shall deem such termination  
2 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

3 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
4 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
5 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
6 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 543).

8 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for  
9 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
10 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
11 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
12 automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such  
13 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
14 begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders  
15 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
16 or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal  
17 year 1949.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
19 Appropriation Act, 1949".

## 20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-  
23 cluding a health service program as authorized by law  
24 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special  
25 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:



1 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-  
2 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor  
3 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
4 and Board of Parole, \$770,000.

5 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

6 For the Tax Division, \$800,000.

7 For the Criminal Division, \$750,000.

8 For the Claims Division, \$1,550,000.

9 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations  
10 for personal services shall be available for the employment,  
11 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
12 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
13 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

14 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency  
15 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or  
16 his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting  
17 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program  
19 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), purchase of one  
20 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and examina-  
21 tion of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$220,000.

22 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses  
23 not otherwise provided for, \$145,000.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
25 \$550,000.

1       Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty  
2 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$108,000.

3       Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to  
4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
5 921), \$5,000.

6       Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary  
7 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of  
8 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-  
9 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
10 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

11       Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses  
12 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,  
13 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-  
14 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
15 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,411,700,  
16 of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities  
17 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That  
18 none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establish-  
19 ment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the  
20 Antitrust Division.

21       Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of  
22 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,  
23 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
24 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
25 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets

1 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
2 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
3 official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and  
4 trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be  
5 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

6 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
7 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary  
8 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized  
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
10 55a) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,350,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
12 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other  
13 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a  
14 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
15 150), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial  
17 fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor;  
18 \$545,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
20 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States  
21 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-  
22 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district  
23 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

24 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For



1 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
2 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys  
3 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-  
4 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of  
5 foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special  
6 cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of  
7 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of  
8 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized  
9 to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the  
10 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as  
11 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any  
12 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per  
13 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the  
14 Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names  
15 of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of com-  
16 pensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with  
17 a description of their duties.

18 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
19 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
20 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
21 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
22 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specif-  
23 ically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging  
24 for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered  
25 by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and

1 necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the  
2 custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; pur-  
3 chase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses,  
4 and vans at not to exceed \$5,000 each; \$5,310,000, of  
5 which amount not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for  
6 the employment of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of  
7 bailiffs and criers, at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

8 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
9 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
10 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney  
11 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by  
12 section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$625,000:  
13 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount  
14 shall be available for such compensation and expenses  
15 of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
16 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
17 Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall  
19 be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee  
20 for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That when-  
21 ever an employee of the United States performs travel in  
22 order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States  
23 in any case involving the activity in connection with which  
24 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection

1 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise  
2 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
5 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and  
6 prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the pro-  
7 tection of the person of the President of the United States;  
8 the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of  
9 identification and other records and their exchange with the  
10 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,  
11 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations re-  
12 garding official matters under the control of the Department of  
13 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
14 Attorney General; including personal services in the District  
15 of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law  
16 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hundred (for replacement  
17 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not  
18 to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored  
19 motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$150,-  
20 000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facil-  
21 ities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau  
22 of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not  
23 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for  
24 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,  
25 including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of



1 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bu-  
2 reau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;  
3 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the Interna-  
4 tional Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards  
5 when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-  
6 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from jus-  
7 tice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emer-  
8 gencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the  
9 direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certifi-  
10 cate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it  
11 advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be  
12 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
13 to have been expended; \$43,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
14 compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000  
15 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present  
16 incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein ap-  
17 propriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emer-  
18 gencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,  
19 bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such  
20 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may  
21 determine.

22       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
24 civil-service employee.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only of one hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment

1 of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services  
2 by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
3 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and operation, maintenance, re-  
4 modeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-  
5 ment incident thereto; \$26,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
6 Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-  
7 tract with officers and employees for the use, on official  
8 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That  
9 provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment  
10 of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the  
11 employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Natural-  
12 ization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such tem-  
13 porary employees as are required from time to time) where  
14 competent citizen interpreters are not available.

#### 15 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

16 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
17 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-  
18 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance  
19 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,  
20 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available  
21 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
22 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
23 authorization of the Attorney General.

24 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
25 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,



1 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
2 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
3 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased  
4 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,  
5 transporting persons released from custody of the United  
6 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide  
7 residence within the United States or to such place within  
8 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney  
9 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the  
10 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not  
11 to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including  
12 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one  
13 bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at  
14 \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
16 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
17 the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uni-  
18 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
19 employees in the performance of their official duties; not to  
20 exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any  
21 Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion  
22 of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to  
23 the protection of the health or safety of the institution; fire-  
24 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm  
25 products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section

1 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be con-  
2 strued to apply to any purchase or service rendered under  
3 this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
4 not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash  
5 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and  
6 any other items for which payment is made originally from  
7 appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the  
8 credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of  
9 the institutions.

10 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
11 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
12 necessary for patients including personal services in the  
13 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-  
14 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
15 the employees in the performance of their official duties;  
16 \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the  
17 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,  
18 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-  
19 ture by that Service.

20 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,  
21 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities  
22 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-  
23 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the  
24 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase  
25 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization

1 of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General  
2 may direct, \$298,000.

3 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
4 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
5 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
6 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
7 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place  
8 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other  
9 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
10 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable  
11 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an  
12 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of  
13 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-  
14 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,  
15 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of  
16 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-  
17 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-  
18 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-  
19 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains  
20 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the  
21 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose  
22 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,  
23 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards  
24 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and im-



1    improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;  
2    \$1,650,000.

3                    OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

4            Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such  
5    officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out  
6    of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or  
7    transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading  
8    with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50  
9    U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
10   out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General  
11   pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
12   \$4,100,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1949  
13   for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien  
14   Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office  
15   at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed  
16   \$5,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
17   U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or Government-owned space  
18   in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for  
19   temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
20   of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in  
21   the District of Columbia; a health service program as  
22   authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling ex-  
23   penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations  
24   concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*,  
25   That on or before November 1, 1948, the Attorney General

1 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of  
2 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed  
3 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
4 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection  
5 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the  
7 amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative  
8 Division, Department of Justice.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
11 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
12 employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly  
13 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
14 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

15 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
16 offices of the United States district attorney and the United  
17 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropri-  
18 ations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
19 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
20 credit of the District of Columbia.

21 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of  
22 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is au-  
23 thorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the  
24 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in  
25 whole or in part payment therefor.

1        This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice  
2   Appropriation Act, 1949”.

3            TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4                            OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5        Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
6   Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
7   referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in  
8   the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15  
9   of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
10   for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype  
11   news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,000,000.

12        Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
13   Department, except for technical and scientific services in  
14   the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil  
15   Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants  
16   of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee  
17   on Printing, in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919  
18   (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) , \$1,100,000.

19        Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit  
20   in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of  
21   Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board (39 U. S. C.  
22   321d) , \$590,000.

23                            BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

24        Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
25   For expenses necessary for searching census records and



1 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-  
2 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
3 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-  
4 tion, including personal services at the seat of government,  
5 travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic  
6 supplies, \$102,000: *Provided*, That the procedure here-  
7 under for the furnishing from census records of evidence  
8 for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant  
9 to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the  
10 Social Security Administration.

11 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for  
12 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics  
13 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be  
14 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the  
15 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,  
16 and other records; preparation of monographs on census  
17 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;  
18 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and  
19 electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving de-  
20 vices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper;  
21 \$3,729,000.

22 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary  
23 to prepare for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census  
24 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including  
25 personal services at the seat of government; printing and

1 binding; and personal services by contract or otherwise at  
2 rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without  
3 regard to the Classification Act; \$2,676,000, to remain  
4 available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That transfers may  
5 be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Gen-  
6 eral administration, Bureau of the Census".

7       General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-  
8 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-  
9 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the  
10 Census without regard to the Classification Act; tabulating  
11 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$635,000.

12                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
14 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
15 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
16 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-  
17 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air  
18 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory  
19 service to States and other public and private agencies in  
20 connection with the construction or improvement of airports  
21 and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports;  
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
23 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation  
24 and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft,  
25 but not more than eighty-five Government-owned air-

1 craft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aero-  
2 nautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract  
3 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert  
4 and other witnesses; purchase (not to exceed one hundred  
5 and fifty) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase  
6 and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling  
7 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
8 training conducted by the Government or other organ-  
9 izations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Depart-  
10 ments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized  
11 to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration with-  
12 out charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and  
13 hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of  
14 such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited  
15 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,  
16 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses  
17 incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic  
18 control towers: *Provided further*, That the Reconstruction  
19 Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Corpo-  
20 ration and acting by and through the War Assets Adminis-  
21 trator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United  
22 States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public  
23 Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land  
24 and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California,  
25 covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil



1 Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance  
2 Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation:  
3 *Provided further*, That the Civil Aeronautics Administra-  
4 tion is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air  
5 Force, Army and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft  
6 engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar line and shop  
7 equipment.

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the  
9 acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and  
10 hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of  
11 additional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
12 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
13 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
14 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facili-  
15 ties; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
16 the construction and furnishing of quarters and related  
17 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-  
18 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed  
19 at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accom-  
20 modations are not otherwise available; personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia; and purchase (not to exceed  
22 fifteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$10,099,000,  
23 and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is  
24 authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for  
25 purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not

1 exceeding \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated  
2 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
3 hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appro-  
4 priation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and  
5 to remain available until June 30, 1949: *Provided further*,  
6 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall  
7 be available for emergency repair and replacement of facili-  
8 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000  
9 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and  
10 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary  
11 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and  
12 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United  
13 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-  
14 priation, and not to exceed \$578,000 may be transferred  
15 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
16 nautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs;  
17 and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force  
18 are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer with-  
19 out charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the  
20 Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, in-  
21 cluding appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics  
22 Administration.

23       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such

1 developmental work and service testing as tends to the crea-  
2 tion of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing  
3 areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, per-  
4 sonnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the  
5 District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease  
6 or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
7 placement only and operation and maintenance of five air-  
8 craft; \$1,800,000.

9 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
10 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-  
11 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,  
12 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,  
13 and repair of uniforms, and arms and amunition; \$1,185,000;  
14 and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy,  
15 are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without  
16 payment therefor such equipment as is commonly used in  
17 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington  
18 National Airport.

19 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an  
20 additional amount for an extension to the Terminal Building,  
21 acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access  
22 road to the airport, the installation of additional paving to  
23 facilitate the loading and unloading of aircraft, and the repair  
24 of hangar roofs, \$1,835,000, to remain available until  
25 expended.



1 drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing sup-  
2 plies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instru-  
3 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,400,000, of which  
4 not to exceed \$3,100,000 shall be available for personal  
5 services.

6 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary  
7 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August  
8 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the operation and  
9 maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of  
10 observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;  
11 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites  
12 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and  
13 seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismo-  
14 logical observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks,  
15 Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane  
16 for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting  
17 personal household effects of commissioned officers when  
18 transferred from one official station to another, and of com-  
19 missioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral ex-  
20 penses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and  
21 extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each  
22 member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as  
23 bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per  
24 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies

1 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
2 \$5,600,000.

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
4 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
5 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
6 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment  
7 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,  
8 \$1,255,000.

9 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic  
10 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed  
11 fifteen vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-  
12 alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not  
13 to exceed \$2,500) for services as authorized by section 15  
14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

15 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

16 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
17 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign  
18 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-  
19 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not  
20 to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15  
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,300,000,  
22 of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation  
23 "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary:  
24 *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of

1 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel  
2 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein  
3 appropriated: *Provided further*, That \$25,000 shall be avail-  
4 able exclusively to carry out a study of hard fibers and  
5 hard fiber products.

6 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate  
7 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices  
8 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in  
9 the development and improvement of commerce throughout  
10 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed  
11 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
12 \$2,000,000.

13 PATENT OFFICE

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including  
15 personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of  
16 the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services  
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed  
19 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000) ; expenses of trans-  
20 porting to foreign governments publications of patents issued  
21 by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the  
22 Commissioner of Patents; travel; and other contingent ex-  
23 penses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings  
24 of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in



1 the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography;  
2 \$8,000,000.

3     Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
4 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
5 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official  
6 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for mis-  
7 cellaneous printing and binding, \$1,750,000.

8                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

9     For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions  
10 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15  
11 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affect-  
12 ing the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth  
13 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
14 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services  
15 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
16 building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of  
17 the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the  
18 Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed  
19 most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms  
20 for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor  
21 vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only;  
22 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section  
23 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
24 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals

1 of articles prepared officially by Government employees,  
2 as follows:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection  
6 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
7 \$1,350,000.

8       Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying  
9 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of  
10 the national standards; the preparation and distribution of  
11 standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and  
12 supplies in connection with Government purchases; the im-  
13 provement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-  
14 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the  
15 maintenance and development of national standards of meas-  
16 urement; the development of improved methods of measure-  
17 ment; the determination of physical constants and the  
18 properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and  
19 structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety;  
20 the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the  
21 investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;  
22 the development of methods of chemical analysis and syn-  
23 thesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare sub-  
24 stances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials,  
25 including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new proc-

1 esses and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems  
 2 arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Gov-  
 3 ernment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organ-  
 4 izations in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
 5 encouragement of the application of the latest developments  
 6 in the utilization and standardization of building materials;  
 7 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified  
 8 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
 9 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-  
 10 semination of scientific and technical data; \$3,900,000.

11       Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
 12 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
 13 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and cer-  
 14 tifying radio-measuring instruments, apparatus, and stand-  
 15 ards in terms of the national primary standards; investiga-  
 16 tion of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio  
 17 waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-  
 18 quency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and  
 19 technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves,  
 20 and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies,  
 21 \$3,000,000.

## 22 WEATHER BUREAU

23       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
 24 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
 25 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the



1 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
2 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
3 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aero-  
4 nautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended (49  
5 U. S. C. 603), and section 308 of an Act approved April  
6 30, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 1788), including investigations of  
7 atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public  
8 agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal  
9 services at the seat of government; purchase of seven passen-  
10 ger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement  
11 only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; repair,  
12 alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care  
13 and preservation of grounds, including the construction of  
14 necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abut-  
15 ting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary  
16 buildings for living and working quarters of observers; tele-  
17 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
18 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by  
19 agreement with the companies performing the service; pur-  
20 chase of tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating  
21 paper; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
22 meteorological offices and stations; \$21,880,000, of which  
23 not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the contribution  
24 of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
25 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to

1 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the  
2 city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins,  
3 circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no  
4 printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be  
5 done at the Government Printing Office without impairing  
6 the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That not to  
7 exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended for  
8 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,  
10 That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in  
11 the Arctic region, pursuant to the Act of February  
12 12, 1946 (15 U. S. C. 313a), the funds herein ap-  
13 propriated shall be available for the appointment of em-  
14 ployees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather  
15 Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classifi-  
16 cation Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees  
17 Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall  
18 not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more  
19 than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of  
20 pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the  
21 base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of  
22 food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without  
23 repayment therefor, to employees of the Government  
24 assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Air  
25 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized in the fiscal year

1 1949, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,  
2 to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials,  
3 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary  
4 for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic  
5 weather stations.

6 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
7 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in  
8 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and  
9 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather  
10 Bureau.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,  
13 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",  
14 Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses",  
15 Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be  
16 prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of  
17 the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics  
18 Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas  
19 outside the United States where determined necessary by the  
20 Secretary free emergency medical services, by contract or  
21 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
22 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
23 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
24 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
25 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made



1 to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such  
2 supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropria-  
3 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the  
4 Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to  
5 exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and  
6 other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons  
7 in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in  
8 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

9 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of  
10 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-  
11 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
12 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403  
13 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

14 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-  
15 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available  
16 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
17 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

18 SEC. 305. During the fiscal year 1949 officers and  
19 employees of the Department of Commerce having special  
20 scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may  
21 be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under  
22 the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of  
23 May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail  
24 of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments  
25 specified in said Act.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1949".

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

##### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$786,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$8,500, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$45,100, of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;

1 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
 2 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
 3 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
 4 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
 5 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and  
 6 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$175,700.

## 7 OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

### 8 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District  
 10 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia  
 11 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum  
 12 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
 13 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
 14 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
 15 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

16 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United  
 17 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-  
 18 ments to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance  
 19 of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material  
 20 and every item incident thereto, \$5,300, to be expended  
 21 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

22 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of  
 23 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-  
 24 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,  
 25 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-



1 ment and for labor and material and every item incident  
 2 thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of  
 3 the Architect of the Capitol.

#### 4 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
 6 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-  
 7 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,  
 8 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and print-  
 9 ing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
 10 \$177,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this  
 11 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury  
 12 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

#### 13 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
 15 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees  
 16 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including  
 17 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and  
 18 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
 19 \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
 20 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
 21 of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500  
 22 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the  
 23 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

#### 24 COURT OF CLAIMS

25 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,

1 four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners,  
 2 and all other officers and employees of the court, including  
 3 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,  
 4 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary  
 5 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the  
 6 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending  
 7 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Febru-  
 8 ary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to  
 9 authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of  
 10 Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',  
 11 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as  
 12 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and neces-  
 13 sary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and  
 14 printing and binding; \$432,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
 15 ceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit  
 16 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

17       Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and  
 18 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-  
 19 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,  
 20 \$7,100.

#### 21                   TERRITORIAL COURTS

22       Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-  
 23 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of  
 24 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and  
 25 of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$106,500.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$4,575,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,758,000.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South



1 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,  
2 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall  
3 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions  
4 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other  
5 offices to the offices named herein.

6 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of  
7 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized  
8 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),  
9 \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be  
10 construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint  
11 probation officers, or to make such orders as may be neces-  
12 sary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Pro-*  
13 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be  
14 used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer  
15 who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge cer-  
16 tified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official  
17 orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising  
18 or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released  
19 conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or cor-  
20 rectional institution.

21 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States  
22 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
23 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including  
24 fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States  
25 courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions

1 specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commis-  
2 sioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
3 1937, \$475,000.

4 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;  
5 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court,  
6 and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided  
7 by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31  
8 Stat. 362) ; and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5  
9 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of  
10 court; \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury  
11 commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform  
12 to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District  
13 of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed  
14 \$250 each per annum.

15 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and  
16 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically  
17 provided for, \$1,775,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-  
19 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their  
20 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of  
21 envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906  
22 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$72,000 for deposit in  
23 the Treasury for penalty mail for the United States courts  
24 and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
25 (31 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$600,000.

1       Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,  
2 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, in-  
3 cluding traveling expenses of probation officers and their  
4 clerks, \$577,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
5 able, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of  
6 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Fed-  
7 eral probation when incurred on the written authorization  
8 of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United  
9 States Courts.

10       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
11 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,  
12 \$85,800.

13       Printing and binding: For printing and binding the  
14 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of  
15 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

16       Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters  
17 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by  
18 the Act of January 20, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9a-d), \$865,000.

19       Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized  
20 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$170,000,  
21 together with \$614,000 to be derived from the referees'  
22 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

23       Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous  
24 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the  
25 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and print-



1 ing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to  
2 the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed  
3 \$40,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
4 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$150,000, together with \$654,000 to be  
5 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
6 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68  
7 (c) (4) ).

8 No part of any appropriation in this title shall be used  
9 to pay the cost of maintaining an office or for the salary of a  
10 referee at any place other than at a place where terms of  
11 a district court of the United States are held.

12 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense  
13 funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until  
14 June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses  
15 of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
18 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, includ-  
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,  
20 advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
21 and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,  
22 \$430,000.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

24 SEC. 402. As used in this title, the term "circuit court  
25 of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for

1 the District of Columbia; the term “senior circuit judge”  
2 includes the chief justice of the United States Court of  
3 Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term “circuit  
4 judge” includes associate justice of the United States Court  
5 of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term “judge”  
6 includes justice.

7 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
8 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
9 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
10 than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased  
11 hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers  
12 shall be marked plainly “The Property of the United States”,  
13 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their  
14 successors in office.

15 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation  
16 Act, 1949”.

## 17 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in  
19 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
20 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
21 the United States or who is a member of an organization of  
22 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
23 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
24 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
25 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

1 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be  
2 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the  
3 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section  
4 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United  
5 States, is not a member of an organization of Government  
6 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
7 ernment of the United States, or that such person does not  
8 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
10 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
11 engages in a strike against the Government of the United  
12 States or who is a member of an organization of Government  
13 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
15 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
16 the Government of the United States by force or violence and  
17 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
18 from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty  
19 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
20 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
21 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
22 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
23 visions of existing law.

24 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
25 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-  
26 tion Act, 1949".



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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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# **A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. STEFAN

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FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY  
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1949

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FEBRUARY 27, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5607]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1949.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1949 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 815 to 847, inclusive, and House Document No. 522.

Department of Justice: Pages 593 to 612, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 401 to 444, inclusive, and House Document No. 506.

The Judiciary: Pages 31 to 42, inclusive.



The following table shows for each department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, the estimate for the fiscal year 1949, the amount recommended by the committee for 1949, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1949 as compared with the 1948 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1949 estimates.

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1948	Estimates for 1949	Amount recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 estimates
State.....	\$303,798,603	\$214,318,531	\$197,217,463	-\$106,581,140	-\$17,101,068
Justice.....	114,988,230	116,922,000	116,330,700	+1,342,470	-591,300
Commerce.....	193,904,354	236,843,500	171,087,000	-22,817,354	-65,756,500
The judiciary.....	19,418,165	19,753,400	18,785,100	-633,065	-968,300
Total.....	632,109,352	587,837,431	503,420,263	-128,689,089	-84,417,168

In addition to the regular annual appropriations indicated above, there is an estimated \$369,000 for permanent and \$8,235,850 in trust-account appropriations. A detailed tabulation of these appropriations will be found at the end of this report.

#### SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the four agencies of government encompassed therein is \$503,420,263, to which, however, must be added \$75,400,000 in contract authority, or a total in appropriations and contract authority of \$578,820,263. While the indicated reduction in direct appropriations is \$84,417,168, it should be stated that \$49,000,000 of this reduction is offset by the inclusion in the bill of contractual authority in that amount, resulting in an actual cash reduction of \$35,417,168.

In explanation of the appropriations for the Departments of State and Commerce there is brought to light the tremendous increases in the number of high-salaried personnel as compared with the total personnel between the years 1939 and 1948. An especially glaring example is the Department of Commerce and more specifically, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, although it may be said that this applies generally throughout this Department. When, in a given unit of organization of the Government, during a given 8-year period, the total employment increases to 203 percent of the employment at the beginning of the period, but the employment of high-salaried personnel increases to 3,805 percent of such employment at the beginning of the period, something would seem to be definitely wrong with the classification system itself or with the administration thereof. An analysis of the functions of the Department of Commerce during that period indicates no such added responsibility. It should be pointed out that these increases are merely from the classification standpoint and, insofar as salaries are concerned, is in addition to the statutory increases authorized by the Congress. This matter is discussed herein merely for the purpose of calling the situation to the attention of not only the departmental officials concerned but interested committees of the Congress as well.

## TITLE I—STATE DEPARTMENT

Appropriations, fiscal year 1948-----	\$303, 798, 603
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	214, 318, 531
Reduction by the committee-----	17, 101, 068
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	197, 217, 463

It should be pointed out that in addition to the above-recommended appropriation, the bill contains \$26,400,000 in contractual authority for the Philippine rehabilitation program, or a total of \$223,617,463. When there is eliminated from consideration the \$73,723,900 appropriated for the International Refugee Organization and surplus property disposal for the current year, not included in the accompanying bill, the comparable appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$230,074,703.

Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 contemplated a total employment of 22,800, of which number approximately 14,800 were to have been American employees and approximately 8,000 alien employees. Also, it may be stated that of this total of 22,800 employees, approximately 3,800 employees were requested for international information and educational activities.

An analysis of the State Department personnel for the years 1939 and 1948 reveals a disproportionate increase in the total number of personnel in grades CAF-15, CAF-14, P-8 and P-7. Whereas the total personnel of the Department increased from something over 1,000 employees in 1939 to approximately 5,900 in 1948, the increases in the executive-type and high-grade administrative personnel increased from a total of 47 in 1939 to 379 in the fiscal year 1948. These comparisons are made for the Department service only in view of the fact that Foreign Service employees are not paid according to the civil-service classification standards, but are covered by separate legislation. While it is admitted that the complexity of the responsibilities of the Department have increased in the intervening years and that this disproportionate ratio is not as serious as that disclosed in another department included in this bill, it is nevertheless a situation which certainly bears looking into. It may be possible that the present organizational structure of the Department is a factor in some of these high salaries. It has been noted, for example, that there are a number of units in the department, exalted by the term 'section,' which contain as few as six employees, and in one or two instances, consist of one principal employee and a secretary.

The committee held extensive hearings on the security phase of the Department and the employment of individuals that were considered poor risks from the security angle. Committee investigators disclosed and reproduced from Department files the employment history of 108 former, present, and prospective employees. Files on the prospective employees were active, and the individuals at the time of the investigation, were being considered for employment, even though information of record pointed to their being poor risks. The committee does not feel that the Department has been as diligent as it might have been in the selection of its personnel and has not sufficiently exercised the prerogative given it under the so-called McCarran rider, contained in appropriation acts for this Department for the past several years. This provision is identified as section 104 of the accompanying bill. It would seem to the committee that any doubts in



connection with employment of personnel in the Department of State should be resolved in favor of the United States, and officers or employees who are suspected in the slightest degree should be encouraged to resign.

The committee wishes to express its apprehension in the rapidly increasing number of international organizations of which this Government is a member, both authorized and tentative. While undoubtedly most of them served a useful purpose prior to the inception of the United Nations and the subsidiary organizations of the United Nations, it is questionable whether all serve the purpose for which originally created. In many instances the objectives of these organizations, as given to the committee, definitely overlap the objectives of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. Others appear to have outgrown their usefulness. It is strongly urged therefore, that the department cause to be made a thorough survey of the purposes of these organizations and their accomplishments during the past few years with the view of withdrawing from membership of most of them and incorporating the functions of the others with the United Nations organizations to the greatest extent that may be practicable.

#### DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$33, 732, 250
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	21, 780, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	4, 050, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	17, 730, 000

The fiscal year 1948 total includes two items for activities which have been liquidated, namely, surplus property disposal, which carried an appropriation of \$2,650,000, and North Atlantic Fisheries, for which \$25,000 was appropriated. In addition to these items, there should be deducted from the fiscal year 1948 appropriation the amount of \$8,897,884 carried in salaries and expenses for the information and cultural program, covered by a separate item of appropriation for fiscal year 1949, and the amount of \$400,000 subsequently transferred to salaries and expenses, Foreign Service. This, together with other minor adjustments, results in a net 1948 appropriation, for comparable purposes, of \$21,855,611, rather than the above indicated amount of \$33,732,250.

The appropriation recommended covers three items in the Department Service; that is, salaries and expenses, printing and binding, and collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.

*Salaries and expenses.*—Although the amount of \$30,067,250 was appropriated for the current fiscal year, adjustments between appropriations establish a base for this activity for the fiscal year 1949 of \$21,116,651. The budget request of \$21,168,000, substantially the same as the current appropriation, is approved in the amount of \$17,168,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000. The committee is greatly concerned over the effectiveness of the State Department at the present time, and it does not wish to do anything that would in any degree reduce that effectiveness. However, it is convinced that the tremendous and rapid growth of the Department during the past few years has resulted in great duplication of effort between offices and



divisions and in a diffusion of activities and responsibilities to the extent that very few divisions have a clear-cut definition of their own responsibilities. It is difficult, certainly for this committee, to determine what offices or divisions are responsible for specific functions.

The committee has attempted to secure this answer through a thorough analysis of the functional organizational charts of the Department, but could only arrive at the conclusion that the functional break-down as presented is one of theory rather than practice. Political offices contain economic and commercial units and economic and commercial offices contain political units. In addition, there are established separate offices and divisions covering all activities in the occupied areas. There is also the research and intelligence organization established as a separate entity, but also dealing in political and economic matters. The Office of Special Policy Affairs again deals in all phases of activity of the State Department, although established to serve as a backstop for American delegations to international organizations. Within this structure there has mushroomed a number of purely operating units dealing, among other things, with international aviation, shipping, telecommunications, development of trade, improvement of international labor, social, and health standards, and many other activities. The State Department, itself recognizing the scattering of authority and interest, duplicates by the dozens, and distributes incoming and outgoing messages as "information copies."

A brief but rather comprehensive and thorough study of the organizational structure of the Department of State is contained in a report prepared under the direction of Mr. O. L. Nelson, and submitted to the Department on July 22, 1946. Mr. Nelson indicates in his report that—

Out of many discussions with key personnel and numerous individuals representing a broad cross section of the Department, there comes the inescapable conclusion that there is neither any agreed-upon explanation nor common understanding of how the Department of State actually operates or should operate, even though the formal pattern of organization is prescribed by departmental regulations.

Quoting again from the Nelson report, there appears the following:

This report should be useful and should be circulated generally throughout the Department. Its contents ought to be scrutinized, corrected, and revised to the point where a report can be prepared that will be generally accepted. Not until this is accomplished can there be that efficient functioning and coordination that comes when everyone understands and agrees on how the Department is supposed to function. There can be no effective corrective action until there is general agreement on how the present organization operates and what is wrong with it.

The first indication this committee had that there was such a report in existence was during the latter part of 1947, and when a copy was procured, it was noted that the word "restricted" was stamped 18 times on various pages of this report, despite the recommendation that the report be circulated generally throughout the department. It was not until August 11, 1947, or over a year later, that a copy of this report was formally sent to the office directors.

The organization of the department seems to be set up on a horizontal rather than vertical basis, with a central point of authority for the clearance of official actions. Under the present system, there are few actions that can clear the department without being referred to anywhere from two to six or even more divisions that may have an interest in the particular subject matter. In order to overcome this

cumbersome organization, the department at the time of the hearings had 63 interdepartmental and departmental committees. Of these 37 are interdepartmental and 26 departmental. While there undoubtedly is justification for the interdepartmental committees, it is doubtful that 37 are needed. The committee sees little or no justification for the departmental committees, if the department were properly organized, although this is denied by a representative of the department.

A recent investigation of this Department by representatives of this committee arrived at substantially the same conclusion as indicated in the Nelson report. The committee investigation report states that—

A more vertical organization would eliminate the necessity for a great many of the supervisory and reviewing officials; would materially reduce the popularly termed "liaison work" and do much to eliminate the endless series of conferences.

This report goes on to state that—

It was observed that as presently organized, the actual working force represents too small a percentage of the individuals working on a given problem. One, or a few individuals, may actually perform the work of preparing the paper which represents the solution to the problem. The number of people who will have to review and ponder over the paper is almost beyond belief.

The result of this excessive review is that the employee does not feel that he is charged with any responsibility. Many employees indicated to the investigative staff that they would be willing to assume more responsibility if they felt there was any degree of finality to their decisions.

The above is only a small portion of the criticism and follows very closely the Nelson report and the previous information of this committee.

The problem of the organization of the State Department is not one for this committee to attempt to solve. Mr. Nelson indicated that it was not one for him to solve after a 6-month study. The only individuals that can solve it are the ones that are in authority in the Department and in daily touch with the problems of the Department. The committee does feel that the present structure is wasteful, costly and inefficient, and has accordingly reduced the funds, not as a form of castigation, but in the strong belief that more effective work would result if the Department were reduced in size, with the overlapping and duplication minimized, and the so-called liaison work and endless conferences substantially curtailed.

The committee wishes to reiterate its previous recommendations, namely, that the Department of State get out of the operating phases of activities for which other agencies of the Government are responsible and concentrate on over-all foreign policy. There is little or no justification, for example, for there being located in the Department an Aviation Division with 30 employees, or a Shipping Division with 21 employees, or a Telecommunication Division with 26 employees. The substantive work in connection with all of these functions is undoubtedly performed in the departments of the Government responsible for these types of activities. While it may be advisable for the department to have two or three experts for the purpose of advising the department as to over-all policy in these activities, the committee can see no justification for this operating personnel. Mr. T. P. Wright, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, indicated to the committee that there is certainly an apparent duplica-



tion so far as the aviation picture is concerned. He stated further that—

I feel that there is too much of a tendency for the State Department to get into the technical field on all of these things. They should be a consultant on the over-all policy with the parts of the Government dealing intimately with the technical matters.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$122, 332, 750
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	100, 242, 615
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 672, 615
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	96, 570, 000

Adjustments between appropriations establish a base for the seven appropriation items carried under this general head of \$121,097,287. The budget estimates for the ensuing fiscal year contain major reductions in the Foreign Service building fund, salaries and expenses, and emergencies arising in the diplomatic service, which reduced the request to the \$100,242,615 indicated above. The total personnel estimated for the Foreign Service for 1949 is the same as is estimated for the current fiscal year, that is, 11,265. Of this total, 1,565 are chiefs of missions and Foreign Service officers, 3,868 staff employees, 27 consular agents, and 5,805 alien employees.

The Foreign Service of the United States, although established and operated on the basis of a separate law, is considered as a service organization of the Department, and not as being separate and apart from the Department. Effectiveness in the conduct of our foreign affairs would seem to make this relationship mandatory.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The amount of \$42,500,000, a reduction of \$2,165,830 in the budget estimates, is recommended. This reduction is in part related to the reduction made in departmental salaries and expenses and in part on the information of the committee that the Foreign Service organization is in many instances rendering services to private individuals and business organizations which they can do for themselves. Also, it is the thought of the committee that the great number of additional posts proposed for the Far East cannot be established within the time limits indicated, coupled with the greater reductions in personnel and activity that might be effectuated in other parts of the world, particularly the Western Hemisphere.

While the committee is aware of the fact that the Service is in the process of strengthening its administrative procedures in the field, a recent investigation made by a member of the committee's staff indicates that there is still much to be done in this respect, and it is hoped that such efforts will be accelerated during the forthcoming year in order to further extend this long-needed reform.

*Living and quarters allowances.*—The amount of \$7,000,000 is approved for this item, a reduction of \$301,300 in the budget estimates. The committee is still of the opinion that something can and should be done to improve the administration of this item of expense. It feels that the present formula is too detailed to fully and equitably accomplish the purposes for which intended. It has come to the attention of the committee, for example, that employees in some parts of the world can subsist almost entirely on the allowances received from this fund;



whereas in other parts of the world, the allowances, plus their salaries, are barely sufficient. The committee appreciates that this problem is one that might be difficult of solution under present unsettled conditions and extreme currency fluctuations. However, it is hoped that some other method is being worked on not only to simplify the administration of this fund, but to make it more equitable to the employees scattered throughout the world.

*Representation allowances.*—The committee is again recommending, as it did in reporting out the fiscal year 1948 bill, the amount of \$500,000 for this item. Although the current appropriation is \$700,000, the committee does not feel that with the other enhancements which have inured to the benefit of Foreign Service officers through the application of provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, that any more than recommended herein should be expended for this purpose. It is the view of the committee that the reasons for further increases in this fund have diminished considerably since the war period. Attention of the committee has been called to the fact that departmental regulations now require a more strict accounting of expenditures out of this appropriation, and it is hoped that the Department will continue to exercise every care to see to it that this fund is expended judiciously and on a pattern of need rather than on a geographical or individual basis.

*Foreign Service building fund.*—The entire amount of \$35,000,000 for this item is for use in the purchase of foreign currencies acquired as a result of surplus property and lend-lease settlements, which currencies are in turn to be used for acquisition of buildings and sites to house our Foreign Service establishments, both office and residential. This entire amount is not an appropriation in the normal sense in that it is immediately placed in the Treasury of the United States in payment for these foreign currencies. The committee desires to caution the Department, however, that only those properties that can be used by this Government be acquired. The committee expects to receive a complete analysis of this program and its effects on other items of expense at the time it considers the next appropriation bill for the Department.

*Emergencies arising in diplomatic and consular service.*—This appropriation, as the title implies, is used as an emergency fund as well as for the purpose of defraying the cost of repatriating American nationals that are still stranded in many parts of the world. The reduction of \$1,000,000 is made on the premise that repatriation costs should decrease during the fiscal year 1949 to a greater extent than anticipated by the Department.

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$147, 733, 603
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	92, 295, 916
Reduction by the committee.....	9, 378, 453
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	82, 917, 463

Under this general head are included items of expense for all activities not directly related to the operation of the Department of State, but which are nonetheless a part of this Nation's over-all foreign policy. The total of appropriations for this category for the current

fiscal year includes the amount of \$71,073,900 for the International Refugee Organization. An amount for this purpose is not included in the accompanying bill, but will be considered in connection with a forthcoming supplemental appropriation bill. The exclusion of this item from the accompanying bill results in a comparable 1948 appropriation of \$76,659,703. On the other hand, there is included under this general head for the first time the item of international information and educational activities for which the amount of \$28,000,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1949. In addition, contract authorizations of \$26,400,000 are included for the Philippine rehabilitation program.

*Participation in international organizations.*—This appropriation carries annual contributions of the United States for (1) United Nations and specialized agencies thereof, (2) inter-American organizations, (3) other international organizations, and (4) payment to the Government of Panama. In addition, this appropriation includes in some instances the cost of maintaining United States delegations at international organizations with especial reference to the United Nations and UNESCO.

The total amount of the budget request, with the exception of a volunteered deduction of \$110,453, is included in the bill. The recommended amount contains \$15,146,032 for the United Nations, of which amount \$13,841,032 is for the United States share of the expenses in the United Nations, and \$1,305,000 is for salaries and expenses of the United States mission to the United Nations. The percentage of the United States share remains at 39.89 percent of the total United Nations budget, which for the fiscal year 1949 (United Nations calendar year 1948) is established at \$34,698,000. Although the United States ratio has been reduced from 49.89 to the present ratio of 39.89, it is the intention of the Department of State and the United States representative to the United Nations to attempt to further reduce this percentage to no more than 33½ percent. While the existing percentages were established on the basis of a developed formula, this Government's contention is that this is out of proportion to the total, and a declaration seeking a reduction in the present ratio has been filed with the United Nations committee having jurisdiction in this matter.

The bill includes \$3,772,775, or the full amount of the budget request, an increase of \$69,390 over the current appropriation for UNESCO. The UNESCO budget for the fiscal year 1949, as adopted at the recent general conference in Mexico City, is \$7,685,637. The United States share of this is 41.88 percent, a reduction from 44.03 percent in effect last year. The general explanation given for the seemingly disproportionate share which the United States must bear in these activities is shortage of dollars throughout all of the world and, in the case of UNESCO, the fact that the membership of this organization is smaller than that of the United Nations.

Funds for the fiscal year 1949 for the following specialized agencies of the United Nations are also included in the bill, as follows: International Civil Aviation Organization, \$680,500, an increase of \$170,500 over the current year; Food and Agriculture Organization, \$1,-250,000, the same as the current year; International Labor Organization, \$1,091,739, an increase of \$569,739; and the International Telecommunications Union, \$6,100, substantially the same as the current



year. In connection with this latter organization, however, the budget estimate submitted to the committee contained a total of \$116,553. This amount was reduced at the suggestion of the State Department to \$6,100, pending enactment of legislation, now before the Congress, for the permanent establishment of this organization.

The bill includes \$770,747, an increase of \$30,702 over the current year for 11 Inter-American organizations, as well as the annual payment to the Government of Panama in the amount of \$430,000. Both amounts represent the budget estimates.

*International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.*—The amount of \$2,480,100, a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimates, is included for the three items of appropriation for this activity. This commission was established pursuant to a treaty of 1889 for the purpose of settling differences or questions arising on and related to the water boundary between the two countries. Under later treaties and agreements, however, the Commission was given jurisdiction over all other matters of an engineering nature arising on the boundary line between the two countries. The major item of appropriation recommended is \$1,500,000 for continuation of a number of construction projects previously initiated. The reduction of the committee was effected for the reason that during the current fiscal year, there is available for expenditure the approximate total of \$12,460,000, whereas the actual expenditures through December 31, 1947, totaled something over \$650,000.

*International information and educational activities.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$28,000,000 for this activity for the ensuing fiscal year, a reduction of \$6,378,000 in the budget estimates. Neither in its review of the evidence nor in its determination of the amount to be appropriated, has the committee attempted to inject its own thoughts as to the necessity for, or the value of, this program. The Eightieth Congress determined that this program shall become a part of our foreign policy. This committee now initiates this authorized appropriation, and will continue to appropriate for this activity, so long as it is convinced that the funds are judiciously expended for the purposes for which intended and result in benefits to the taxpayers. Of the amount appropriated, \$25,500,000 is for program expenses, and \$2,500,000 for administrative expenses, which amount is to be transferred to various items of appropriation in the State Department, and represents an added administrative cost for the regular activities of the Department and the Foreign Service. Of the amount indicated for program expenses, \$4,400,000 was originally justified as a necessary capital investment to be used for the construction of relay stations abroad. Information received by the committee indicates this amount to be excessive, and it is accordingly suggested that a review of this estimate be made before obligations are incurred. The reduction of the committee is based on two principal factors; first, it is not convinced that the great increase of funds originally requested can be economically and wisely expended, and secondly, the inability of the Department, as a result of the short period which elapsed between the authorization of the program, January 27, 1948, and the beginning of the fiscal year to fully comply with certain provisions of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, and specifically, section 1005, which is quoted below:

In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of



private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

It can be seen that in enacting this legislation it was the clear intent of the Congress that the services and facilities of private agencies should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable. The obvious purpose of this provision is to make this program one of the people of the United States, rather than one of an agency of the Government or a group of individuals within an agency of the Government. Testimony indicated that nothing had been done along this line. Furthermore, although the committee does not wish to dictate to the Department with respect to the types of programs that might be most effective, it is believed that greater emphasis should be given to more immediate objectives and less emphasis on the long-term cultural, scientific, and educational activities. Funds for considerable expansion of this activity in the American Republics were also requested. This Nation has had for years in the South American Republics a number of programs for the betterment of the relations between this country and the other American Republics and for the continued development of hemispheric solidarity. It does not believe that an expansion to the extent contemplated in that area can be fully justified.

*Cooperation with the American Republics.*—The amount of \$3,900,000, a reduction of \$1,200,000, is recommended. The committee is of the belief that with the expanding program provided for under the preceding item, an appropriation in an amount currently provided should be adequate. In this connection, the committee suggests that in view of the great similarity and almost identical purposes of the program just previously discussed and this program further requests for funds for these two items be integrated. They are at the present time under the direction of one office of the Department and appear to be combined from an operational standpoint. The impression received by the committee from information made available to it is that the Government may not in all instances be receiving the full value for funds expended, particularly those expended for grants to private institutions and organizations.

*Philippine rehabilitation.*—The total amount of the budget estimate, \$21,373,000, is approved. In addition to the appropriation, there is authorized an additional contractual authority in the amount of \$26,400,000, of which \$14,000,000 is for obligation by the Public Roads Administration, and \$12,400,000 for obligation in connection with payments for public property damages.

The rehabilitation work in the Philippines is conducted under title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946. Under sections 302 to 305 of this act, the amount of \$120,000,000 was authorized for the restoration and improvement of roads, ports and harbors, public buildings, and public health services. The Congress has thus far appropriated the total of \$73,286,150 for this purpose. The total of the appropriations and authorizations contained in the accompanying bill for this purpose is \$45,324,000. Accordingly, all except \$1,389,850 will have been appropriated or authorized if the recommendation of the committee is enacted into law.

In addition to the activities under sections 302 to 305, a number of programs aimed at the restoration of the economy of the islands are authorized under sections 306 to 311. These projects include the development and restoration of interisland commerce, interisland air navigation, weather information, fisheries, coast and geodetic surveys, and training. Exclusive of the amount, \$2,449,000 contained in this bill, previous appropriations for these purposes total \$13,131,850. No additional funds are included in the bill for interisland commerce and interisland air navigation. Under the terms of the enabling act, all activities will be terminated at the end of fiscal year 1950.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$114, 988, 230
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	116, 922, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	591, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	116, 330, 700

The Department of Justice is the Federal Government's representative and adviser in legal matters. The duties and functions of the Department are to a large extent determined by statute. It is obligatory upon the Department to furnish such legal advice and opinions to the numerous departments and agencies of Government as may be requested by them.

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for the Department of Justice is \$1,342,470 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948. However, in 1948 there was available an additional \$6,825,000 to the Department from the Atomic Energy Commission for investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The funds for such investigations for the fiscal year 1949 are contained in this bill. Thus, there is an actual reduction of \$5,482,530 in the funds of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1949 as compared with 1948.

The estimated positions in the Department of Justice for 1948 are 27,111; and for 1949 there are 25,017 positions requested, or a reduction of 2,094. Nearly all of this reduction is accounted for by the fact that over 1,800 fewer positions have been requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

No reduction in the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been made by the committee. In the Antitrust Division, the committee not only allowed the amount requested in the budget, but allowed an additional \$161,700, thus restoring the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget. The decrease in appropriations for the Department recommended by the committee will have the effect of reducing the number of positions in the Department in the fiscal year 1949 to a total of approximately 24,880.

The personnel figures of the Department of Justice do not include the personnel of the Office of Alien Property, which was transferred to the Department in 1946, inasmuch as the funds for the Office of Alien Property are obtained from the money or other property vested in the Attorney General in accordance with the requirements of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.

The action of the committee with respect to each of the major divisions of the Department is explained herewith.



## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$23, 109, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	24, 132, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	246, 300
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	23, 885, 700

*Administrative Division.*—The amount of the budget estimate, \$1,250,000, is reduced by \$100,000. However, the committee is offsetting this reduction by \$50,000 by directing that a transfer in this amount be made from the Office of Alien Property to the Administrative Division for services rendered the Office of Alien Property. Prior to the time Alien Property became a part of the Department of Justice, all administrative costs were borne out of earnings of the Alien Property Custodian. The committee feels that such centralized services as the Department of Justice may perform for this Office henceforth should be reimbursed out of earnings of this Office. Language is included in the appropriation item for the Office of Alien Property to permit this transfer. The committee's attention has been called to several types of statistical records presently maintained by the Administrative Division of the Department which appeared to serve no useful purpose, and it is suggested that this Division make inquiry as to the purposes and end results of some of these statistics with the view of retaining only those which are essential to its operations. It is recommended that the Office of the Chief Clerk and the Planning Unit be abolished.

*Claims Division.*—The amount of \$1,550,000, an increase of \$50,000 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$50,000 in the budget estimates, is recommended for this Division. The increase allowed is for the expected increase in tort claims work. The reduction of \$50,000 effected by the committee is based on the fact that other work of the Division has more or less leveled off, and the number of renegotiation cases are expected, according to the Department's testimony, to show a decrease in the ensuing year. The further fact that most of the work connected with tort cases is performed in the offices of the district attorneys in the field rather than in the Division in Washington convinced the committee that the increase of \$50,000 granted should prove adequate. The committee also observed the fact that of a total of 303 full-time positions authorized for the current fiscal year, only 287 were filled as of October 31, 1947. While it is realized that the work of this Division is somewhat compartmentalized, this number of vacancies would seem to indicate that the Division is not utilizing its manpower to the fullest extent possible by transferring employees between the various sections as the work load justifies such realinement.

*Antitrust Division.*—For this Division the bill includes the amount of \$3,411,700, an increase of \$1,011,700 over the current appropriation and an increase of \$161,700 in the budget estimates. The appropriation of \$2,400,000, available in the current fiscal year, includes the amount of \$250,000 for railroad reparations cases, whereas the amount recommended for 1949 includes only \$125,000 for this work, the net result being that the Division is allowed an increase for its regular activities of \$1,136,700 rather than the apparent increase of \$1,011,700 shown. The committee heard with some concern during the hearings



for this Division a statement to the effect that concentration of economic power in American industry is at the highest point since the passage of the Sherman Act. Appropriations made by the Congress for this activity have in the past very closely followed the estimates presented by the Department and, at least during one recent preceding year, exceeded the estimates presented, which would seem to indicate that the committee has been rather consistent in its position of giving support to the Department in its effort to protect the free economy of this Nation through proper enforcement of the antitrust laws.

In overruling the Bureau of the Budget and including in the bill the full amount originally requested by the Department, the committee took full cognizance not only of the testimony hereinbefore referred to but also of the recommendation of the President in his State of the Union Message to a joint session of the Congress on January 7 last, wherein he stated that "the appropriation of sufficient funds to permit the proper enforcement of antitrust laws is essential." The committee also feels that the Antitrust Division should do everything within its power to strengthen its position in antitrust litigation and to decrease the great number of consent decrees. If additional legislation is needed, it should be suggested to the Congress, although in answer to a query along this line during the hearings, it was stated by Mr. John F. Sonnett, Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust activities, that he did not think that the problem, the broad problem, was one of additional legislation at this time. Whatever the problem may be, it should be solved. This Nation must free itself of monopolies, and it is up to the responsible department of government to see to it that interests of the majority are protected. In granting the original request of the Department, the committee expects a more than normal expansion and acceleration of antitrust activities, particularly as they refer to food, clothing, and shelter.

The recently enacted Public Law 395 provides, among other things, for the priority allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities which basically affect the cost of living or industrial production and authorizes a plan of voluntary agreements on the part of industry and business to carry out the purpose of the act. It is believed that some additional responsibility will be placed on this Division in the form of passing on the legality of these agreements.

*Lands Division.*—The amount of \$2,350,000, a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended. The committee appreciates the fact that the Lands Division is primarily a service organization and must handle that quantity of work entailed in clearing and acquiring title to property that is received from other agencies of the Government. While agencies of the Government are still continuing to purchase land in considerable quantities, not only has the rate of acquisitions declined, but also the urgency under which those acquisitions had to be made no longer exists. The committee is informed that a very great number of acquisitions now pending will be declared surplus by the Government as soon as title is acquired. Furthermore, it is not believed that postwar activity in this Division is in any way comparable to the wartime activity, at which time a great volume of work was thrown on the Division to be handled by a rapidly expanding and untrained personnel. The committee has reason to believe that the appropriation recommended with the further streamlining of

activities in this Division will be adequate to carry on the acquisitions at a normal and not unreasonable rate. In making this reduction the committee also had in mind the dispatch with which the Federal United States courts could dispose of the cases brought up for trial.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$42, 500, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	43, 900, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	43, 900, 000

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$43,900,000, is approved for this Bureau. Testimony disclosed that the trend of crime in this country is on the increase, but more important still are the unsettled conditions throughout the world, making it mandatory for all concerned to take every precaution possible in the safeguarding of the security of this Nation. In order that the 1949 recommendation may be viewed on a basis comparable with the current fiscal year, it should be stated that the Bureau has available during the current fiscal year \$35,000,000 for the regular work, \$7,500,000 for the loyalty program, and \$6,825,000 for atomic energy investigations, making a total of \$49,325,000. The amount recommended for 1949 includes the amount of approximately \$5,276,000 for atomic energy investigations and \$3,106,000 for loyalty investigations, the net effect of this comparison being an increase of approximately \$518,000 for the regular work of the Bureau for fiscal year 1949.

It is reported that general crime conditions continued high during calendar year 1947, showing increases in many categories over 1946. In addition investigations of violations of Federal statutes not generally classified as crimes of violence reflected substantial increases in 1947 over 1946, particularly in alleged violations of antitrust laws. It was testified that as of November 1, 1947, the Bureau had over 56,000 investigative matters pending, of which approximately 36 per cent were in a delinquent status. While the work in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission is decreasing, it is anticipated that during 1949 there would be approximately 91,000 name and fingerprint checks, approximately 49,000 character investigations, and 1,200 criminal investigations.

The loyalty program is in the initial stages as yet, but the Bureau expects to handle approximately 1,800,000 name and fingerprint checks and approximately 38,000 investigations during the current year and estimates approximately 700,000 name and fingerprint checks and 17,000 field investigations during the fiscal year 1949. The committee has noted that during the past several years many and varied responsibilities have been placed on the Bureau primarily because of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the world. Some of these have been direct added responsibilities and some indirect responsibilities. It should be observed that since the date of the hearings on the 1948 appropriation, five laws were passed giving this Bureau added responsibility, all of which provide for the utilization of the personnel and facilities of this Bureau to a greater or lesser degree.



## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$27, 000, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	27, 125, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	225, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	26, 900, 000

In arriving at a base for 1949, the Service deducted from the 1948 appropriation amounts no longer needed as a result of completion of programs and other savings anticipated for next year by the return of the central office to Washington. The total of actual nonrecurring items appropriated for during the current fiscal year and not required in 1949 is approximately \$840,000, establishing a comparative appropriation of about \$26,160,000 for the current year. The recommendation for fiscal year 1949 is \$26,900,000. Considerable testimony was had on the effectiveness of the border patrol and the effect on this organization of the reduction made by the committee and the Congress in the estimates for the current fiscal year. A reading of the hearings on this item will disclose that the amount of money allowed for the border patrol had little or no effect on this activity from an operational standpoint; furthermore, of the 6,839 positions authorized for the current fiscal year, 6,485 were filled as of October 31, 1947, leaving a total of 354 vacancies. It would appear to the committee, therefore, that such ineffectiveness as may prevail in the controlling of our borders and in generally performing immigration and naturalization work is principally due to inability to recruit personnel and not to appropriations available.

The committee intends that the increase of approximately \$740,000 allowed over the figure for comparable activities for the current year, be used to strengthen the border patrol and the investigative activities in connection with previously registered aliens and aliens who entered illegally, which increase, when added to a full complement of currently authorized personnel, should prove adequate for more effective service.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$22, 378, 730
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	21, 765, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	120, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	21, 645, 000

The cost of the activities of the prison system is defrayed out of five separate appropriations. Requirements of the Federal prison system are for the most part based on the expected prison population in the 26 Federal penal and correctional institutions. The daily average population in these institutions has decreased from 18,698 in 1946 to 17,856 in the fiscal year 1947. The fiscal year 1948 estimate was based on a daily average population of 18,500 and the fiscal year 1949 estimate is based on a population of 17,500. However, the decrease in population is somewhat offset by the increased costs necessary to maintain prisoners and to operate the institutions. All items of expense, including both administrative costs and the support of inmates, have increased steadily during the past few years. Also, the cost of



overtime has proved particularly burdensome because, although the prison system is, as are other agencies of the Government, on a 40-hour week, prisoners in these institutions must be guarded 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, necessitating either payment of overtime or the employment of additional personnel.

The entire amount, \$1,497,000, for medical and hospital service, penal institutions, is approved. It is the thought of the committee that the supplying of medical service to inmates of our Federal institutions is properly a responsibility of the Public Health Service. While estimates for this service have been included in the Department of Justice appropriations for some years past, the committee is of the opinion that the validity of these estimates should initially be passed upon by those who are in daily touch with this type of activity and in a better position to evaluate its needs. The committee does not feel that officials of the Department of Justice are so equipped. Accordingly, it is suggested that consideration be given to transferring the appropriation for this activity to the Public Health Service.

The reduction of \$50,000 in the item, "Support of Federal prisoners" was made on the information of the committee that new rules of criminal procedure afforded Federal prisoners speedier trials and that the average number of jail days per prisoner in local jails has been steadily decreasing.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Authorization, fiscal year 1948.....	\$3, 700, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	4, 400, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	300, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	4, 100, 000

Funds necessary to defray the administrative costs of this office are derived from operations; namely, the sale and liquidation of acquired property, and are not appropriations out of the United States Treasury. While the committee is aware of the time element involved in vesting alien properties, it is not convinced that an increase of \$700,000 for administrative expenses could be efficiently and effectively utilized and, accordingly, is allowing an increase of \$400,000 over the current year's appropriation. While, as has been stated, this is not a direct appropriation out of the Treasury, the committee wishes to reiterate its statement in reporting out the fiscal year 1948 bill, namely, that every effort be made to conduct this organization as economically as possible since in effect the Government as a trustee has the responsibility of conserving the assets derived from the vestings for the rightful owners. In this connection it may be stated that information brought to the attention of the committee indicates exceedingly poor administration of this activity. It is suggested that the Attorney General take immediate steps to survey the Office of Alien Property both from an administrative and operational standpoint and have the resulting information available for the consideration of this committee during hearings on the bill for fiscal year 1950. For the information of the House, it may be stated that the total income and proceeds of liquidation and sale of vested property through June 30, 1947, totals something over \$128,000,000. It was testified that the eventual total should be in the neighborhood of \$466,000,000.

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$193, 904, 354
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	236, 843, 500
Reduction by the committee-----	65, 756, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	171, 087, 000

The reduction of \$65,756,500 indicated in the above tabulation is offset by \$49,000,000 in the form of authorizations to the Department to enter into contracts and incur obligations in that amount. All of this contractual authority is included in appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, \$37,000,000 being for the Federal-aid-airport program and \$12,000,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities.

This Department, as other departments of the Federal Government, has expanded tremendously since the fiscal year 1939, during which year there was an average employment of 9,540. The current fiscal year 1948 appropriations provide for a total average employment of almost 34,000 employees.

It is appreciated that the major factor in this tremendous growth is the expanding aviation industry in this country and the Federal participation therein. However, other activities have also expanded as a result of responsibilities imposed on the Department either through added legislation or as a result of the generally expanding economy of this Nation. It is the feeling of the committee that because of this last-mentioned factor and the Department's close relationship to the industrial economy of this country, serious thought might be given to a complete review of all enabling legislation under which the several bureaus of the Department operate. It is true that some revision recently has been made of legislation governing the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau. However, many other activities of the Department, particularly those pertaining to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Standards, should be restudied with a view to clarifying and codifying the numerous statutes under which they are operating at the present time.

The committee was very happy to learn of the serious attempts being made by the Department of Commerce to clarify its relationships with the Department of State with respect to their participation in the development of the foreign commerce of the United States. The statement of Assistant Secretary Bruce in this regard was one of the most encouraging the committee has heard in many years. It is the type of executive-legislative cooperation that is long overdue. The problem dates back to the time the consular service of the Department of Commerce was transferred to the Department of State through adoption of a presidential reorganization plan in 1939. It does not seem that there has been a clear understanding as to the responsibilities of these two Departments in this field since that time.

As with the Department of State, previously mentioned, the percentage of personnel in higher grades in the Department has increased out of all proportion to the total increase of personnel. In 1939, for example, the total number of P-8, P-7, CAF-15, and CAF-14 employees was 49 out of a total employment of 9,540. During the fiscal year 1948 the total of such employees is reported at 545 out of



a total employment of 34,000. Stated percentagewise, the total employment in 1948 represents 353 percent of the total employment in 1939; whereas the total number of high-salaried employees in 1948 represents 1,112 percent of the number of such class employees in 1939.

One of the major offenders in the Department of Commerce in this respect is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the fiscal year 1939, the total average employment in the four classifications listed above was approximately 4, with a total personnel at that time of 853. In 1948, the total employment in these classifications is 156 out of a total employment of 1,730. Again stating these comparisons percentagewise, the total employment in 1948 represents 203 percent of the total employment in 1939; whereas the number of high-salaried employees in 1948 represents 3,805 percent of the number of such class employees in 1939.

Although the problems facing the Department of Commerce generally, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce particularly, may have become somewhat increasingly complicated, the committee cannot, in view of the foregoing figures, be very receptive to pleas that the Department lacks in executive-type employees.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$4, 334, 483
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	3, 620, 500
Reduction by the committee-----	930, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	2, 690, 000

Under this general head are included three items of appropriation, namely, "Salaries and expenses," "Printing and binding," and "Penalty mail cost." Although the appropriation for the current fiscal year is shown as \$4,334,483, nonrecurring items not required in the ensuing fiscal year and the item of \$950,000 appropriated for materials distribution, but for which no estimate has as yet been considered for the fiscal year 1949, establish a base for the fiscal year 1949 of approximately \$3,110,000.

The reduction of \$110,500 effected in the salaries and expense item is in part based on the conviction that the Bureau structure of the Department should call for a more limited central organization. Elimination from the bill of \$520,000 requested for technical and scientific services and the considerable reduction in the request for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is also a consideration, since both activities are closely related to the salaries and expense item for the Office of the Secretary, aside from activities carried under a transfer of funds. A portion of this reduction should also be applied to the Office of Publications, for which an increase of \$25,232 was requested for the fiscal year 1949. The committee does not feel that a staff of the size contemplated in the total request for this activity is necessary to coordinate and supervise the publications for which the substantive work is performed in the various bureaus and offices of the Department. The Department seems to be in the publications business to a very great degree, and while the cost of the printing of most of these publications is generally covered by the subscription fees, the cost of preparation of the articles themselves is not so covered but is reflected in the increased cost of personnel within the Department.



The committee does not feel that some of the publications can be justified and again recommends a thorough study of the requirements, with view to eliminating some of the publications and consolidating others.

With respect to the item of \$1,400,000 requested for printing and binding, the committee is approving \$1,100,000. While it is recognized that printing costs have increased in recent years, it is the feeling of the committee that greater economies must be derived in this item.

The request of \$520,000 for the Office of Technical and Scientific Services is denied. The committee agreed to the continuation of this item last year with the understanding that the activity would be considered for liquidation when the bulk of the German technical data was processed. However, it would appear from the testimony given that the Department is intending to continue the activity for the purpose of analyzing and distributing to the manufacturers of this country data developed and to be developed by the several research organizations of the Federal Government. Furthermore, while the Department is attempting to justify the continuance of this item on the basis of its broad authority to foster and promote foreign and domestic commerce, it is the feeling of the committee that when such broad legislation was enacted many years ago no such activity was contemplated and consequently cannot be considered as authorized at the present time. Information made available to the committee casts very serious doubts on the values to the American business which are claimed for this office. Letters received indicate that the Office of Technical and Scientific Services is performing no function which business cannot do for itself and that the information received from this office is either of little or no value or can be secured from the numerous technical and scientific publications being published privately.

The committee sees no point to the routine of one Government agency ferreting out, reviewing, revising, and distributing data developed by another Government agency. Insofar as the processing of the remaining German technical data is concerned, it is the thought of the committee that this information can be distributed to private institutions and universities for analysis and examination and eventual dissemination to industry through scientific and technical publications. It is the understanding of the committee that this is being done at the present time, and there is no reason to believe that the program cannot be expanded to take care of all of the remaining data.

#### CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$11, 240, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	10, 968, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 826, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	7, 142, 000

It should be pointed out that the item of \$4,000,000 appropriated for a census of manufacturers for the current fiscal year is a non-recurring item and accordingly, the comparable 1948 appropriation is \$7,240,000. The major reduction made by the committee is for current census statistics for which the budget request of \$7,120,000 is

reduced to \$3,729,000. It is the intent of the committee that this reduction be applied as follows: Business statistics, \$502,000; industrial statistics, \$859,000; Government statistics, \$310,000; population statistics, \$375,000; cotton statistics, \$115,000; field supervision, \$80,000; international statistics, \$35,000.

In addition, the committee is eliminating from the total request the amount of \$1,115,000 estimated for foreign-trade statistics and is recommending in lieu thereof the amount of \$800,000 for this purpose in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In its report on the fiscal year 1948 bill, it was recommended that this activity be transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A study recently completed by investigators of this committee contains a similar recommendation. This recommendation is being made in the firm belief that the activity can be conducted more efficiently by that Bureau of the Department which is primarily interested in the statistics and which, according to information, is the principal user of foreign-trade statistics. With respect to the preceding category of statistics enumerated, it may be stated that the action of the committee is based generally on the following:

**Business statistics:** It is felt that only a reduced operation can be justified and that the statistics should be reduced to a quarterly basis and the number of classifications of trade reduced considerably.

**Industrial statistics:** The monthly reporting of these statistics should likewise be reduced to a quarterly basis and the statistics presently compiled on a quarterly basis reduced to an annual basis. The reduction effected by the committee should not be applied to reducing the number of factories contacted, whereby the reliability of the estimates might be damaged.

**Government statistics:** Testimony before the committee indicated considerable inaccuracies in Government statistics resulting primarily from the different types of record keeping in the individual States and municipalities. The amount of \$50,000 recommended for this purpose is intended to cover the cost of devising a more reliable and useful program which the committee would be glad to consider in future requests for funds.

**Current population statistics:** The principal reduction in this item is the amount of \$316,500 intended for metropolitan district surveys. It is the feeling that current population statistics should be substantially curtailed, in view of the forthcoming seventeenth decennial census of population. The remaining reduction is to be applied to the proposed consumer income study estimates to cover 25,000 households.

**Cotton (agriculture) statistics:** The reduction in this item is predicated on the apparent duplication that exists between the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture with respect to statistics on cotton ginning and cotton production. It is believed that considerable economy would result if the collection of these statistics were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. It is realized, of course, that these statistics are necessary.

Field supervision is reduced to conform with previous reductions, and the item of international statistics is eliminated, with the recommendation that the cost of the activity be absorbed by the various divisions that are connected with the particular statistics.



The item of \$2,821,000, requested for preparatory work in connection with the seventeenth decennial census is approved in the amount of \$2,676,000. The reduction of \$145,000 is to be applied to the census of manufactures. Such a census is now being taken, and the committee sees no reason to expend funds for the purpose of testing schedules with manufacturers for use in a subsequent census. It may be stated for the information of the membership of the House that the ultimate total cost for the seventeenth decennial census is estimated at \$70,000,000.

There is included in the bill the amount of \$635,000 for general administration. In making a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimates, the committee has it in mind that some of the administrative costs be borne by transfer of funds from the seventeenth decennial census item. Also, it appeared to the committee that the amount requested for personnel administration is out of proportion with the total appropriations recommended for the Bureau and seems excessive when compared with the costs of similar activities in other agencies of the Government, notwithstanding the fact that much of the personnel is hired on a temporary basis.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$119, 314, 334
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	155, 570, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	55, 200, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	100, 370, 000

The fiscal year 1949 estimates for the activities under this general head contemplate a total permanent personnel of 19,073, together with approximately 490 man-years for the employment of temporary help, or a total of 19,563 positions. This compares with a total estimated for the current year of 16,628 permanent positions and approximately 650 man-years of temporary employment, or a total of 17,278. Aside from the reduction in the item for salaries and expenses, which is explained below, the committee in general approved the estimates submitted either in the form of direct appropriations or contractual authority.

*Salaries and expenses.*—The budget estimate of \$87,451,000 is approved in the amount of \$82,451,000, or a reduction of \$5,000,000. This compares with the amount of \$72,962,768 approved for this purpose for the current fiscal year. The major activity and in which the greatest reduction was effected is the operation of the Federal airway system. The amount currently allocated for salaries for this activity by the Civil Aeronautics Administration is in the neighborhood of \$38,892,000 for a total of 10,596 positions. It was testified that as of December 31, 1947, a total of 8,975 positions were filled. Although the rate of recruitment has been increased, it is doubtful that the total number of positions provided for in the current fiscal year will be reached. The fiscal year 1949 request for this activity calls for a total of 12,643 positions, or an additional 2,047 over the maximum provided for for the current fiscal year. The amount requested for these positions is \$46,787,786. The committee is informed, however, that the total annual salaries for these full-time positions is \$49,529,700 which would indicate to the committee that



the lapse allowed for is not adequate, in view of the slowness in recruitment presently experienced.

The increase of something over \$3,000,000 in other objects of expense cannot be fully justified in terms of increased personnel requested and likely to be on the pay roll during the ensuing year. While the cost of certain items of equipment and supplies has increased over preceding years, and while substantial increases may be required for communications service, the percentage of increase for other items appears totally excessive.

It is the intent of the committee that \$500,000 of the reduction effected be applied to business management. The committee is not satisfied that a clear line of demarcation exists between the field and the departmental services in carrying out business-management functions. The field offices appear to be overstaffed and in many instances duplicate the work of the Department, and every effort should be made to correlate this work, not only for greater economy but for greater efficiency of operation.

The committee was not impressed with the work being done by the division responsible for aviation statistics and information service. It appeared to the committee that some of the charts presented were so devised as to give a false impression of work loads compared to personnel. The information contained on these charts was admitted to be worthless by one official of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, who indicated that the charts did not portray the actual situation insofar as work load and personnel requirements were concerned. It is the feeling of the committee that the importance of work being performed in this division is being overemphasized by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Accordingly, the committee recommends that not more than \$250,000 be expended for all of the functions under the Office of Assistant Administrator for aviation information and statistics during the fiscal year 1949.

The committee wishes to impress upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration that in allocating the reductions effected in the salary and expense item, no portion of the reduction is to be applied to the enforcement of safety regulations. However, the committee feels that sufficient consideration has not been given by the Administration to further decentralizing some of the activities presently performed in the units under the Assistant Administrator for safety regulations. While considerable headway has been made toward this general objective by expanding the designee system from 4,000 to nearly 10,000 designees, it is felt that still greater responsibility should be placed on the manufacturer, who is perhaps even more than Civil Aeronautics Administration interested in the quality of his product. As a matter of fact, it would seem to the committee that by assuming a greater portion of the responsibility in passing upon the quality and adequacy of manufactured equipment, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is thereby placing itself in the position of being finally responsible in the event such equipment does not meet the operational standards prescribed.

The bill includes the amount of \$7,830,335 for the continued operation of 153 air traffic-control towers presently operated or to be placed in operation during the current fiscal year, plus 15 additional towers proposed for part of the fiscal year 1949. It should be pointed out that the cost of this item is continually increasing not only from

the standpoint of increased cost per tower but also because of the continuing increase in the number of towers. The committee is of the same opinion it was last year; that is, that the cost of operating these towers should be reimbursed to the Civil Aeronautics Administration by the cities and municipalities and all others who derive the principal benefits from the operation of these towers. However, the committee was not disposed to eliminate this item this year because of the still unsettled condition prevailing not only throughout the world but in the aviation industry in this country as well. It is nonetheless urged upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration to keep this matter constantly in mind and to make such long-range plans as it can for the eventual taking over of these towers by the municipalities in which the towers are located.

Due to a change in the policy of the CAA providing for the disposition of a portion of its air fleet and, in lieu thereof, for the hire of privately owned aircraft when and if needed, the amount of \$395,000 is included in the bill for the hire of such aircraft. A provision is inserted in the bill authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Administration to operate 85 aircraft and to transfer its surplus aircraft to the Army, from whom they were originally procured. It was testified that this system will provide for the number of flight-hours required for the proper inspection of the airway facilities, examination of pilots, and investigation of accidents, and at the same time result in a saving to the Government.

*Establishment of air-navigation facilities.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,099,000 for this activity, an apparent reduction of \$13,000,000. However, \$12,000,000 of this reduction is offset by inclusion in the bill of contractual authority. The balance of \$1,000,000, requested for one traffic-indicating system, is denied. With respect to this latter item, it is the thought of the committee that public funds should not be expended for the purchase of items still in the experimental stage, and that such experimenting should be conducted by the manufacturers who expect to derive profits from the sale of their products to the Government. While officials of the administration testified that the proposed traffic-indicating system was greatly improved over the system previously purchased, the committee was not assured that it will fully meet the needs for which intended. Contractual authority in lieu of appropriation of \$12,000,000 is recommended on the basis of an analysis of the budget which indicates that only an estimated \$3,400,000 cash expenditure will be made during the fiscal year 1949 out of the \$23,099,000 requested. The committee is greatly concerned over the safety in aviation and is desirous of contributing whatever it can toward that safety. Accordingly, it is approving in the accompanying bill all items of equipment and landing aids requested by the Administration.

*Technical development.*—The bill includes the amount of \$1,800,000, a reduction of \$200,000, for this item. This reduction is made for the reason that many of the research programs which the Administration has been engaged in in the past have proved of not too great significance. This is another activity which should increasingly be left to the manufacturers. Furthermore, a great deal of the testing which the Administration may find to be necessary can be performed in the Bureau of Standards. A review of the budget estimates discloses the



fact that the Administration expects to expend in cash out of this appropriation only the amount of \$1,300,000.

*Federal-aid-airport program.*—The amount of \$3,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$37,000,000 in contractual authority is recommended. Of the total amount of \$77,500,000 appropriated for the Federal-aid-airport program to date, only \$2,607,738 has been actually expended. It was testified, however, that of the remaining balance, \$11,197,747, has been actually obligated through the signing of contracts and that additional allotments which accompany the grant offers, further increased this amount to \$13,719,841. It is obvious, therefore, that the action of the committee will in no way retard the development of this program, since more than ample funds will be available for actual payments to States in connection with projects on which construction work will begin during the year. The direct appropriation of \$3,000,000 is intended for administration and surveying and planning as provided in the enabling act. The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Administrator its apprehension regarding the future utility of the airport pattern being established. Instances have been called to the attention of the committee wherein approval for a certain class airport has been given despite the fact that a similar or nearly similar class airport existed in the immediate vicinity. It is not known, of course, how many instances such as this exist throughout the country, but the committee intends to go into this matter more fully in the future, and, should it become warranted, it may be obliged to make appropriations on an individual project basis.

*Washington National Airport.*—The bill includes the total budget request of \$3,020,000 for this activity. Of this amount, \$1,185,000 is for operation of the airport, and \$1,835,000, a nonrecurring item, for construction at the airport. The first amount represents an increase of \$82,500 over the current year's appropriation to cover the cost of additional personnel and the increased cost of supplies and equipment necessary to proper maintenance. All except 2 of the 20 additional positions requested and approved are for engineering and maintenance occasioned by the increased use of the airport facilities and the servicing of the five new hangars which will be in operation during the next fiscal year. Although the costs for operating this airport have increased substantially over the years, the receipts of the airport have also increased. For instance, during the fiscal year 1948, the total receipts are estimated at \$1,065,000, having steadily increased from about \$595,000 in 1945, \$756,000 in 1946, and \$851,000 in 1947. It is anticipated that when some of the present contracts with the concessionaires and air lines expire the revenues will be further increased.

The attention of the committee was called to the increased use of the field by the Army during instrument-flying weather, and at the request of the committee there is inserted in the hearings the percentage of arrivals and departures of the scheduled civil, unscheduled civil, and the military. It will be noted in this tabulation that the military accounts for 42.9 percent of all of the arrivals and 63.7 percent of all departures on a given day. If, as has been indicated, the Army is using the facilities of the airport for the purpose of affording its pilots additional time for training purposes under instrument conditions or in order for the pilots to accumulate flight time in order to



get flight pay, the situation will, in the opinion of the committee, become increasingly hazardous in view of the continually increasing use of the airport facilities by scheduled and unscheduled civil planes. While this committee and the Congress generally are very anxious to provide all facilities for the training of our military pilots, this committee nonetheless urges that the Civil Aeronautics Administration discuss this matter with the Army with view to routing some of the Army pilots to Andrews Field in order that the situation at the Washington Airport may be relieved.

The amount of \$1,835,000 is provided primarily for the construction of an addition to the terminal building. Although funds for this item were previously appropriated, increased construction costs for the five hangars made necessary the use of the terminal building funds to supplement the original amount appropriated for the hangars. Also included in this amount is \$125,000 for paving. It was testified that after the terminal building is completed the annual income from rent alone will be about \$52,000 and that in addition the placing of a number of concessions in the building will further supplement that income.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	3, 600, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	200, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	3, 400, 000

The increase of \$400,000 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 is recommended by the committee with the expectation that the Board will hereafter meet its responsibilities more promptly and adequately.

The present deplorable condition of the work load of the Civil Aeronautics Board is attested to by the following excerpt from the testimony of Mr. Harlee Branch, Civil Aeronautics Board member, before this committee:

The work-load situation is so serious that it threatens a break-down in the Board's operations; indeed, the Board is so far behind in its work that the industry and the public are experiencing serious consequences.

Certificate cases alone that are now pending represent 2 years' work on the basis of the present staff. If this situation is not corrected, the result will be to further extend the already unconscionable time between the filing of an application and its ultimate disposition.

Mail rate cases now pending, action on which has been seriously delayed, involve in excess of \$232,000,000.

An analysis of the appropriations made to the Civil Aeronautics Board from fiscal year 1942 to fiscal year 1949, inclusive, reflects a total of \$19,944,928 requested by the Civil Aeronautics Board of the Bureau of the Budget. This amount was reduced to \$16,632,212 by the Bureau of the Budget, or a reduction of \$3,312,716. Of the \$16,632,212 allowed by the Bureau of the Budget for the Civil Aeronautics Board during this 8-year period, the Congress appropriated \$15,851,523, or a reduction of \$780,689 from the President's budget by the Congress.

It can readily be seen that action of the Congress in making appropriations for the Board is not the cause of the present admitted backlog of over 2 years' work. The cause, as it appears to the committee,

is lack of a long-term airways pattern, lack of administrative foresight, and indecision. The economy of our air industry, strained as it is at present, cannot for long withstand the confusion which seems to exist in this vital unit of our Government. If the needed administrative talent is not available in the Civil Aeronautics Board or other agencies of the Government, it is recommended that immediate steps be taken to acquire the services of individuals or firms outside the Government who can furnish the necessary administrative ability.

If the Civil Aeronautics Board is to continue to regulate the aviation industry of this Nation, it must set its own house in order.

The committee is inserting in the bill a provision providing for the reestablishment of the salary of the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board at \$12,000 per annum. It is hoped that this action may prove to be of some benefit pending a more permanent clarification of the Board's responsibilities.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$9, 550, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	10, 833, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	578, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	10, 255, 000

The amount recommended for this activity includes both departmental and field expenses, plus the amount of \$1,255,000 for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers assigned to duty in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The major activities of the Survey are its navigational operations which include the preparation of nautical charts, coast pilots, tide and current tables, and magnetic data. Another major function is the execution of geodetic-control surveys in the United States and possessions. Generally speaking, the field expenses cover the securing of data and the departmental expenses cover the processing, tabulating, and distributing of that data.

The fiscal year 1949 estimates contemplate a total of 1,880 permanent positions and approximately 600 man-years of temporary and part-time positions, as compared with a total for the current year of 1,717 permanent positions and approximately 560 temporary and part-time positions.

With respect to the item for departmental expenses, the committee recommends the amount of \$3,400,000, a reduction of \$190,000 in the budget estimates, but an increase of \$100,000 over the current year's appropriation. This increase is due almost entirely to the increased requirements for chart and map production necessitating certain increases in the number of personnel for this activity, and in addition covering the increased cost of paper for these charts and maps. The air-map production especially has increased because of the generally increasing air activity in this country and the need for accelerating the program of surveying and printing obstruction charts for the airports in this country.

The committee is including in the bill the amount of \$5,600,000, a reduction of \$388,000 in the budget estimates, for the field salaries and expenses. The recommended amount represents an increase of \$600,000 over the current appropriation and is primarily intended to cover increased navigational operations and the geodetic-control



surveys. The increase in navigational operations is made necessary as a result of requests from the Navy Department for the charting of waters in the vicinity of Alaska not heretofore charted, and also for accelerating surveys of coastal waters for the purpose of locating wrecks sunk during the war by German submarines or as a result of collision during convoy operations. A substantial portion of the increase is allowed for geodetic control surveys in this country to provide geodetic control for the national flood-control program.

The reduction effected by the committee is based on a number of current vacancies in authorized positions and in the thought of the committee that not more than the \$600,000 increase could be economically expended. The committee realizes that there is still much work to be done by the Coast and Geodetic Survey on both land and sea, but it is of the opinion that expansion in this activity should be more gradual in order that the best possible utilization of appropriated funds may result.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948-----	\$7, 783, 537
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949-----	8, 069, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	769, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949-----	7, 300, 000

The fiscal year 1948 appropriation of \$7,783,537, includes the amount of \$675,000 for export control, for which item funds will be requested at a later date, resulting in a comparable appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of \$7,108,537. The amount of \$7,300,000 recommended includes \$800,000 transferred from the Bureau of the Census to this Bureau for the gathering and compiling of foreign-trade statistics. In reporting out the fiscal year 1948 bill, this committee recommended that such a transfer be effectuated. A recent investigation of the activities of this Bureau and of the Bureau of the Census resulted in a similar recommendation. Since nothing was done by the Department in this regard, the committee is taking this means to carry out these recommendations. It is believed that inasmuch as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the principal user of these statistics and is in a better position to determine the type of statistics it needs, greater economy and efficiency should result in this operation.

The net amount included for departmental salaries and expenses is \$4,500,000, exclusive of the transfer of \$800,000, a reduction of \$1,365,000 in the budget estimates. The committee is convinced that the organizational structure of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which exists as a bureau in theory only, is costly and that the attempt to carry on its activities by areas of trade rather than by commodities is inefficient.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has for years had an enviable reputation, both in this country and abroad, and while it is realized that certain functions have been added since the years 1939 and 1940, this reputation was earned with a proportionately smaller staff than that presently employed in the Bureau. It was testified, for example, that the Bureau is woefully short of employees engaged in commodity work. A tabulation requested and placed in



the hearings shows that the number of employees engaged in this type of work totaled 142 in 1939, 103 in 1940, 104 in 1941, 134 in 1942, with a request of 251 for the fiscal year 1949.

It is the impression of the committee that this bureau is devoting too much time to making work for itself, rather than serving as a central source for general business information of interest to businessmen of this Nation from both a domestic and international standpoint. The economy of this country has been developed through the encouragement of small business, and the committee is interested in the protection of small business. However, it is not convinced that a functional break-down between small-business functions and other business functions can be definitely established. Accordingly, the committee is recommending that the Office of Small Business, as such, be abolished, and its work transferred to the Office of Domestic Commerce. However, there should be located within the Office of Domestic Commerce a small group of specialists to study and keep in touch with the problems of so-called small business with view to integrating their requirements with the services rendered to business generally.

The amount of \$2,000,000 is recommended for the field offices of the Bureau, a reduction of \$204,000 in the budget estimates and a reduction of \$165,000 in the current appropriation. The committee is of the same opinion as it was last year, namely, that no more than approximately 40 offices should be maintained and only at points necessary to the economy of the area served. It is the feeling of the committee that some of the personalized and detailed assistance now being rendered to individuals should be restricted as much as possible in order that greater emphasis may be placed on the general and more basic aids necessary to all business in the community.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$9, 450, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	10, 850, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	1, 100, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	9, 750, 000

The total appropriation recommended covers two items, namely, salaries and expenses and printing and binding. With respect to the first item, the committee is including in the bill the amount of \$8,000,000, which is the same as the current year's appropriation, but \$950,000 under the budget estimates. Because of the tremendous backlog existing last year as a result of preceding wartime conditions, the committee allowed for the fiscal year 1948 the amount of \$8,000,000 for salaries and expenses, which represented an increase of \$1,176,000 over funds available in fiscal year 1947. This increase was allowed for the recruitment and training of personnel to assist the Patent Office in reducing the tremendous backlog, which was beginning to have serious effects on the industrial economy of this country. As a result, the Patent Office increased the number of its authorized positions from 1,829 in 1947 to 2,200 in 1948. The total employment in this Office as of October 31, 1947, was reported at 1,873, with an increase to 1,910 as of December 31, 1947. Of this total number 930 were examiners, as compared with 893 examiners at the end of the fiscal year

1947. Accordingly, the difficulty, as the committee sees it, is twofold: First, inability to recruit the required and authorized number of employees; and, secondly, the time required to train new employees.

The backlog of work as of December 31, 1947, as reported to the committee consisted of 144,743 patent, 8,175 design, and 26,937 trade-mark applications, making a total of 179,855. The estimated backlog at the end of the current fiscal year or June 30, 1948, is estimated at 168,000 patents, 12,305 designs, and 28,143 trade-marks, or a total of 208,448, so that even with the increased personnel that has been authorized and partially recruited, the backlog is continuing to increase.

While the committee fully appreciates the situation surrounding the productivity of the new personnel as explained by Commissioner Kingsland, it would seem that with applications having more or less leveled off, greater inroads into this backlog should be forthcoming. The administration of this activity must be improved. What particular phase of administration entered into the accumulation of this backlog, the committee is not certain. During the war, of course, the service was greatly disrupted as a result of split operations and also the inability to recruit qualified personnel. Insofar as the present problem is concerned, it should be stated that the committee's attention has been called to the seriousness of the space situation in the Patent Office. It was testified that the present allocation of space per employee is substantially less than it was in 1939, also that in 1939 each individual examiner had a small cubicle to work in, whereas now a number of them are crowded into one room. Questioned as to the possible effect on the efficiency of the examiners under the present unsatisfactory working conditions, the Commissioner stated that while it was a guess, it may run about 10 or 15 percent. A major recommendation resulting from a committee investigation of the Patent Office is for additional space for the examiners and for providing them with individual cubicles wherein they might work without interruption.

It is hoped that officials of the Department have not been prone to underestimate the seriousness of the backlog in the Patent Office in view of the fact that the present situation adversely affects not only the economy of the Nation, but the appropriations made by this committee. It is strongly urged that the Secretary provide more and better space for this activity in order that a production-line system of examination and issuance of patents may be established. By not allocating adequate space for this activity the Department is not only losing money for the country, it is also losing money for the Federal Government in view of the fact that at one time, this Office was self-sustaining, and it should again become self-sustaining.

The reduction effected by the committee is based principally on the inability to recruit qualified personnel, and also on the great probability that some of the personnel already employed and for which funds were requested on a full-year basis in 1949 will be dropped. It has been demonstrated that production is not in this instance wholly a matter of number of personnel.

With respect to the item of printing and binding, the committee is recommending the amount of \$1,750,000, an increase of \$300,000 over the current year's appropriation, in order to enable the Office to cover the increased cost of printing as well as the increased production expected during the next year.



## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$7, 865, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	9, 400, 000
Reduction by the committee	1, 150, 000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	8, 250, 000
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The amount recommended covers operating costs of three activities of this Bureau, namely, operation and administration, research and testing, and radio propagation and standards. While it was testified that the Bureau is the principal agency of the Federal Government for fundamental research in physics, mathematics, chemistry, and engineering, the committee feels it might be advisable for the Department to review all of the activities of the Bureau encompassed by enabling legislation for purposes of further clarification.

The committee is recommending the amount of \$1,350,000 for operation and administration, a reduction of \$295,000 in the Budget estimates, and \$100,000 in the current year's appropriation. Included in this reduction is the amount of \$180,000 requested as the initial cost for rehabilitation of the heating and plumbing system. It is felt that in view of the current prices and difficulty in procuring materials, this item might be deferred. The remaining \$115,000 reduction is left for distribution by the bureau.

For research and testing, for which the amount of \$4,755,000 was requested the committee is recommending \$3,900,000, a reduction of \$855,000. This reduction is being made in the belief of the committee that the bureau can and should increasingly drop those projects on which private industry is engaged and restrict itself more to the development of standards.

The item of \$3,000,000 for radio propagation and standards is approved. This project, although administered by the Bureau of Standards, is of interest to and is guided by several agencies of the Government, including the Army, Air Force, Navy, and the Federal Communications Commission. The laboratory carries on a coordinated program of ionosphere research and provides a central point for basic information in this field.

The committee wishes to advise the membership of the House that the amount recommended in the accompanying bill for this activity is not the total amount with which the Bureau of Standards generally operates. During the current fiscal year, for example, there is expected to be transferred to this Bureau by other agencies of the Government approximately \$6,900,000 for the conduct of numerous researches, both general and specialized, and during the fiscal year 1949, there is expected to be transferred to this Bureau approximately \$6,600,000.

## WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$21, 327, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949	23, 883, 000
Reduction by the committee	2, 003, 000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1949	21, 880, 000
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A committee investigation of this activity reveals that the bureau now has much information that is not adequately coordinated, and needs a period of freedom from growth and experimentation within which to consolidate its work. This Bureau has for years requested substantial increases for direct service to air commerce. It should be stated unequivocally that this committee is just as interested in safety in air as any unit of the Government, but it does not feel that the ratio of increase in air traffic as measured by the number of registered aircraft is comparable to the ratio of increased requests by the Weather Bureau for this type of service. If these estimates were based on the figures for registered aircraft and estimated registered aircraft submitted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and it is presumed that they were, it should be pointed out that in the hearings on the fiscal year 1948 bill, the total registered aircraft for 1948 was estimated at 171,000, whereas the actual registered aircraft for 1948 as disclosed in hearings on the current bill, is 106,000, which is an increase from 94,000 during the fiscal year 1947.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration estimates a total registration of 133,000 during 1949. If past estimates are any indication, this figure will not be reached. Furthermore, the percentage of aircraft operations by towers, which must be a principal factor in estimating for weather service, is not such as to justify these continued increased requests for this type of service. For the fiscal year 1949, for example the Weather Bureau is requesting approximately a 30 percent increase for aviation service. Estimates of air activity just do not bear this out.

The committee is not disposed to approve the study of atomic pollution in the air unless it is directly related to weather conditions. Also the project for the control of precipitation is not considered the proper work of the Federal Government. Furthermore, it represents a degree of duplication with other agencies of the Government and private industry, and according to latest information is apt to involve the Federal Government in litigation brought about by States and municipalities which may be affected by this experimentation.

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948.....	\$19, 418, 165
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1949.....	19, 753, 400
Reduction by the committee.....	968, 300
Recommendation, fiscal year 1949.....	18, 785, 100

Appropriation items under this title cover the costs of personnel and other items of expense for the United States Supreme Court, the other Federal courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The principal items of increase for the Supreme Court, for which a total of \$1,015,900 is recommended, are (1) an amount of \$24,100 for the employment of two additional law clerks and for slight salary increases for the secretaries of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices, and (2) an amount of \$52,900 for the care of the United States Supreme Court building and grounds. Included in the latter is an amount of \$37,500, or one-half of the budget request, for improvements and alterations to increase the library capacity. A substantial

portion of the amount requested was based not only on present needs but also on an estimated increase in the number of volumes during the next 4 or 5 years and testimony before the committee disclosed that the \$37,500 allowed would be ample for this purpose for the next year or two. The committee does not feel the air-conditioning item, for which \$110,000 was requested, to be of an urgent nature and has accordingly deleted this amount. The total estimated personnel for the Federal Judiciary, exclusive of the Supreme Court, for the current fiscal year is 4,077. Fiscal year 1949 estimates call for a total personnel of 4,211. Action by the committee in eliminating the item, "Salaries of criers," and other reductions in salary items will have the effect of providing for a total personnel of approximately 4,000.

Although the Budget estimates for the Federal judiciary are passed upon by the conference of senior circuit judges, details are prepared under the direction of Mr. Henry P. Chandler, Administrator of the Federal Judiciary System. Mr. Chandler presented an excellent statement outlining the situation within the judicial system, including working conditions, status of dockets, and work load generally. It was indicated to the committee that, while the total number of cases is decreasing, the burden of litigation is on the increase because of the change in the type of cases being brought before the Federal courts. Civil cases filed in the fiscal year 1947 showed a decrease of approximately 13 percent from the fiscal year 1946, or from 67,835 to 58,956. Criminal cases filed during the fiscal year 1947 approximated the number filed in the fiscal year 1946, or something over 33,000. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, or from July 1 to September 30, the decline in civil cases continued, together with a decline in the total number of criminal cases filed. The condition of the dockets in all of the Federal courts, with but few exceptions, is very good although the time required for the disposition of cases remains about the same.

The committee was happy to learn of the efforts being made by the conference of senior circuit judges and the Administrative Office to effect every possible economy and to obtain the maximum utilization of all personnel including judges, and it is hoped that the study recently completed in the Eighth Circuit will soon be extended to all the circuits as planned.

One seemingly uneconomical operation of the judiciary is that of maintaining offices of clerks of court at points where the volume of activity does not justify an office. For example, there are now maintained 19 offices at a total cost of \$34,000 where the total number of both civil and criminal cases filed in 1 year is less than 50. The number of such offices where the total number of cases is between 50 and 100 is 41, with a yearly cost of almost \$100,000. The committee feels that expenditures for either of the two classes of offices cannot be fully justified and suggests to the judiciary that this matter be brought to the attention of the proper legislative committees.

The action of the committee with respect to major items of appropriation is discussed below.

*Court of Claims.*—Operating expenses for this court are contained in the items, "Salaries and expenses" and "Repairs to buildings." With respect to the first item, the committee is allowing \$432,000, a reduction of \$23,000 in the budget estimate. This reduction includes the amount of \$18,600 in rents and utilities services, which amount is



made unnecessary because of a pending supplemental of \$25,000 for improvements to the court building which will result in additional space. The committee has included in the bill the amount of \$7,100 for repairs to buildings, a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimates, which reduction is also based on the proposed deficiency to cover the cost of the alterations previously mentioned.

*Probation system.*—The bill includes the amount of \$1,700,000 for the probation system, an increase of \$50,000 over the current year's appropriation and a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimates. While the committee is favorably disposed to the purposes of the system and appreciates the good work that it has been doing, especially in assisting the judges in presentence investigations, it felt that so long as the total number of probationers and parolees remains at approximately the level existing during the current year, the additional probation officers could not be justified. The increase allowed by the committee will provide for the necessary statutory within-grade salary advancements, thus permitting the probation system to carry on at about the same level as at present.

*Salaries of criers.*—The budget request of \$501,900 for this item is eliminated. Although the committee has included funds for this activity since it was authorized by substantive legislation a couple of years ago, evidence brought before it forces the conclusion that the item is not justified. Many of the Federal judges did not request funds to employ criers even after their employment was authorized and, while criers are of some more or less personal assistance to some of the judges, it is not believed that they serve a vital function insofar as the operation and efficiency of the court is concerned. Title II of the bill makes provision for the employment of temporary deputy marshals at a total cost of not to exceed \$200,000. The original provision contained in the budget is amended by the committee to include the employment of criers, formerly provided for, with the thought that such services as may now be provided by the criers and which are essential to the proper functioning of the courts, can be provided for out of this item in the Department of Justice's appropriation bill. Should this limitation of \$200,000 prove inadequate, justification for an increased amount can always be presented to the committee. It is further believed that the employment of court personnel should be limited to as few appropriation items as possible and such personnel should remain under one administrative direction whenever possible.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—The committee recommends \$600,000, a reduction of \$52,500 in the estimates, but an increase of \$100,000 over the current year's appropriation. The increase requested was to cover principally the items of equipment, supplies, and materials and communication services. While the costs of these items have increased over the preceding year and while such increases are beyond the control of the Federal judiciary, it is felt by the committee that the increase allowed is liberal. The Federal judiciary should take it upon itself to, wherever possible, offset increasing costs, by better management and greater scrutiny in the purchase of these supplies and services.

*Traveling expenses.*—For this item the bill includes the amount of \$577,000, a reduction of \$52,000 in the budget estimates. The reduction includes the amount of \$33,000 estimated for the travel of criers;



\$12,000 estimated for clerks of court for a proposed conference; and \$7,000 for additional probation officers which were proposed but which are eliminated by the committee.

*Referees in bankruptcy.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,588,000, is approved for this item. This is an increase of \$158,000 over the current year's appropriation. In approving the budget estimate, the committee has reduced by a total of \$70,000 the amounts estimated for salaries and expenses to be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury and increased by a like amount the cost of salaries and expenses to be paid out of the special account established by the act of June 28, 1946. This action of the committee was predicated on its desire to keep at a minimum withdrawals from the general account of the Treasury and to advance to what extent it can the date when this item is to be self-liquidating as contemplated by the enabling act. Testimony before the committee indicates there is every possibility that the cost of this item will be entirely covered by the fees, in that the number of bankruptcies is steadily increasing with an estimated 26,000 cases for the fiscal year 1949 as compared with 20,500 cases estimated for the current fiscal year and 13,170 cases filed during the fiscal year 1947. It was testified last year that a case load of approximately 20,500 will make this activity self-sufficient, that the system is working very well, and that before long the activity will show a profit to be deposited to the general fund of the United States Treasury. There are employed at the present time a total of 51 full-time referees and 113 part-time referees. The increase for 1949 provides for one additional full-time referee and an increase in compensation of certain part-time referees which are to be placed on full time. Provision has been inserted in the bill extending the time within which the general fund of the Treasury is to be reimbursed out of the special fund by any surpluses which may exist after payment of salaries and expenses out of that fund. This was made necessary for the reason that the accounts of referees are received and audited by the administrative office of the courts some months after the fee is earned and recorded by the referees in the field.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 53, in connection with Civil Aeronautics Board:

*Provided, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.*

On page 72, in connection with salaries and expenses of referees:

*Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.*

## PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1948	Budget estimate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	\$80, 000	\$75, 000	-\$5, 000
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	419, 000	255, 000	-164, 000
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	35, 000	37, 500	+2, 500
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	4, 000	1, 500	-2, 500
Total, permanent appropriations-----	538, 000	369, 000	-169, 000
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State-----	6, 664, 000	2, 558, 000	-4, 106, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability-----	2, 890, 000	2, 955, 000	+65, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	149, 000	215, 000	+66, 000
Federal Prison System-----	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	-----
Miscellaneous, Department of Justice-----	1, 264	-----	-1, 264
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce-----	25, 000	35, 000	+10, 000

Bureau of the Census-----	140, 085	175, 000	+ 34, 915
Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	8, 000	27, 000	+ 19, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	839	3, 600	+ 2, 761
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	1, 675	10, 250	+ 8, 575
Patent Office-----	30, 000	35, 000	+ 5, 000
Weather Bureau-----	14, 225	22, 000	+ 7, 775
Total, trust account appropriations-----	12, 124, 088	8, 235, 850	- 3, 888, 238



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

TITLE I--DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
DEPARTMENT SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$30,067,250	\$21,168,000	\$17,168,000	-\$12,899,250	-\$4,000,000
Printing and binding-----	960,000	582,000	532,000	-428,000	-50,000
North Atlantic fisheries-----	25,000			-25,000	
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	30,000	30,000	30,000		
Surplus property disposal-----	2,650,000			-2,650,000	
Total, Department of State proper-----	33,732,250	21,780,000	17,730,000	-16,002,250	-4,050,000
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	48,737,750	44,665,830	42,500,000	-6,237,750	-2,165,830
Living and quarters allowances-----	8,130,000	7,301,300	7,000,000	-1,130,000	-301,300
Representation allowances-----	700,000	700,000	500,000	-200,000	-200,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	2,085,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	+65,000	
Printing and binding-----	180,000	175,485	170,000	-10,000	-5,485

Foreign Service buildings fund-----	51, 500, 000	35, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	-16, 500, 000	-----
Emergencies arising in diplomatic and consular service-----	11, 000, 000	10, 250, 000	9, 250, 000	-1, 750, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total, Foreign Service-----	122, 332, 750	100, 242, 615	96, 570, 000	-25, 762, 750	-3, 672, 615.
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Contributions, quotas, etc-----	3, 557, 661	-----	-----	-3, 557, 661	-----
Participation in United Nations-----	12, 578, 240	-----	-----	-12, 578, 240	-----
Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-----	3, 703, 385	-----	-----	-3, 703, 385	-----
International Refugee Organization, salaries and expenses-----	71, 073, 900	-----	-----	-71, 073, 900	-----
Participation in international organizations-----	-----	23, 319, 316	23, 208, 863	+23, 208, 863	-110, 453
International contingencies-----	3, 600, 000	5, 000, 000	3, 600, 000	-----	-1, 400, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	950, 000	1, 020, 000	980, 000	+30, 000	-40, 000
Construction-----	4, 000, 000	1, 750, 000	1, 500, 000	-2, 500, 000	-250, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	25, 000	100	100	-24, 900	-----
American Sections, International Commissions, salaries and expenses-----	415, 417	355, 500	355, 500	-59, 917	-----
Information and cultural program liquidation-----	1, 430, 000	-----	-----	-1, 430, 000	-----
International information and educational activities-----	-----	134, 378, 000	28, 000, 000	+28, 000, 000	-6, 378, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$15,917,000 in H. Doc. No. 522.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES—continued					
Cooperation with the American republics.....	\$3, 900, 000	\$5, 100, 000	\$3, 900, 000	-----	—\$1, 200, 000
Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses.....	42, 500, 000	21, 373, 000	2 21, 373, 000	—\$21, 127, 000	-----
Total international obligations.....	147, 733, 603	92, 295, 916	82, 917, 463	—64, 816, 140	—9, 378, 453
Total Department of State, regular annual appropriations.....	303, 798, 603	214, 318, 531	197, 217, 463	—106, 581, 140	—17, 101, 068

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office.....	\$772, 500	\$770, 000	\$770, 000	—\$2, 500	-----
Administrative Division.....	1, 275, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 150, 000	—125, 000	—\$100, 000
Tax Division.....	810, 000	800, 000	800, 000	—10, 000	-----
Criminal Division.....	890, 000	775, 000	750, 000	—140, 000	—25, 000
Claims Division.....	1, 500, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 550, 000	+50, 000	—50, 000
Contingent expenses.....	205, 000	250, 000	220, 000	+15, 000	—30, 000
Traveling expenses.....	140, 000	155, 000	145, 000	-----	-----



Printing and binding-----	470,000	580,000	550,000	+80,000	-30,000
Penalty mail costs-----	140,000	108,000	108,000	-32,000	-----
Federal tort claims-----	25,000	5,000	5,000	-20,000	-----
Customs Division-----	187,000	189,000	187,000	-----	-2,000
Antitrust Division-----	2,400,000	3,250,000	3,411,700	+1,011,700	+161,700
Examination of judicial offices-----	95,000	115,000	109,000	+14,000	-6,000
Lands Division-----	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,350,000	-150,000	-100,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	500,000	575,000	545,000	+45,000	-30,000
District attorneys-----	5,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	-----	-----
Special attorneys-----	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
Marshals-----	5,150,000	5,310,000	5,310,000	+160,000	-----
Fees of witnesses-----	700,000	650,000	625,000	-75,000	-25,000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	50,000	-----	-----	-50,000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	23,109,500	24,132,000	23,885,700	+776,200	-246,300
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3 42,400,000	43,800,000	43,900,000	+1,500,000	+100,000
Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100,000	100,000	-----	-100,000	-100,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	42,500,000	43,900,000	43,900,000	+1,400,000	-----

<sup>2</sup> And contract authorization of \$26,400,000.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$7,500,000 in Second Supplemental, 1948.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$27, 000, 000	\$27, 125, 000	\$26, 900, 000	—\$100, 000	—\$225, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons-----	420, 000	420, 000	400, 000	—20, 000	—20, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	18, 646, 730	17, 850, 000	17, 800, 000	—846, 730	—50, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 400, 000	1, 497, 000	1, 497, 000	+97, 000	-----
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	162, 000	298, 000	298, 000	+136, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 750, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 650, 000	—100, 000	—50, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	22, 378, 730	21, 765, 000	21, 645, 000	—733, 730	—120, 000
Office of Alien Property-----	(3, 700, 000)	(4, 400, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(+400, 000)	(—300, 000)
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	114, 988, 230	116, 922, 000	116, 330, 700	+1, 342, 470	—591, 300

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$944, 483	\$1, 110, 500	\$1, 000, 000	+\$55, 517	—\$110, 500
Printing and binding.....	1, 000, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 100, 000	+ 100, 000	— 300, 000
Technical and scientific services.....	790, 000	520, 000	-----	— 790, 000	— 520, 000
Materials distribution.....	950, 000	-----	-----	• — 950, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	650, 000	590, 000	590, 000	— 60, 000	-----
Total, Secretary's office.....	4, 334, 483	3, 620, 500	2, 690, 000	— 1, 644, 483	— 930, 500
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification.....	100, 000	102, 000	102, 000	+ 2, 000	-----
Current census statistics.....	5, 700, 000	7, 120, 000	3, 729, 000	— 1, 971, 000	— 3, 391, 000
Seventeenth decennial census.....	200, 000	2, 821, 000	2, 676, 000	+ 2, 476, 000	— 145, 000
Census of manufacturers.....	4, 000, 000	-----	-----	— 4, 000, 000	-----
General administration.....	1, 240, 000	925, 000	635, 000	— 605, 000	— 290, 000
Total, Census Bureau.....	11, 240, 000	10, 968, 000	7, 142, 000	— 4, 098, 000	— 3, 826, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	72, 962, 768	87, 451, 000	82, 451, 000	+ 9, 488, 232	— 5, 000, 000
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of.....	11, 149, 066	23, 099, 000	<sup>4</sup> 10, 099, 000	— 1, 050, 066	— 13, 000, 000
Technical development.....	1, 600, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 800, 000	+ 200, 000	— 200, 000

4 And contract authorization of \$12,000,000.

<sup>4</sup> And contract authorization of \$12,000,000.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Federal-aid airport program-----	\$32, 500, 000	\$40, 000, 000	\$3, 000, 000	—\$29, 500, 000	—\$37, 000, 000
Washington National Airport-----	1, 102, 500	1, 185, 000	1, 185, 000	+82, 500	-----
Washington National Airport, construction-----	-----	1, 835, 000	1, 835, 000	+1, 835, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	119, 314, 334	155, 570, 000	100, 370, 000	—18, 944, 334	—55, 200, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 000, 000	3, 600, 000	3, 400, 000	+400, 000	—200, 000
Printing and binding-----	40, 000	50, 000	50, 000	+10, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	3, 040, 000	3, 650, 000	3, 450, 000	+410, 000	—200, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3, 300, 000	3, 590, 000	3, 400, 000	+100, 000	—190, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5, 000, 000	5, 988, 000	5, 600, 000	+600, 000	—388, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1, 250, 000	1, 255, 000	1, 255, 000	+5, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	9, 550, 000	10, 833, 000	10, 255, 000	+705, 000	—578, 000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE				
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	4, 943, 537	5, 865, 000	5, 300, 000	+ 356, 463
Field office service-----	2, 165, 000	2, 204, 000	2, 000, 000	- 165, 000
Export control-----	675, 000			- 675, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	7, 783, 537	8, 069, 000	7, 300, 000	- 483, 537
PATENT OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses-----	8, 000, 000	8, 950, 000	8, 000, 000	- 950, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 450, 000	1, 900, 000	1, 750, 000	+ 300, 000
Total, Patent Office-----	9, 450, 000	10, 850, 000	9, 750, 000	+ 300, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS				
Operation and administration-----	1, 450, 000	1, 645, 000	1, 350, 000	- 100, 000
Research and testing-----	6, 000, 000	4, 755, 000	3, 900, 000	- 2, 100, 000
Radio propagation and standards-----		3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	+ 3, 000, 000
Purchase and installation of Betatron-----	415, 000			- 415, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	7, 865, 000	9, 400, 000	8, 250, 000	+ 385, 000
WEATHER BUREAU				
Salaries and expenses-----	21, 327, 000	23, 883, 000	21, 880, 000	+ 553, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce-----	193, 904, 354	236, 843, 500	171, 087, 000	- 22, 817, 354

<sup>a</sup> And contract authorization of \$37,000,000.

<sup>a</sup> Includes \$140,000 in House Doc. 506.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

#### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
Supreme Court of the United States:					
Salaries, Court and employees-----	\$762, 500	\$786, 600	\$786, 600	+\$24, 100	-----
Preparation of rules for civil procedure-----	5, 420	-----	-----	-5, 420	-----
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	8, 500	8, 500	-16, 500	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	40, 000	45, 100	45, 100	+5, 100	-----
Structural and mechanical service-----	122, 800	323, 200	175, 700	+52, 900	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	955, 720	1, 163, 400	1, 015, 900	+60, 180	-----
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements, courthouse-----	11, 200	5, 300	5, 300	-5, 900	-----
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements-----	3, 800	2, 500	2, 500	-1, 300	-----
Plans and specifications for courthouse-----	370, 000	-----	-----	-370, 000	-----
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals-----	168, 000	177, 400	177, 400	+9, 400	-----
Customs Court-----	356, 400	361, 700	356, 400	-----	-5, 300



Court of Claims:									
Salaries and expenses	450,000	455,000	432,000	-18,000	-23,000				
Repairs to buildings	11,000	32,100	7,100	-3,900	-25,000				
Territorial courts:									
Hawaii, salaries of judges	96,500	106,500	106,500	+10,000					
Salaries of judges	4,515,000	4,575,000	4,575,000	+60,000					
Clerks of courts, salaries of	3,631,295	3,776,000	3,758,000	+126,705	-18,000				
Probation system	1,650,000	1,750,000	1,700,000	+50,000	-50,000				
Criers, salaries of	320,000	501,900		-320,000	-501,900				
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace	475,000	475,000	475,000						
Fees of jurors	1,400,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	+30,000					
Miscellaneous salaries	1,800,000	1,789,000	1,775,000	-25,000	-14,000				
Miscellaneous expenses	500,000	652,500	600,000	+100,000	-52,500				
Traveling expenses	590,000	629,000	577,000	-13,000	-52,000				
Printing and binding	69,000	85,800	85,800	+16,800					
Supreme Court Reports	80,250	91,200	91,200	+10,950					
Court reporters, salaries of	865,000	868,200	865,000		-3,200				
Referees in bankruptcy:									
Salaries	350,000	190,000	170,000	-180,000	-20,000				
Expenses	350,000	200,000	150,000	-200,000	-50,000				

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued*

**TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
Referees in bankruptcy—special account:					
Salaries-----	(\$405, 000)	(\$594, 000)	(\$614, 000)	( + \$209, 000)	( + \$20, 000)
Expenses-----	(325, 000)	(604, 000)	(654, 000)	( + 329, 000)	( + 50, 000)
Total, other Federal courts-----	18, 062, 445	18, 154, 100	17, 339, 200	- 723, 245	- 814, 900
Administrative office of United States courts-----	400, 000	435, 900	430, 000	+ 30, 000	- 5, 900
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	19, 418, 165	19, 753, 400	18, 785, 100	- 633, 065	- 968, 300
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary-----	632, 109, 352	587, 837, 431	503, 420, 263	- 128, 689, 089	- 84, 417, 168

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Union Calendar No. 689

80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5607

[Report No. 1433]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5      ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
- 6      the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, including one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replacement only); and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946;

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; refund of fees  
3 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports  
4 as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; not to exceed  
5 \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of  
6 the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; the examina-  
7 tion of estimates of appropriations in the field; and main-  
8 tenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies  
9 established by the Secretary of State; \$17,168,000, of  
10 which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section  
11 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) :  
12 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation  
13 may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal  
14 services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the  
15 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930",  
16 approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

17       Printing and binding, Department of State: For print-  
18 ing and binding in the Department of State except as other-  
19 wise provided for, \$532,000.

20       Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of  
21 the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing,  
22 copying, and arranging for publication the official papers  
23 of the Territories of the United States, including personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,

1 and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31,  
2 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

3 FOREIGN SERVICE

4 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary  
5 expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise pro-  
6 vided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service  
7 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII,  
8 sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and  
9 section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and  
10 maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic  
11 and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor  
12 construction on Government-owned properties, without  
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
14 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; ice and drinking water for office purposes;  
15 the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of twenty-  
16 three, including two for chiefs of missions at not to exceed  
17 \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of air-  
18 planes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motor-  
19 boats and launches for use at posts where determined to be  
20 necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law  
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
23 purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized  
24 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of household furniture  
25 and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased



1 buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
2 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by  
3 purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the pur-  
4 pose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of  
5 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
6 Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting;  
7 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-  
8 mation, telephone and similar services, including telephone  
9 service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30,  
10 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679) ; burial expenses and expenses in  
11 connection with last illness and death of certain native em-  
12 ployees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
13 U. S. C. 118f) ; for relief, protection, and burial of Amer-  
14 ican seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of  
15 March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in  
16 Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
17 for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services  
18 of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescu-  
19 ing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or  
20 other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in  
21 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for in-  
22 carcerating American convicts and persons declared insane  
23 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and  
24 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of  
25 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons

1 declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or in-  
2 cident to the bringing home from foreign countries of per-  
3 sons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the  
4 Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and  
5 maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed  
6 \$200,000, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
7 Statutes, as amended; \$42,500,000: *Provided*, That the  
8 Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not  
9 exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living  
10 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental  
11 payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat,  
12 fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased,  
13 or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all  
14 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as  
15 amended: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of the  
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) , automobiles in  
17 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or  
18 sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such  
19 sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger  
20 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of  
21 each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case  
22 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission  
23 and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except  
24 station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged  
25 against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

1 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To  
2 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1)  
3 and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
4 1131), \$7,000,000.

5 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For rep-  
6 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3)  
7 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131),  
8 \$500,000.

9 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
10 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
11 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116),  
12 \$2,150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of  
13 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

14 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing  
15 and binding for the Foreign Service, except as otherwise  
16 provided for, \$170,000: *Provided*, That printing and bind-  
17 ing outside continental United States may be without regard  
18 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
19 111).

20 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect  
21 the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the  
22 initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings ac-  
23 quired under said Act, \$35,000,000, which is exclusively for  
24 expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to



1 payments representing the value of foreign property or  
2 credits.

3       Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
4 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of  
5 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-  
6 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the  
7 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
8 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia, \$9,250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary  
10 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority  
11 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-  
12 ing to certification of expenditures.

### 13                               INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14       United States participation in international organiza-  
15 tions: For expenses necessary for United States participation  
16 in international organizations, including payment of the  
17 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of  
18 permanent United States representation to such organizations,  
19 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

20       American International Institute for the Protection of  
21 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

22       Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union,  
23 Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,100;

24       Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of

1 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),  
2 \$20,000;

3 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco  
4 (14 Stat. 679), \$1,200;

5 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World  
6 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

7 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
8 Nations (22 U. S. C. 279–279d), \$1,250,000;

9 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,  
10 278b), \$50,000;

11 Inter-American Coffee Board (55 Stat. 1158, 1160),  
12 \$8,000;

13 Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat.  
14 159), \$21,810;

15 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),  
16 \$4,800;

17 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58  
18 Stat. 1169), \$145,397;

19 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its  
20 successor, \$6,720;

21 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),  
22 \$29,080;

23 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-  
24 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723;

1 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial  
2 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,820;

3 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs  
4 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

5 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20  
6 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$8,314;

7 International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso-  
8 ciated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$6,993;

9 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),  
10 \$9,147;

11 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271),  
12 \$1,091,739;

13 International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061),  
14 \$2,553;

15 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22  
16 U. S. C. 263), \$4,837;

17 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22  
18 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500;

19 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22  
20 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

21 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),  
22 \$145,397;

23 Pan American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;  
24 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$347,143;



1        Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,  
2 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

3        United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), \$15,146,032  
4 of which amount \$13,841,032 shall be available for contribu-  
5 tion;

6        United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
7 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$3,772,775 of  
8 which amount \$3,637,545 shall be available for contribution;

9        International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention  
10 ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$680,500 of which  
11 amount \$600,000 shall be available for contribution;

12        In all, \$23,208,863, together with such additional sums  
13 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of  
14 State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the  
15 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the  
16 quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, con-  
17 ventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation:  
18 *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
19 Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States representa-  
20 tion in United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scien-  
21 tific, and Cultural Organization, and International Civil Avia-  
22 tion Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to  
23 the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions author-  
24 izing such representation, including attendance at meetings of

1 societies or associations concerned with the work of the organ-  
2 izations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and bind-  
3 ing without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
4 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards  
5 and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of  
6 section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,  
7 and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred  
8 pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obligation  
9 and expenditure of funds in connection with the United  
10 States participation in the International Civil Aviation  
11 Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of  
12 State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized  
13 to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accord-  
14 ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of  
15 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby  
16 appropriated for the United States contribution to the United  
17 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value  
18 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including  
19 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof:  
20 *Provided further*, That the amount for United States repre-  
21 sentation in United Nations shall be available for the fur-  
22 nishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative  
23 of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and  
24 this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority con-  
25 tained in the first proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and

1 expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State  
2 Appropriation Act, 1949, with respect to the furnishing of  
3 living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for  
4 making allotments to the United States Mission to the United  
5 Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the main-  
6 tenance of an official residence for the United States Repre-  
7 sentative to the United Nations in the same manner that  
8 such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by  
9 section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
10 1132).

11 International contingencies: For necessary expenses,  
12 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,  
13 as amended, of participation by the United States  
14 upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international  
15 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of  
16 foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not  
17 been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
18 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District  
19 of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and  
20 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses  
21 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
22 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as  
23 amended; transportation of families and effects under such  
24 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-  
25 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or



1 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for  
2 the share of the United States in expenses of international  
3 organizations; printing and binding without regard to section  
4 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); not  
5 to exceed \$75,000 for entertainment and representation  
6 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of  
7 August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); \$3,600,000.

8 International Boundary and Water Commission, United  
9 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the  
10 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of  
11 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the  
12 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act  
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
14 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio  
15 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-  
16 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-  
17 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan  
18 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-  
19 tion and maintenance and protection during construction);  
20 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction  
21 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-  
22 duction machines and other equipment and machinery;  
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; services in  
24 accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
25 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess

1 of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the dis-  
2 cretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed  
3 \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
4 cerned with the activities of the International Boundary  
5 and Water Commission which may be necessary for the effi-  
6 cient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission;  
7 printing and binding; purchase of nine (four for replacement  
8 only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal  
9 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-  
10 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, pur-  
11 chase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,  
12 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-  
13 chase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment,  
14 supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of  
15 foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary,  
16 purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of  
17 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
18 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
19 vised Statutes as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of  
20 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims  
21 Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and the Act of August 27, 1935,  
22 as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); as follows:

23       Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-  
24 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary  
25 surveys, and investigations, \$980,000.

1       Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-  
2   tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded Feb-  
3   ruary 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the  
4   Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
5   277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4,  
6   1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 277f),  
7   and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
8   States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
9   1944, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and to remain  
10  available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures  
11  shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project  
12  for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection  
13  with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-  
14  tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney  
15  General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expend-  
16  itures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be  
17  subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the ap-  
18  propriation for said project as provided by the Act approved  
19  April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That  
20  unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under  
21  the International Boundary and Water Commission available  
22  for the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with this appropria-  
23  tion and shall continue available until expended.

24       Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
25  flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and



1 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
2 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States  
3 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the  
4 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and  
5 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United  
6 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-  
7 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100, to be  
8 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated  
9 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-  
10 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1948, and to remain  
11 available until expended.

12 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international  
13 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the Presi-  
14 dent to perform the obligations of the United States under  
15 certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain  
16 in respect to Canada, including personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by  
18 contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor  
19 vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commis-  
20 sion, United States and Canada, under the terms of the  
21 treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed  
22 January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary  
23 of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who  
24 shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Com-

1   missioners to serve in that capacity without compensation  
2   therefore) ; salaries of clerks and other employees appointed  
3   by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with  
4   the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses  
5   and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of  
6   the Commission at such places in the United States and  
7   Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners  
8   shall determine to be necessary \$37,560; for special and  
9   technical investigations in connection with matters falling  
10  within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commis-  
11  sion, United States and Canada, including the purchase for  
12  replacement only of two passenger automobiles; and the  
13  Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department  
14  or independent establishment of the Government with the  
15  consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct  
16  expenditure by such department or establishment for the pur-  
17  poses set forth in this clause, \$124,487; for the International  
18  Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and  
19  Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United  
20  States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed  
21  February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-  
22  pletion of such remaining work as may be required under  
23  the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and exist-  
24  ing treaties between the United States and Great Britain;  
25  commutation of subsistence to employees while on field

1 duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per  
2 day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in  
3 camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from tem-  
4 porary field employees; and for payment for timber neces-  
5 sarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$58,853;  
6 for the share of the United States of the expenses of  
7 the International Fisheries Commission under the conven-  
8 tion between the United States and Canada, concluded  
9 January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$31,500; for the  
10 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-  
11 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
12 convention between the United States and Canada, con-  
13 cluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), \$103,100, in all,  
14 \$355,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secre-  
15 tary of State: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the  
16 United States share of the expenses of the International  
17 Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific  
18 Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses  
19 of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions  
20 for the expenses of said Commissions.

21 International information and educational activities:  
22 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State  
23 to carry out international information and educational  
24 activities as authorized by the United States Information and  
25 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, ap-



1 proved January 27, 1948); including personal services in  
2 the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to  
3 the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a  
4 temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within  
5 the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
6 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
7 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII  
8 and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
9 cerned with activities provided for under this appropriation  
10 (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype  
11 equipment; printing and binding, including printing and  
12 binding outside the continental limits of the United States  
13 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
14 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; serv-  
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and  
17 maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment,  
18 and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office pur-  
19 poses; acquisition, production, and free distribution of infor-  
20 mation materials for use in connection with the operation,  
21 independently or through individuals, including aliens, or  
22 public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and with-  
23 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of infor-  
24 mation and educational activities outside of the continental  
25 United States, including the purchase of radio time (except

1 that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase  
2 more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting  
3 time from any person or corporation holding an international  
4 short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communi-  
5 cations Commission without the consent of such licensee), and  
6 the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio trans-  
7 mission and reception; purchase and presentation of various  
8 objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through  
9 diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments,  
10 schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the  
11 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-  
12 picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental  
13 of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all  
14 other necessary services by contract or otherwise without  
15 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000,  
16 of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to  
17 the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of  
18 State", "Printing and binding, Department of State",  
19 "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and  
20 quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and  
21 binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided*, That,  
22 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
23 vised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State  
24 is authorized in making contracts for the use of the inter-  
25 national short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree

1 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
2 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds  
3 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against  
4 loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
5 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:

6 *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold  
7 interests (which may be for one or more years) payments  
8 may be made in advance for the entire term or any part  
9 thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appro-  
10 priation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, con-  
11 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and  
12 the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
13 transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land  
14 and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or other-  
15 wise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709  
16 of the Revised Statutes.

17 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-  
18 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet  
19 the obligations of the United States under the Convention  
20 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations  
21 between the United States and the other American Re-  
22 public, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and  
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to  
24 authorize the President to render closer and more effective  
25 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-



1 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-  
2 ment appropriations available for carrying out other provi-  
3 sions of law authorizing related activities, including the  
4 establishment and operation of agricultural and other experi-  
5 ment and demonstration stations in other American coun-  
6 tries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of  
7 the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of  
8 necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include per-  
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
10 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as  
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment;  
13 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
14 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with  
15 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
16 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
17 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-  
18 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling  
19 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with  
20 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
21 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, profes-  
22 sional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes,  
23 and persons possessing special scientific or other technical  
24 qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the  
25 other American Republics; and the actual expenses of prepar-

1 ing and transporting to their former homes the remains of  
2 such persons, not United States Government employees, who  
3 may die while away from their homes under the authority of  
4 this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is  
5 authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay  
6 the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10  
7 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens  
8 of the other American Republics while traveling in the  
9 Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized  
10 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of  
11 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
12 as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600;  
13 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in  
14 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;  
15 purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor  
16 vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,900,000; and the Secretary of  
17 State, or such official as he may designate is hereby author-  
18 ized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the  
19 President, to transfer from this appropriation to other depart-  
20 ments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Gov-  
21 ernment for expenditure in the United States and in the  
22 other American Republics any part of this amount for direct  
23 expenditure by such department or independent establish-  
24 ment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such  
25 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein

1 contained or under the authority governing the activities of  
2 the department, agency, or independent establishment to  
3 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this  
4 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and  
5 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the  
6 United States and the other American Republics, including  
7 the distribution of materials and other services in the fields  
8 of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the  
9 radio, the press, and the cinema.

10 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to  
11 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine  
12 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781–  
13 1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard,  
14 outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised  
15 Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the  
16 District of Columbia, and employment of personnel out-  
17 side the continental United States without regard to  
18 civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as  
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
20 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of nineteen and hire of passenger  
21 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
22 aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees  
23 (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in  
24 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual



1 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes  
2 the remains of trainees who may die while away from such  
3 homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds  
4 to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allow-  
5 ances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a  
6 health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
7 150) ; not to exceed \$150 for deposit in the Treasury for  
8 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; printing and binding with-  
9 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
10 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-  
11 izations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes here-  
12 of; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine  
13 Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publi-  
14 cations pertaining to the various programs set forth in the  
15 Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional  
16 buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings  
17 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and  
18 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees  
19 of the United States Government, including military per-  
20 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322  
21 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.  
22 278a) ), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and  
23 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts  
24 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections  
25 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$18,924,000;

1 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,  
2 and 311 of said title III, \$2,449,000; in all, \$21,373,000, to  
3 be available on July 1, 1948, and to remain available until  
4 June 30, 1950, and, in addition, the Public Roads Adminis-  
5 tration, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to enter into  
6 contracts for the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Act in  
7 an amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, and the Philippine  
8 War Damage Commission is authorized to incur obliga-  
9 tions for the payment of claims for compensation under  
10 section 304 of the Act in an amount not exceeding \$12,-  
11 400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appro-  
12 priation under this head in the Department of State  
13 Appropriation Act, 1948, together with the limitations  
14 included in said appropriations, shall be consolidated with  
15 the appropriation and limitations under this head in the  
16 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided fur-*  
17 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
18 for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking  
19 any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabili-  
20 tation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the  
21 Government of the United States in any sense or respect  
22 to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts  
23 authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any  
24 part of this appropriation be available for expanding any  
25 public works project authorized by law to be replaced or

1 rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound  
2 engineering practice and which can be accomplished within  
3 the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further,*  
4 That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire  
5 accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such  
6 Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further,* That  
7 this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with  
8 nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philip-  
9 pines in connection with training programs: *Provided*  
10 *further,* That sums from the foregoing applicable appro-  
11 priations may be transferred directly to and merged with  
12 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of  
13 the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expendi-  
14 tures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further,*  
15 That the construction of diplomatic and consular establish-  
16 ments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall  
17 be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of  
18 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further,*  
19 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may  
20 designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the  
21 foregoing amounts to any department or independent estab-  
22 lishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing  
23 programs, sums for expenditure by such department or  
24 establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so trans-  
25 ferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with



1 the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the  
2 Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing  
3 expenditures of the department or establishment to which  
4 transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to  
5 participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections  
6 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President  
7 prior to such transfer.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
10 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
11 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
12 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

13 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of  
14 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee  
15 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply  
16 to any travel or transportation of effects payable from  
17 funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secre-  
18 tary of State or the Department of State.

19 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6  
20 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the  
21 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may,  
22 in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1949,  
23 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of  
24 the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of

1 the United States whenever he shall deem such termination  
2 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

3 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
4 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
5 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
6 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 543).

8 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for  
9 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
10 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
11 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
12 automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such  
13 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
14 begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders  
15 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
16 or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal  
17 year 1949.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
19 Appropriation Act, 1949".

## 20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-  
23 cluding a health service program as authorized by law  
24 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special  
25 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

1 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-  
2 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor  
3 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
4 and Board of Parole, \$770,000.

5 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

6 For the Tax Division, \$800,000.

7 For the Criminal Division, \$750,000.

8 For the Claims Division, \$1,550,000.

9 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations  
10 for personal services shall be available for the employment,  
11 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
12 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
13 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

14 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency  
15 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or  
16 his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting  
17 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program  
19 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), purchase of one  
20 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and examina-  
21 tion of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$220,000.

22 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses  
23 not otherwise provided for, \$145,000.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
25 \$550,000.



1       Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty  
2 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$108,000.

3       Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to  
4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
5 921), \$5,000.

6       Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary  
7 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of  
8 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-  
9 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
10 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

11       Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses  
12 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,  
13 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-  
14 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
15 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,411,700,  
16 of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities  
17 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That  
18 none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establish-  
19 ment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the  
20 Antitrust Division.

21       Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of  
22 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,  
23 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
24 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
25 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets

1 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
2 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
3 official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and  
4 trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be  
5 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

6 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
7 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary  
8 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized  
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
10 55a) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,350,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
12 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other  
13 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a  
14 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
15 150), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial  
17 fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor;  
18 \$545,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
20 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States  
21 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-  
22 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district  
23 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

24 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For

1 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
2 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys  
3 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-  
4 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of  
5 foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special  
6 cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of  
7 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of  
8 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized  
9 to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the  
10 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as  
11 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any  
12 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per  
13 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the  
14 Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names  
15 of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of com-  
16 pensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with  
17 a description of their duties.

18 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
19 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
20 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
21 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
22 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specif-  
23 ically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging  
24 for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered  
25 by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and



1 necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the  
2 custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; pur-  
3 chase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses,  
4 and vans at not to exceed \$5,000 each; \$5,310,000, of  
5 which amount not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for  
6 the employment of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of  
7 bailiffs and criers, at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

8 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
9 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
10 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney  
11 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by  
12 section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$625,000:  
13 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount  
14 shall be available for such compensation and expenses  
15 of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
16 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
17 Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall  
19 be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee  
20 for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That when-  
21 ever an employee of the United States performs travel in  
22 order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States  
23 in any case involving the activity in connection with which  
24 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection

1 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise  
2 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
5 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and  
6 prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the pro-  
7 tection of the person of the President of the United States;  
8 the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of  
9 identification and other records and their exchange with the  
10 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,  
11 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations re-  
12 garding official matters under the control of the Department of  
13 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
14 Attorney General; including personal services in the District  
15 of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law  
16 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hundred (for replacement  
17 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not  
18 to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored  
19 motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$150,-  
20 000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facil-  
21 ities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau  
22 of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not  
23 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for  
24 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,  
25 including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of

1 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bu-  
2 reau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;  
3 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the Interna-  
4 tional Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards  
5 when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-  
6 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from jus-  
7 tice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emer-  
8 gencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the  
9 direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certifi-  
10 cate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it  
11 advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be  
12 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
13 to have been expended; \$43,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
14 compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000  
15 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present  
16 incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein ap-  
17 propriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emer-  
18 gencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,  
19 bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such  
20 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may  
21 determine.

22       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
24 civil-service employee.



## 1           IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2           Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
3 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary  
4 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
5 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-  
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service  
7 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; care, deten-  
8 tion, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident  
9 to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the  
10 United States and to, through, or in foreign countries;  
11 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
12 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of  
13 \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the im-  
14 migration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards  
15 for information leading to the apprehension or conviction  
16 of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses,  
17 including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings  
18 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase  
19 for replacement only of one hundred and twenty-five and  
20 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
21 four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and  
22 ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-  
23 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and  
24 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens  
25 who become public charges and deposits to secure payment

1 of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services  
 2 by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 3 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and operation, maintenance, re-  
 4 modeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-  
 5 ment incident thereto; \$26,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
 6 Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-  
 7 tract with officers and employees for the use, on official  
 8 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That  
 9 provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment  
 10 of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the  
 11 employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Natural-  
 12 ization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such tem-  
 13 porary employees as are required from time to time) where  
 14 competent citizen interpreters are not available.

#### 15 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

16 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
 17 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-  
 18 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance  
 19 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,  
 20 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available  
 21 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
 22 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
 23 authorization of the Attorney General.

24 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
 25 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,

1 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
2 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
3 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased  
4 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,  
5 transporting persons released from custody of the United  
6 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide  
7 residence within the United States or to such place within  
8 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney  
9 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the  
10 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not  
11 to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including  
12 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one  
13 bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at  
14 \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
16 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
17 the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uni-  
18 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
19 employees in the performance of their official duties; not to  
20 exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any  
21 Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion  
22 of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to  
23 the protection of the health or safety of the institution; fire-  
24 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm  
25 products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section



1 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be con-  
2 strued to apply to any purchase or service rendered under  
3 this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
4 not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash  
5 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and  
6 any other items for which payment is made originally from  
7 appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the  
8 credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of  
9 the institutions.

10 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
11 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
12 necessary for patients including personal services in the  
13 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-  
14 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
15 the employees in the performance of their official duties;  
16 \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the  
17 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,  
18 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-  
19 ture by that Service.

20 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,  
21 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities  
22 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-  
23 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the  
24 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase  
25 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization

1 of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General  
2 may direct, \$298,000.

3       Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
4 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
5 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
6 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
7 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place  
8 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other  
9 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
10 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable  
11 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an  
12 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of  
13 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-  
14 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,  
15 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of  
16 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-  
17 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-  
18 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-  
19 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains  
20 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the  
21 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose  
22 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,  
23 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards  
24 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and im-

1    improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;  
2    \$1,650,000.

3                    OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

4        Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such  
5    officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out  
6    of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or  
7    transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading  
8    with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50  
9    U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
10   out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General  
11   pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
12   \$4,100,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1949  
13   for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien  
14   Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office  
15   at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed  
16   \$5,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
17   U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or Government-owned space  
18   in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for  
19   temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
20   of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in  
21   the District of Columbia; a health service program as  
22   authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling ex-  
23   penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations  
24   concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*,  
25   That on or before November 1, 1948, the Attorney General



1 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of  
2 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed  
3 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
4 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection  
5 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the  
7 amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative  
8 Division, Department of Justice.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
11 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
12 employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly  
13 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
14 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

15 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
16 offices of the United States district attorney and the United  
17 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropri-  
18 ations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
19 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
20 credit of the District of Columbia.

21 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of  
22 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is au-  
23 thorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the  
24 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in  
25 whole or in part payment therefor.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
2 Appropriation Act, 1949".

### 3 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
6 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
7 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in  
8 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15  
9 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
10 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype  
11 news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,000,000.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
13 Department, except for technical and scientific services in  
14 the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil  
15 Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants  
16 of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee  
17 on Printing, in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919  
18 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) , \$1,100,000.

19 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit  
20 in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of  
21 Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board (39 U. S. C.  
22 321d) , \$590,000.

#### 23 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

24 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
25 For expenses necessary for searching census records and

1 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-  
2 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
3 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-  
4 tion, including personal services at the seat of government,  
5 travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic  
6 supplies, \$102,000: *Provided*, That the procedure here-  
7 under for the furnishing from census records of evidence  
8 for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant  
9 to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the  
10 Social Security Administration.

11 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for  
12 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics  
13 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be  
14 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the  
15 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,  
16 and other records; preparation of monographs on census  
17 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;  
18 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and  
19 electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving de-  
20 vices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper;  
21 \$3,729,000.

22 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary  
23 to prepare for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census  
24 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including  
25 personal services at the seat of government; printing and



1 binding; and personal services by contract or otherwise at  
2 rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without  
3 regard to the Classification Act; \$2,676,000, to remain  
4 available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That transfers may  
5 be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Gen-  
6 eral administration, Bureau of the Census".

7 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-  
8 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-  
9 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the  
10 Census without regard to the Classification Act; tabulating  
11 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$635,000.

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
14 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
15 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
16 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-  
17 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air  
18 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory  
19 service to States and other public and private agencies in  
20 connection with the construction or improvement of airports  
21 and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports;  
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
23 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation  
24 and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft,  
25 but not more than eighty-five Government-owned air-

1 craft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aero-  
2 nautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract  
3 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert  
4 and other witnesses; purchase (not to exceed one hundred  
5 and fifty) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase  
6 and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling  
7 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
8 training conducted by the Government or other organ-  
9 izations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Depart-  
10 ments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized  
11 to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration with-  
12 out charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and  
13 hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of  
14 such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited  
15 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,  
16 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses  
17 incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic  
18 control towers: *Provided further*, That the Reconstruction  
19 Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Corpo-  
20 ration and acting by and through the War Assets Adminis-  
21 trator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United  
22 States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public  
23 Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land  
24 and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California,  
25 covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil

1 Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance  
2 Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation:  
3 *Provided further*, That the Civil Aeronautics Administra-  
4 tion is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air  
5 Force, Army and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft  
6 engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar line and shop  
7 equipment.

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the  
9 acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and  
10 hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of  
11 additional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
12 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
13 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
14 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facili-  
15 ties; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
16 the construction and furnishing of quarters and related  
17 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-  
18 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed  
19 at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accom-  
20 modations are not otherwise available; personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia; and purchase (not to exceed  
22 fifteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$10,099,000,  
23 and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is  
24 authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for  
25 purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not



1 exceeding \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated  
2 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
3 hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appro-  
4 priation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and  
5 to remain available until June 30, 1949: *Provided further*,  
6 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall  
7 be available for emergency repair and replacement of facili-  
8 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000  
9 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and  
10 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary  
11 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and  
12 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United  
13 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-  
14 priation, and not to exceed \$578,000 may be transferred  
15 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
16 nautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs;  
17 and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force  
18 are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer with-  
19 out charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the  
20 Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, in-  
21 cluding appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics  
22 Administration.

23       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such

1 developmental work and service testing as tends to the crea-  
2 tion of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing  
3 areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, per-  
4 sonnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the  
5 District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease  
6 or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
7 placement only and operation and maintenance of five air-  
8 craft; \$1,800,000.

9 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
10 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-  
11 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,  
12 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,  
13 and repair of uniforms, and arms and amunition; \$1,185,000;  
14 and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy,  
15 are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without  
16 payment therefor such equipment as is commonly used in  
17 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington  
18 National Airport.

19 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an  
20 additional amount for an extension to the Terminal Building,  
21 acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access  
22 road to the airport, the installation of additional paving to  
23 facilitate the loading and unloading of aircraft, and the repair  
24 of hangar roofs, \$1,835,000, to remain available until  
25 expended.

1 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For  
2 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of  
3 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a) ), \$3,000,000, and  
4 in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is author-  
5 ized until June 30, 1953 to enter into contracts and incur  
6 obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount  
7 not exceeding \$37,000,000, of which \$36,500,000 shall  
8 be for projects in the States in accordance with sections  
9 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects  
10 in Hawaii and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c) :  
11 *Provided*, That the amount of \$3,000,000 appropriated  
12 herein shall be available as one fund for necessary plan-  
13 ning, research, and administrative expenses; including per-  
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of  
15 passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed  
16 \$223,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries  
17 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to pro-  
18 vide for necessary administrative expenses, including the  
19 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$18,000 may be  
20 transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding,  
21 Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the  
22 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
23 hereby merged with this appropriation.

24 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

25 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For



1 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including  
2 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract steno-  
3 graphic reporting services; employment of temporary guards  
4 on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of  
5 the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and traveling ex-  
6 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
7 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
8 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
9 field; not to exceed \$12,500 for deposit in the Treasury for  
10 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); purchase (not to exceed  
11 five, of which four shall be for replacement only) and hire  
12 of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of one and hire,  
13 operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,400,000:  
14 *Provided*, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the  
15 Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.

16       Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
17 \$50,000.

18                               COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19       Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses  
20 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-  
21 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 373),  
22 including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical  
23 charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement  
24 or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies  
25 and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper,

1 drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing sup-  
2 plies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instru-  
3 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,400,000, of which  
4 not to exceed \$3,100,000 shall be available for personal  
5 services.

6 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary  
7 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August  
8 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the operation and  
9 maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of  
10 observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;  
11 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites  
12 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and  
13 seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismo-  
14 logical observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks,  
15 Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane  
16 for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting  
17 personal household effects of commissioned officers when  
18 transferred from one official station to another, and of com-  
19 missioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral ex-  
20 penses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and  
21 extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each  
22 member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as  
23 bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per  
24 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies

1 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
2 \$5,600,000.

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
4 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
5 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
6 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment  
7 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,  
8 \$1,255,000.

9 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic  
10 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed  
11 fifteen vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-  
12 alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not  
13 to exceed \$2,500) for services as authorized by section 15  
14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

15 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

16 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
17 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign  
18 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-  
19 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not  
20 to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15  
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,300,000,  
22 of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation  
23 "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary:  
24 *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of



1 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel  
2 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein  
3 appropriated: *Provided further*, That \$25,000 shall be avail-  
4 able exclusively to carry out a study of hard fibers and  
5 hard fiber products.

6 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate  
7 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices  
8 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in  
9 the development and improvement of commerce throughout  
10 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed  
11 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
12 \$2,000,000.

13 PATENT OFFICE

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including  
15 personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of  
16 the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services  
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed  
19 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of trans-  
20 porting to foreign governments publications of patents issued  
21 by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the  
22 Commissioner of Patents; travel; and other contingent ex-  
23 penses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings  
24 of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in

1 the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography;  
2 \$8,000,000.

3       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
4 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
5 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official  
6 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for mis-  
7 cellaneous printing and binding, \$1,750,000.

8                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

9       For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions  
10 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15  
11 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affect-  
12 ing the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth  
13 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
14 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services  
15 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
16 building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of  
17 the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the  
18 Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed  
19 most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms  
20 for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor  
21 vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only;  
22 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section  
23 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
24 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals

1 of articles prepared officially by Government employees,  
2 as follows:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection  
6 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
7 \$1,350,000.

8       Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying  
9 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of  
10 the national standards; the preparation and distribution of  
11 standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and  
12 supplies in connection with Government purchases; the im-  
13 provement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-  
14 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the  
15 maintenance and development of national standards of meas-  
16 urement; the development of improved methods of measure-  
17 ment; the determination of physical constants and the  
18 properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and  
19 structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety;  
20 the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the  
21 investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;  
22 the development of methods of chemical analysis and syn-  
23 thesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare sub-  
24 stances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials,  
25 including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new proc-



1 esses and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems  
2 arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Gov-  
3 ernment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organ-  
4 izations in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
5 encouragement of the application of the latest developments  
6 in the utilization and standardization of building materials;  
7 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified  
8 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
9 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-  
10 semination of scientific and technical data; \$3,900,000.

11       Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
12 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
13 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and cer-  
14 tifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and stand-  
15 ards in terms of the national primary standards; investiga-  
16 tion of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio  
17 waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-  
18 quency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and  
19 technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves,  
20 and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies,  
21 \$3,000,000.

#### 22 WEATHER BUREAU

23       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
24 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
25 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the

1 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
2 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
3 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aero-  
4 nautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended (49  
5 U. S. C. 603), and section 308 of an Act approved April  
6 30, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 1788), including investigations of  
7 atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public  
8 agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal  
9 services at the seat of government; purchase of seven passen-  
10 ger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement  
11 only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; repair,  
12 alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care  
13 and preservation of grounds, including the construction of  
14 necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abut-  
15 ting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary  
16 buildings for living and working quarters of observers; tele-  
17 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
18 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by  
19 agreement with the companies performing the service; pur-  
20 chase of tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating  
21 paper; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
22 meteorological offices and stations; \$21,880,000, of which  
23 not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the contribution  
24 of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
25 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to

1 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the  
2 city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins,  
3 circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no  
4 printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be  
5 done at the Government Printing Office without impairing  
6 the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That not to  
7 exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended for  
8 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,  
10 That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in  
11 the Arctic region, pursuant to the Act of February  
12 12, 1946 (15 U. S. C. 313a), the funds herein ap-  
13 propriated shall be available for the appointment of em-  
14 ployees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather  
15 Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classifi-  
16 cation Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees  
17 Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall  
18 not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more  
19 than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of  
20 pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the  
21 base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of  
22 food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without  
23 repayment therefor, to employees of the Government  
24 assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Air  
25 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized in the fiscal year



1 1949, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,  
2 to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials,  
3 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary  
4 for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic  
5 weather stations.

6 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
7 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in  
8 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and  
9 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather  
10 Bureau.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,  
13 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",  
14 Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses",  
15 Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be  
16 prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of  
17 the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics  
18 Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas  
19 outside the United States where determined necessary by the  
20 Secretary free emergency medical services by contract or  
21 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
22 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
23 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
24 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
25 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made

1 to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such  
2 supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropria-  
3 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the  
4 Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to  
5 exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and  
6 other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons  
7 in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in  
8 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

9 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of  
10 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-  
11 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
12 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403  
13 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

14 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-  
15 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available  
16 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
17 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

18 SEC. 305. During the fiscal year 1949 officers and  
19 employees of the Department of Commerce having special  
20 scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may  
21 be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under  
22 the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of  
23 May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail  
24 of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments  
25 specified in said Act.

1        This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
2    Appropriation Act, 1949".

### 3                    TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

#### 4                    UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

5        Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate  
6    Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and  
7    employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,  
8    except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be  
9    employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office  
10   or work of the Court, \$786,600.

11       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
12   Supreme Court of the United States, \$8,500, to be expended  
13   as required without allotment by quarters, and to be exe-  
14   cuted by such printer as the Court may designate.

15       Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to  
16   be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including  
17   purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$45,100, of which  
18   amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit  
19   in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

20       Structural and mechanical care of the building and  
21   grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to  
22   enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties  
23   imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.  
24   S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, re-  
25   pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;



1 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
 2 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
 3 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
 4 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
 5 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and  
 6 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$175,700.

## 7 OTHER FEDERAL COURTS .

### 8 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District  
 10 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia  
 11 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum  
 12 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
 13 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
 14 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
 15 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

16 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United  
 17 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-  
 18 ments to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance  
 19 of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material  
 20 and every item incident thereto, \$5,300, to be expended  
 21 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

22 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of  
 23 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-  
 24 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,  
 25 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-

1 ment and for labor and material and every item incident  
 2 thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of  
 3 the Architect of the Capitol.

#### 4 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
 6 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-  
 7 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,  
 8 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and print-  
 9 ing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
 10 \$177,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this  
 11 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury  
 12 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

#### 13 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
 15 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees  
 16 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including  
 17 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and  
 18 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
 19 \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
 20 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
 21 of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500  
 22 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the  
 23 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

#### 24 COURT OF CLAIMS

25 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,

1 four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners,  
2 and all other officers and employees of the court, including  
3 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,  
4 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary  
5 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the  
6 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending  
7 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Febru-  
8 ary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to  
9 authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of  
10 Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',  
11 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as  
12 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and neces-  
13 sary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and  
14 printing and binding; \$432,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
15 ceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit  
16 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

17       Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and  
18 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-  
19 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,  
20 \$7,100.

21                               TERRITORIAL COURTS

22       Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-  
23 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of  
24 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and  
25 of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$106,500.



## 1 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

2 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district  
3 judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the  
4 Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one  
5 in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone);  
6 and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code,  
7 as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930,  
8 \$4,575,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
9 able for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit  
10 and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active  
11 or retired.

12 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of  
13 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States  
14 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,  
15 \$3,758,000.

16 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used  
17 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the  
18 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;  
19 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;  
20 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,  
21 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,  
22 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New  
23 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North  
24 Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aber-  
25 deen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South

1 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,  
2 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall  
3 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions  
4 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other  
5 offices to the offices named herein.

6 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of  
7 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized  
8 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),  
9 \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be  
10 construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint  
11 probation officers, or to make such orders as may be neces-  
12 sary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Pro-*  
13 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be  
14 used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer  
15 who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge cer-  
16 tified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official  
17 orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising  
18 or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released  
19 conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or cor-  
20 rectional institution.

21 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States  
22 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
23 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including  
24 fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States  
25 courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions

1 specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commis-  
2 sioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
3 1937, \$475,000.

4 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;  
5 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court,  
6 and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided  
7 by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31  
8 Stat. 362); and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5  
9 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of  
10 court; \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury  
11 commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform  
12 to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District  
13 of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed  
14 \$250 each per annum.

15 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and  
16 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically  
17 provided for, \$1,775,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For mis-  
19 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their  
20 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of  
21 envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906  
22 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$72,000 for deposit in  
23 the Treasury for penalty mail for the United States courts  
24 and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
25 (31 U. S. C. 321d); \$600,000.



1       Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,  
2 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, in-  
3 cluding traveling expenses of probation officers and their  
4 clerks, \$577,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
5 able, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of  
6 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Fed-  
7 eral probation when incurred on the written authorization  
8 of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United  
9 States Courts.

10       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
11 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,  
12 \$85,800.

13       Printing and binding: For printing and binding the  
14 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of  
15 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

16       Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters  
17 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by  
18 the Act of January 20, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9a-d), \$865,000.

19       Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized  
20 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$170,000,  
21 together with \$614,000 to be derived from the referees'  
22 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

23       Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous  
24 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the  
25 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and print-

1 ing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to  
2 the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed  
3 \$40,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
4 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$150,000, together with \$654,000 to be  
5 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
6 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68  
7 (c) (4) ).

8 No part of any appropriation in this title shall be used  
9 to pay the cost of maintaining an office or for the salary of a  
10 referee at any place other than at a place where terms of  
11 a district court of the United States are held.

12 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense  
13 funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until  
14 June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses  
15 of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
18 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, includ-  
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,  
20 advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
21 and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,  
22 \$430,000.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

24 SEC. 402. As used in this title, the term "circuit court  
25 of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for

1 the District of Columbia; the term “senior circuit judge”  
2 includes the chief justice of the United States Court of  
3 Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term “circuit  
4 judge” includes associate justice of the United States Court  
5 of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term “judge”  
6 includes justice.

7 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
8 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
9 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
10 than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased  
11 hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers  
12 shall be marked plainly “The Property of the United States”,  
13 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their  
14 successors in office.

15 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation  
16 Act, 1949”.

## 17 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in  
19 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
20 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
21 the United States or who is a member of an organization of  
22 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
23 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
24 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
25 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:



1 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be  
2 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the  
3 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section  
4 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United  
5 States, is not a member of an organization of Government  
6 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
7 ernment of the United States, or that such person does not  
8 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
10 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
11 engages in a strike against the Government of the United  
12 States or who is a member of an organization of Government  
13 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
15 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
16 the Government of the United States by force or violence and  
17 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
18 from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty  
19 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
20 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
21 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
22 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
23 visions of existing law.

24 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the “Departments  
25 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-  
26 tion Act, 1949”.

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Union Calendar No. 689

80TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**H. R. 5607**

[Report No. 1433]

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# **A BILL**

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. STEFAN

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FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 4, 1948  
For actions of March 3, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 40

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated ERP bill. Both Houses received President's recommendation for revision of Classification Act. Senate committee approved bill for use of Sec. 32 funds in connection with foreign aid. Sen. Young's bill to repeal wheat-carryover requirement transferred to Agriculture Committee. Rep. Hope introduced bills to provide 2 additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and to amend marketing-agreements law. Rep. Murray (Wis.) spoke in favor of Dirksen fertilizer bill and inserted table showing use of Sec. 32 funds. House Rules Committee cleared foot-and-mouth disease research bill. During debate on State-Justice-Commerce bill, Rep. Mitchell urged oleo-tax repeal. Rep. Foote recommended oleo-tax repeal.

## SENATE

1. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 2202, the ERP bill (pp. 2089-118).
2. CLASSIFICATION-ACT REVISION. Both Houses received the President's message transmitting the annual report of the Civil Service Commission, urging enactment of the recommendations contained therein, and commending the work of Government employees. To Post Office and Civil Service Committees. (pp. 2085, 2132-3.) The "Daily Digest" states that the report "recommended a revision of the Classification Act of 1923, providing for establishment of compensation schedules by grades only instead of by both services and grades; to place responsibility on the Commission for development of standards under which jobs are to be classified, such job classification to be subject to post-audit by the Commission; and to clearly set forth the factors which are to be taken into consideration in classifying jobs." (H. Doc. 455.)
3. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved, but did not actually report, S. J. Res. 187, which provides that, to encourage exportation of surplus commodities for foreign aid, the Department may make payments from Sec. 32 funds, including payments to any Government agency procuring or



selling such commodities or products, in an amount not over 50 percent of the sales prices; and cancels the rescission of Sec. 32 funds by Public Law 266, 80th Cong. (p. D189).

4. FORESTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved, but did not actually report, S. 1090, to safeguard and consolidate certain areas within the Superior National Forest, with amendment (p. D189).
5. WHEAT CARRYOVER. At Sen. Young's request, his bill (S. 2158) to repeal the wheat-carryover requirement, was transferred from the Foreign Relations Committee to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2087). In view of this action, Sen. Young said he would not propose a similar amendment in connection with the ERP bill.
6. EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946. Sen. Murray, Mont., commended this Act and reviewed its accomplishments (pp. 2094-5).
7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted various statements criticizing administration of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. 2118-22).

#### HOUSE

8. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 5098, to enable this Department to conduct research on foot-and-mouth and other diseases of animals (pp. 2127, 2165). The resolution limits general debate to 1 hour and provides for the bill to be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.
9. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Rep. Foote, Conn., spoke in favor of repeal of oleomargarine taxes (p. 2130).
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 5607 (pp. 2133-63). During the debate Rep. Mitchell, Ind., spoke in favor of repeal of oleomargarine taxes, stating that "Federal antimar-garine laws are wrong in principle" and stating that the repeal of such taxes would not injure the butter industry (pp. 2161-3).
11. FOREIGN AID. Received from the State Department a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 in order to provide for assistance to the Free Territory of Trieste. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2165.)  
Received a Vienna and Mount Vernon (Maine) citizens' petition urging that shipments of food and certain machinery to Russia be stopped (p. 2166).
12. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1990, to provide for continuation and completion of the Deer Creek and aqueduct divisions of the Provo River project, Utah (H.Rept. 1492) (p. 2165).
13. HOUSING. Received Mass. Legislature memorials urging enactment of the Taft-Elder-Wagner housing bill (p. 2166).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

14. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. H.R. 5689, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2165.)
15. MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS. H.R. 5688, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to amend the



this service has been such that I can say with emphasis that the investment we have made in the development of a career civil service over the last 65 years has paid, and is paying, real dividends in the form of loyal and efficient service to the citizens of this Nation. The advancement of those in the career service to positions of increased responsibility and highest rank on the basis of merit is ample evidence of the value of their service. I shall continue to see to it that the civil-service system is constantly strengthened and that merit and efficiency are rewarded by advancement.

I am convinced that if the Congress puts into effect the recommendations which are included in the Civil Service Commission's report it will be taking action which will serve to further strengthen the civilian career service.

The complete revision of the Classification Act as recommended by the Civil Service Commission is long overdue. The recommendations of the Commission in this regard if put into effect will correct the dislocation and many inequities in salary rates resulting from the enactment of piecemeal pay laws in the past. In addition, their recommendations will simplify the administration of the Classification Act. In my opinion, the Congress should enact these recommendations into law irrespective of what the final decision may be as to further pay increases for Federal employees generally. Any further patchwork amendments to the Classification Act will stand in the way of efficient salary administration.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 2, 1948.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue during the rest of the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and myself. I may say this is agreeable to both the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5607, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 45 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill presented to the committee today is a very, very important one, and before proceeding to explain it in detail I wish to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to all members of this subcommittee and also to thank them personally for their cooperation and assistance. The members of the committee are the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN].

I have never worked with a harder working aggregation of Members than these gentlemen. Of course, we differed on some items but the cooperation was splendid. May I say also that every member of this committee has traveled in foreign countries, many of them throughout the world several times; and are, therefore, very well acquainted with the subject matter we are presenting to the committee today.

I cannot let this time go by, Mr. Chairman, without letting you know of the tremendous amount of work that the executive secretaries and their assistants must perform in preparing a bill of this magnitude. These executive secretaries are known as clerks. I hope some time that that title will be changed to what it actually should be. Mr. C. D. Orescan, our executive Secretary, has labored for many, many months on the vast amount of detail, ably assisted by his assistant, Mr. J. Howe, and to them I want to express my deep appreciation for this very excellent work. Along with that the investigators who this year we had working in the various departments and agencies of the Government have rendered the committee information that would not otherwise have been provided to us.

My comments today will be in explanation of the bill before you, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary for the fiscal year 1949.

First of all, I want to state that the committee generally considered the estimates for the four agencies encompassed in this bill somewhat more sound than last year's, and was, accordingly, obliged to concur in the budget requests of a number of individual activities. As, undoubtedly, you have already noted, the bill provides something over \$503,000,000 in direct appropriations and \$75,400,000 in contract authority. Of the amount included for contract authority, \$49,000,000 is in lieu of appropriations requested, and \$26,400,000 is contained in the original budget submission. Accordingly, the reduction of \$84,000,000 indicated on the last page of the committee report is more apparent than real. The actual

cash reduction is approximately \$35,400,000, or a little over 6 percent. I, personally, feel that the granting of contract authority in lieu of appropriations in the amount of \$49,000,000 will eventually result in some savings, because when actual cash is on hand it is apt to be expended more readily, especially in the case of purchases of equipment.

The total of items in the bill in connection with which the committee felt it could take no action is \$167,840,000. Items which may be placed in this category are the \$35,000,000 for the foreign building program, \$23,000,000 plus for our share in international organizations, \$43,900,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$40,000,000 for the Federal-aid airport program, \$780,000 for the Supreme Court, \$4,700,000 for the salaries of judges, and many other minor items. In addition to this first category, there is a total of \$188,400,000 representing budget estimates in connection with some of which reductions were made but wherein substantial savings were very difficult. There is included in this category such items as construction work on the Rio Grande which is based on international treaty, the Philippine rehabilitation program, a great number of items in the Department of Justice, such as the Tax, Criminal, Claims, and Antitrust Divisions, the salaries of district attorneys, salaries of marshals, and fees of witnesses. The Federal prison system is also included in this category since these estimates are based on the population of our Federal penal institutions. Also included in this second category are the three items in the Civil Aeronautics Administration totaling over \$100,000,000, and an item of \$3,000,000 for radio propagation and standards under the Bureau of Standards. Furthermore, there are a number of items in the Federal judiciary, such as the salaries and expenses of a number of the courts, salaries of clerks, fees of jurors, and so forth. The total of these two categories is in excess of \$356,000,000. Accordingly, the total of the items to which the committee could and did give more detailed consideration is about \$231,000,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Appropriations recommended for the Department of State total \$197,200,000. In addition, the bill includes \$26,400,000 in contractual authority for the Philippine rehabilitation program, or a total of \$223,600,000. The comparable appropriation for the current year—that is, after deductions of nonrecurring items and the exclusion of \$73,700,000 appropriated for the International Refugees Organization and for surplus-property disposal for the current year, which items are not included in this bill—is approximately \$230,000,000.

With respect to the departmental service of the State Department, the bill contains \$17,730,000, a reduction of \$4,050,000. Of this reduction \$4,000,000 is in the salaries and expense item for which \$2,168,000 was requested. A reading of the report will indicate to the membership why in all conscience the committee could not recommend more. The Department appears to contain a



conglomeration of various and sundry activities and is to my mind in a deplorable condition from an administrative standpoint. I am convinced that a smaller appropriation would force the Department to eliminate some of the duplication between its offices and divisions and between the State Department and other agencies of the Government, although this reduction is not being recommended as a form of castigation of the Department. Two studies of the organizational structure of the Department, both of which come to the same conclusion, and both of which confirm the existing opinions of most of the committee members, including my own, indicate a very bad administrative condition.

Both prior to and during the hearings, the committee made a sincere effort to analyze the organization of the Department of State through a study of the functional organization charts. We wanted to find out, if possible, what units of organization within the Department are responsible for specific functions. I am frank to admit that, in view of the almost imperceptible dividing lines between the functions of many of the units as compared with purported functions of other units, it was difficult to arrive at any clear-cut understanding as to the division of responsibility and authority between the offices and divisions comprising the Department of State. It appears to me that the responsible officials are still trying to operate the Department as one unit, even though it has quadrupled in size and has taken on, during the past few years, scores of activities which were not in the Department prior to the war. As I see it, effective organization would demand that the Department distribute its functions among a number of smaller but more manageable components.

I know it will be said that the committee is trying to sabotage the foreign relations of this country by this apparently excessive reduction, but from my contacts with the activities of the Department during the past years, I am sure that we will have rendered a service to the Department and to the country rather than caused harm or jeopardized the conduct of our foreign relations.

The committee appreciates the responsibility of the State Department during this crucial period in our history. This country has on two occasions during the past generation experienced death and destruction as a result of two major wars, and I, for one, would be the last to knowingly lessen the effectiveness of that Department of our Government responsible for maintaining the peace. I know that every member of the Committee on Appropriations and every Member of the House feels the same way. We must admit, however, that something has been wrong with the Department of State, especially since the ending of hostilities of World War II. I can say from personal experience that, individually, I consider most employees of the Department of State comparable in ability with any department or agency of the Government, barring none. However, organizationally, they have not been as effective

as we had hoped. Of course, recent events have moved so fast that, perhaps, the Department has not had time to stop long enough to analyze its operations to more effectively coordinate its objectives and to generally inform the Congress and the Nation where it is going. These extenuating circumstances do not seem to justify the continuance of the present disrupted administrative procedure and the apparent lack of coordination between the numerous units of organization of the Department.

In its general investigation of the activities of the Department of State there was disclosed through committee investigators a rather lax procedure which it seems the Department is following with respect to the employment of individuals concerning whom there may be some doubt as to their being good security risks. I want to say that this was not a witch hunt and the committee had no idea of seeking this particular type of information. The information secured was run into more or less accidentally by our investigators in their routine examination of the operations of the Division of Security and Investigations. This examination disclosed a list of 108 former, present, and prospective employees concerning most of whom there was some doubt as to loyalty. Even after sufficient evidence was disclosed which would justify refusal of employment, applications were active and individuals were continued to be considered for employment. Others concerning whom there was considerable doubt as to loyalty were on the pay roll with no indicated action to be taken. It seems to me that at all times, and certainly during these troubled times, any doubts in connection with the employment of personnel in the Department should be resolved in favor of the United States. I understand and I hope that the proper legislative committees of the Congress having jurisdiction in this matter will further explore this situation in the Department.

For the Foreign Service the estimate of \$100,200,000 was reduced to approximately \$96,500,000. As with the departmental service, the greatest reduction was effected in the salaries-and-expenses item, for which \$42,500,000 is being recommended. This is a reduction of \$2,160,000. In the first place, it is felt that we may be overextending our activities abroad; and secondly, mere numbers do not mean effective foreign relations.

In fact, just the opposite is apt to be more true. It is hoped that the Foreign Service, rather than applying this reduction generally to the functions in which it is presently engaged, review the functions themselves with a view to eliminating those not of direct concern to the Federal Government and to the foreign policies of this Government. While many protective services for both industry and private individuals are required, I am afraid that some of them smack of paternalism. The percentage of the reduction in this item should be applied to the Office of the Foreign Service in departmental salaries and expenses.

The representation allowance was again reduced to \$500,000. This is the amount that was carried in the bill last

year, but the Senate increased it to \$1,000,000, and a compromise figure of \$700,000 was finally agreed to. I hope that the conferees will be a little more firm in this item this year in order that the \$500,000 appropriation may be sustained.

We have also included the amount of the budget estimate, or \$35,000,000, for the Foreign Service buildings program. This is used to purchase foreign currencies available under surplus property and lend-lease settlements and is deposited in the Treasury of the United States. The State Department feels that this is one of the best ways of getting some value out of these settlements. All of the purchases are buildings actually needed abroad.

The international activities item for which almost \$83,000,000 is recommended provides for our participation in international organizations, the international information and educational program, and the Philippine rehabilitation program, to mention the major ones. The first item includes funds for the United Nations and UNESCO—something over \$15,000,000 for the former and about \$3,700,000 for the latter. While all of us may not be in agreement as to the past, present, and hoped-for accomplishments of these organizations, we did not feel that a reduction should be made at this time. Furthermore, it is very difficult to effect reductions in these international organizations in view of the fact that so many countries are involved, each of which is expected to contribute its share. While the joining of international organizations may be the solution to our international problems, it is my personal belief that the joining of this great number of organizations has the definite effect of taking the control of our foreign relations and the cost thereof out of the hands of the Congress and lodging it in the hands of the Department of State. This is a matter that the Appropriations Committee can do little about, although I think that individual Members of the Congress should examine the ultimate effects of these international organizations before authorizing our participation in them.

We allowed \$28,000,000 for the information and educational activities, a reduction of \$6,378,000. I, personally, am not happy with the present and immediately foreseeable administration of this program. The Eightieth Congress, however, determined by a heavy majority in the House and a unanimous vote in the Senate that such a program shall become a part of our foreign policy. Unfortunately, it appears that it is still a program of the Department of State, rather than a program of the American people.

Section 502 of the enabling act provides that the Secretary shall reduce Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate. Furthermore, section 1005 provides for the utilization to the maximum extent practicable of services and facilities of private agencies. The impression gained during the hearings is that neither of these two sections have been taken



very seriously by the Department. Also, subsequent to the hearings, information was received by the committee which would seem to substantiate this impression. It appears to me that if this program is to be a success it should be based principally on coordinating and guiding the activities of private agencies with a supplementation of those activities by the Federal Government wherever necessary. I do not feel that it can become a lasting and effective program if it is to be developed solely as an activity of the Federal Government. Furthermore, while the enabling legislation was justified principally on the immediate information needs, much of the effort of this organization is devoted to long-term educational and cultural activities. While all of these are admittedly necessary to a proper international understanding, I feel that greater effort should be devoted to activities which would tend to produce more immediate effect. My attention has also been called to certain inadequacies of the program, resulting not from lack of money but from poor administration. We spend millions of dollars in making and purchasing motion pictures to be shown at embassies and consulates, and by the use of mobile motion-picture projectors, but are overlooking the greatest and most effective media for the display of these motion pictures; that is, the presently established theaters throughout the world. This situation was called to my attention with respect to two countries, namely, Austria and Italy. I know for a fact that certain distributors in Italy, for example, would be more than willing to show our films in conjunction with their regular showings, and thereby reach an estimated audience of 8,000,000 each week. To my knowledge, the State Department has made no efforts to effectuate such an arrangement. I should point out that the appropriation for the current fiscal year for this entire activity is more than doubled in the recommendation of the bill before you.

Before going into a detailed explanation of the Philippine rehabilitation matter, may I say that I personally have received considerable information from the Philippines on that program. Our former colleague, Emmet O'Neal, Ambassador to the Philippine Islands, sends to you his warmest greetings. From him also I have received considerable information as to the progress of this program. I have received information also from our former Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, Mr. Delgado, who also sends his greetings to his former colleagues in the House.

The Philippine rehabilitation estimates were approved in total, that is, almost \$21,400,000 cash and \$26,400,000 in contract authority. The appropriation and contractual authority contained in this bill will bring the total for this activity to within \$1,400,000 of the total amount of \$120,000,000 authorized in the Philippine Rehabilitation Act.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There is little that I can tell you about the Department of Justice for which something over \$116,000,000 is included in the bill. It is, primarily, a service or-

ganization whose work load has remained more or less constant during the past few years. The total recommended is actually less by almost \$5,500,000 than the Department has this year, in view of the fact that in addition to the almost \$115,000,000 that is actually appropriated there was an additional amount of \$6,800,000 available to the Department from the Atomic Energy Commission for investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The amount recommended in the bill includes work for the Atomic Energy Commission.

More than one-third, or \$43,900,000, of the total appropriations for the Department is for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This Government continues to be fortunate in having as head of this vital Bureau Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who served us very ably during the war and continues to protect our American institutions and our national security during these troubled times. His is an organization of which the country can very well be proud. The Congress, also recognizing its efficiency and effectiveness, continues through added legislation to grant it more responsibility and additional activities. The full amount of the budget estimate was allowed for this organization because of, first, the still unsettled world conditions, and, second, rise in crime in the United States.

I do want to call your attention to the action of the committee with respect to the Antitrust Division. We did something which we rarely do and something which is generally not too popular with the House Appropriations Committee, that is, to increase an amount over the budget estimate. It was felt that in view of the seriousness of the antitrust work during this present time the Department should have its original request of \$3,411,700 rather than the amount of \$3,250,000 approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Mr. Sonnet, Assistant Attorney General, heading this Division, told us that the concentration of economic power in American industry is at the highest point since the passage of the Sherman Act. To me, this is a rather serious statement. The President, in his state of the Union message on January 7 last, stated that the appropriation of sufficient funds to permit the proper enforcement of antitrust laws is essential. A similar statement was made by the President in his state of the Union message in 1947. I want to point out, however, that from the fiscal year 1933 to and including the appropriations recommended for the fiscal year 1949, this Division requested of the Bureau of the Budget a total of \$27,890,000. The budget reduced these annual requests to a total of \$22,530,000, or a reduction of \$5,360,000. On the other hand, during the same period the Congress on an average not only approved the amount requested through the Bureau of the Budget but increased these requests by \$130,000. I can see no consistency in, on the one hand, advocating greater appropriations for this activity, and then, on the other hand, having the requests of this Division reduced by the Bureau of the Budget. It can be seen that regardless of the party in power, Congress has generally sup-

ported the requests of the Antitrust Division. Furthermore, the President in his last state of the Union message stated that additional legislation should be considered to implement our present antitrust activities. When queried as to this point, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust work, told the committee, and I quote:

I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the problem as I see it, the broad problem, is one of additional legislation at this time. I think rather it is one of additional enforcement.

The Congress has in general approved the Bureau of the Budget amounts requested for this activity and is willing to go along with additional legislation, if needed, but it seems to me that what is now needed is a determined effort on the part of the Administration to ferret out these monopolies and prosecute them to the limits of existing law. I feel that it is the responsibility of the Administration to apprise the Nation of the threat of monopolies through vigorous prosecution and continuous publicity, rather than through the coming up to the Congress once a year and informing them that the antitrust situation is serious. Small business is the lifeblood of the economy of this Nation and the Congress must demand that it be protected.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service was allowed \$26,900,000. While this appears to be less than the amount available during the current year, the deduction of certain nonrecurring items not required in 1949 gives this service an actual increase of \$740,000. While the situation along one of our borders is rather serious, it is felt that no amount of money will prevent illegal border crossings. The increase allowed is to be used for the strengthening of our border patrol and for the extension of investigative activities of the Service.

The Federal Prison System is allowed about \$21,500,000, a slight reduction over the amount available for the current year. Appropriations for this activity are based generally on the total number of prisoners housed in our Federal penal institutions. The average prisoner population is estimated at 18,500 in 1948 and 17,500 in 1949. The population as of the date of the hearings was 17,202.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The bill contains about \$171,000,000 for this Department which is a reduction of \$65,700,000 in cash appropriations. We offset \$49,000,000 of the reductions by granting contract authority in lieu of appropriations. The net reduction is about \$16,700,000. I want to mention specifically that the committee eliminated \$520,000 requested for technical and scientific services. In the first place, the majority did not feel that this activity was the proper function of the Department of Commerce, and, secondly, there is some doubt that the activity is authorized. As you may recall, one of their functions is to classify, translate, and disseminate information contained in German documents brought over to this country. Another function is the gathering, classifying, and disseminating technological data, developed in other agencies of Government, particularly the



Army and the Navy. A number of letters received from business firms indicated that little or no benefit was being derived from this activity and that nearly all of the information was available in scientific and technical magazines published privately.

Items in the Census Bureau were reduced from \$10,968,000 to \$7,142,000, most of the reduction being in the item of current census statistics. However, \$800,000 of this reduction is included in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as a result of a transfer of foreign trade statistics from the Bureau of the Census to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which is being recommended. An analysis of the work of this Bureau by our investigators resulted in a recommendation that the foreign trade statistics activity be transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A similar recommendation was made by this committee last year, although no action was taken. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the principal user of these statistics and it is felt that some economy and greater efficiency would result if this work were transferred out of the Bureau of the Census.

A new item of \$2,676,000 for preparatory work for the Seventeenth Decennial Census is included in the bill.

I personally am not satisfied with the entire statistical set-up that exists in the executive branch of the Government. Year after year, the attention of this committee is called to actual and apparent duplication between the various and numerous statistical agencies.

Of course, when the individual bureau heads are queried concerning this duplication, it is denied. I hope the Bureau of the Budget will take it upon itself to clarify our statistical gathering processes with a view to establishing definite lines of demarcation between agencies and functions.

Approximately two-thirds of the Department of Commerce budget, or \$155,000,000 out of a total of \$236,000,000, was requested for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In view of the recommendations of the Congressional Aviation Policy Board, of which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and I are members, which were released the other day, it was thought inadvisable to substantially reduce this request. These recommendations call for considerable increases for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, particularly with reference to the continued purchase of new and constantly improving equipment. Increased appropriations are also recommended by the President's air policy commission. I should further state that for the first time the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Army, and the Air Force have gotten together and are now agreed as to the direction the development of our airways system should take and the types of equipment that should be installed. The aviation activities of the Government are, of course, expanding rapidly and the subcommittee has continually urged the administration to work out ways and means of distributing some of the costs of this activity among the airlines and others who derive some benefit from aviation. However, it

seems that little, if anything, can be done along this line during the next few years in view of the present unstable condition in the aviation industry. I might add that the appropriation recommended includes funds for the continued operation of the air-traffic-control towers. The major reduction made in this item was for salaries and expenses wherein the budget estimates were reduced from \$87,451,000 to \$82,451,000.

For the Federal aid airport program for which \$40,000,000 was requested, the bill includes \$3,000,000 in direct appropriations and \$37,000,000 in contract authority. It was not felt that cash should be appropriated out of the Treasury in view of the fact that at the time of the hearings there was actually expended a little over \$2,500,000 and less than \$14,000,000 obligated out of a total appropriation of \$77,500,000 already made. The \$3,000,000 direct appropriation is for administration and surveying and planning as provided for in the enabling act.

I want to say a word about the Civil Aeronautics Board for which the bill includes the amount of \$3,450,000, an increase of \$410,000 over the current year. The committee heard some startling testimony in connection with the operation of this activity. They appear to be about 2 years behind in their work and in very bad condition from an administrative standpoint. It was a surprising revelation to me to learn that so vital an agency on whom the entire aviation economy of this Nation rests should be so disorganized. The committee recommended in its report that they set their house in order and that, if they do not have within the Board the qualified personnel to accomplish this, that talent from other agencies of the Government or from private business be employed to correct the situation. The bill includes a recommendation to increase the salary of the Chairman of the Board from the present \$10,000 to \$12,000. If and after the present unsatisfactory condition is straightened out, consideration should be given to increasing the salaries of the other members of the Board, but, in my opinion, not until then.

#### FEDERAL JUDICIARY

The bill includes eighteen million seven hundred-odd thousand dollars for the Federal Judiciary, a reduction of \$968,000. The requirements for this activity have remained more or less constant during the past few years, aside from statutory salary increases. One major reduction—the elimination of \$502,000 for salaries for criers was effected. Testimony given before the committee last year and this year indicated that many of these criers were employed more as a personal service to the Judges rather than officials of the Court, although they do in most instances perform some official duty. The Department of Justice appropriation in this bill provides for the employment on a temporary basis of Deputy Marshals in lieu of bailiffs and criers. I think that definite economies will result from this change and the committee indicated in its report that if the \$200,000 approved for this purpose proves inadequate justi-

fication for an increased amount can always be presented to the committee.

The dockets of the courts are generally up to date and the Judiciary through the operation of the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges is making considerable progress in giving us a more effective judicial system. Mr. Chandler, who is the head of the administrative office of the courts, is doing an admirable job and certainly has the confidence of this committee.

This bill represents the production of nearly 2 months' effort. I believe it to be a good bill and I hope that the Congress will concur in the recommendations made.

#### RED TAPE IN DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Chairman, our investigators who went into the Department of State and the Department of Commerce were instructed to give this committee as much information as possible regarding the value of services performed as compared to the cost in tax dollars. Some members of the committee, were somewhat disturbed by the discovery of red tape, lack of coordination, and duplication. Your committee is anxious to aid in making these Departments and divisions of the Departments as efficient as possible. Our criticism is, we hope, constructive.

To get first-hand information about actual procedures, I requested one of our investigators, Mr. Robert E. Lee, to follow some of them in operation, and specifically to follow the course of one letter received by the Department of State to determine the number of steps involved in its processing. It required 2½ days for this investigator to follow through the 35 steps that affected this ordinary letter. At first glance, it might seem to you that the processing of a letter is a mere incident in the daily work of a Federal agency. In reality, it is a major operation participated in by a large number of workers consuming considerable time. I requested the investigators to have made a photostat copy of the letter, also, a chart to demonstrate more graphically the number of steps required in this particular instance.

This letter was an ordinary letter. The investigator went to the Department and requested one letter as it arrived from the mass that is received in the Department. It happened to be a letter written by a steamship agency. Enclosed in it was a money order for \$100, with the request that the Department forward it to the American Mission in Europe for air passage from Bucarest to Prague for one individual. There was nothing extraordinary about the letter—it was a routine request.

Following is the result of the investigation:

The letter was received at State Department headquarters and delivered to its Twenty-second Street building.

Step 1: There it was received in the Protection Services Division.

Step 2: The letter was opened, and the date stamped and check stapled thereon.

Step 3: It was received in the card room for distribution.

Step 4: It went to the Public Service Branch for review and determination as



to the acceptability of the check. It was also entered in the memorandum record to avoid responsibility if the letter were lost later on.

Step 5: A special messenger delivered it to the cashier's office, Division of Finance, in the State Department's Seventeenth Street building, with the memorandum record which the cashier receipted.

Step 6: The check was detached and a record of remittance—DS-408—was prepared in four copies, one copy being attached to the letter; the check was sent separately through channels to the Treasury for deposit.

Step 7: The letter was sent back again to the Twenty-second Street building, in the Public Service Section, with memorandum record of receipt. The memorandum of receipt of check was retained here.

Step 8: The letter was received in the card room.

Step 9: An abstract was pulled.

Step 10: A charge-out was made and assigned to the Drafting Office.

Step 11: The letter was received by the drafting officer with abstract attached.

Step 12: The flimsy file was pulled from the card room.

Step 13: A telegram to Bucharest was prepared and a confirming letter to Moscow was prepared.

Step 14: A letter to the steamship agency was prepared, acknowledging receipt of check.

Step 15: A memo to the Passport Division was prepared and an abstract card added.

Step 16: The letter was received in the Office of the Assistant Chief, abstracts were detached and sent to card room. The Assistant Chief signed the mail and kept a statistical record.

Step 17: The mail went to the mail distribution desk, where the letter was detached and sent to letter-folding room.

Step 18: The letter was folded.

Step 19: It went back to the Seventeenth Street building where it was received at the distribution desk and sent to the mail room. Memo record was also kept at the distribution desk of the telegram sent out.

Step 20: The letter was received in the mail room in a sealed envelope.

Step 21: The envelope was opened.

Step 22: The letter was received by the chief of special deposit unit who checked the original deposit remittance to see if it was actually deposited. He initialed the outgoing telegram and memorandums, also made another memorandum record of telegram.

Step 23: The assistant chief also initialed it.

Step 24: It then was sent back over to the main State building, where it was received in coordination review, where it was reviewed for protocol, and so forth, and to determine that all interested divisions had seen initials.

Step 25: It was received in the code room and telegram was dispatched.

Step 26: The file was received in mail room and confirming letter to Moscow was detached.

Step 27: It then went to the Division of Communication and Records.

Step 28: It was assigned to one of nine examining units.

Step 29: A file number was affixed in pencil.

Step 30: It was received by catalogs distribution point and assigned to one of six sections.

Step 31: It was received by the supervisor of section and assigned to carder.

Step 32: It was carded for each piece of correspondence showing (a) where sent, (b) date and number of instrument, (c) file number, (d) summary, (e) drafting officer's initials, (f) office where returned, (g) initials of clerk typing (this prepared in duplicate).

Step 33: It was then received for indexing where the file number previously affixed in pencil was typed in large type.

Step 34: A review was made of all file actions, index cards were sorted.

Step 35: The letter was filed in permanent folder, it being decided that no other routing was necessary.

In the course of these 35 steps of processing, this ordinary letter traveled twice through each of three buildings. While no count was taken of the actual number of hands, or man-hours involved, or estimate made of total cost of handling this one ticket agency's request, my best guess is that such processing would take 30 days.

The illustration referred to should help and encourage the Department to modify and simplify methods so obviously inept. The chart is available to any Member who might be interested in it.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I am very glad to yield to the gentlewoman for a brief question.

Mrs. BOLTON. The gentleman has spoken of the need of having the administration of these things in one piece. We know that the gentleman has worked with the men at the State Department. Would the gentleman state his opinion of Mr. Peurifoy?

Mr. STEFAN. Does the gentlewoman mean Mr. John Peurifoy?

Mrs. BOLTON. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. I think he is one of the finest men that I have ever met and one of the ablest men. I have a great admiration and affection for him.

Mrs. BOLTON. Then the gentleman has confidence in what Mr. Peurifoy is doing?

Mr. STEFAN. I have great confidence in him.

Mrs. BOLTON. And the gentleman has perhaps found that it is not always easy for Mr. Peurifoy to accomplish the things that he sets out to accomplish?

Mr. STEFAN. I want to say that he is the finest character that I have ever met and one of the most efficient men. I am very happy to make this statement here in the Halls of Congress.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman. We are most happy to have the gentleman's opinion because we know how you have studied the situation.

Mr. STEFAN. It is always an inspiration to see a man starting to work in the State Department and really doing something that we can really understand. Mr. Peurifoy has been a fine public servant.

Mrs. BOLTON. Then we must do our best to back him up.

Mr. STEFAN. We certainly shall do that.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I am simply trying to give a report on this appropriation bill. I will be open for interrogation when I have finished.

Mrs. BOLTON. Just for the RECORD, I understand that now all of these have been disposed of except 13.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentlewoman has more information than I have. All I know is that up to this morning there are only 11 cases left for investigation by the FBI. The Department of State has not informed me further.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago when this bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, as well as for the Federal Judiciary, was acted upon in the full Committee on Appropriations, the newspapers carried the story that once again the budget-slashing majority had achieved a great success in that they had cut appropriations to the bone for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and for the Federal Judiciary.

Beyond chuckling to myself as I read these newspaper accounts there was not much that I could do about it except to analyze the figures.

I found that the actual cuts made in the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, \$487,837,431, amounted to only \$35,417,168, or 6 percent of the budget estimate; in other words, after the committee, like the mountain, labored for over 2 months it brought forth a mouse, having heard the justifications cut these items only 6 percent of the amount of the President's budget estimate.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at this time.

The chairman of the subcommittee was accorded the privilege of proceeding without interruption. I hope I may be accorded a like privilege. I shall be glad to answer questions as soon as I have finished my presentation.

We find that with regard to the Department of State wherein the amount requested was \$214,318,531, there was reduced only the amount \$17,101,068, or 7½ percent; and this with all the nonsense and all the smokescreen that has been put forth over the radio day in and day out about Communists in the State Department, and we now have another corker about Dr. Condon, the head of the Bureau of Standards, and all such nonsense; still this committee in its judgment cut the amount only to the extent of 7½ percent.

In the Department of Justice with all the criticism of this Department and all the remarks continually made about spending and spending and taxing and taxing we find that they were able to cut



but one-half of 1 percent from the appropriations requested for the Department of Justice.

Now, with regard to the Department of Commerce wherein there was requested a total of \$236,843,500, the cut amounted in actual cash money to only \$16,756,500, or 7 percent of the total requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

As far as the Federal judiciary is concerned the cut is as infinitesimal as the others, in that it amounts to less than 5 percent, although the majority of the committee disregarded the basic law and did away with the position of criers in the Federal courts because one or two judges somewhere throughout the country used to send the crier out to get the judge's lunch. They find that in courts in cities such as Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Boston, and other large cities of the country where the services of a crier are absolutely necessary, they should do away with the job completely, although there is basic legislation for the position and although, among other things it is the duty of the crier to act as messenger. His presence is vitally required in the court room when there is a busy session of the court. The minority on this committee disagree with the majority in cutting entirely from this appropriation the small amount requested for the position of crier in the Federal courts.

Mr. Chairman, as the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, may I say on behalf of my colleagues, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN] that we again come before you with the statement that we personally enjoyed the privilege of serving with the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. Our relations were most cordial and it was a pleasure to have sat during the many and continued hearings with these gentlemen, as well as with the able gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the able gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN]. Whatever disagreement we may have had was with regard to the functioning of our abilities in trying to find out what appropriations were necessary and what were not.

We have been hearing about budget slashing and "cutting to the bone" and about how the majority party is going to save the taxpayers' money. The score on this one is ludicrous when compared with the score on the last bill which was acted on when the Democratic Party was in the majority in this House, because in the last fiscal year in which the present minority were the majority, the fiscal year 1947, the total requests by the Bureau of the Budget for the State, Justice, Commerce Departments, and the Federal judiciary, amounted to \$415,017,688.

What did your spendthrift committee do? That is what the people of the country are being kidded with today when it comes to appropriations. What did your spendthrift committee do at that time?

It cut the State Department to the tune of \$23,101,900 or 18 percent, as compared with 7½ percent now cut by the majority of this committee. As far as the Department of Commerce is concerned, the other large item in the bill, the cut was \$30,753,000 or 17½ percent of the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget as compared with a 7 percent cut made by the committee this year.

To summarize the situation, the then Democratic committee cut the Democratic President's budget 14 percent as compared to the cut of the present committee in the Democratic President's budget of 6 percent.

Insofar as the cuts they made are concerned, let us inquire into that. We will just take one cut in the Department of Commerce for Technical and Scientific Services. The amount requested for this important organization was \$520,000. This committee cut the item entirely out of the bill and put the Office of Technical and Scientific Services out of commission although at the present time there is an income to the Federal Treasury, as the result of the operations of this office, of approximately \$1,000 a day, and for the past 2 years, according to the testimony, the sales of data which have been made throughout the country have been to the tune of \$300,000 a year, and the estimate for the coming fiscal year is that there will be an income of \$360,000. Yet, the chairman, expressing the views of the majority members of this committee, with very few words passes over the item and says, "Oh, well, this scientific information is available in magazines privately published." The only conclusion I can make is that there must be an awful lot of crazy people around this country who would be so silly as to pay \$360,000 a year for this scientific information and data when they could readily read it for nothing in magazines that the chairman of the committee referred to a while ago. Here is an income of \$360,000 a year, when the total amount requested to run the entire office is only \$520,000. Well, you will recall that last year, when we had this bill as well as another bill under consideration, I said that the headless horsemen of economy were on the ride. And they are still on the ride.

Let us take another item with regard to international information and educational facilities. You know what this committee did to our information program last year. They just put it out of business. When I traveled throughout Europe during the fall of the past year, I found in a number of locations movie film that had been purchased at a cost of many thousands of the taxpayers' dollars stored away in closets, put out of the way, because this committee refused to appropriate enough money to employ a man who would exhibit those pictures of the American way of life to the people of the foreign countries we visited. What is the situation today with regard to the Voice of America? The testimony shows that the action of the Committee on Appropriations last year was such that they cleaned out of the information service all the top-notch men in

the movie business, in the broadcast business, and in the newspaper business who were identified with that Voice of America information program. Still they have not seen the light of day, because they have cut the appropriation to the tune of over \$6,000,000, and we now have to start from scratch. We are in the same position as the Department of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations was a year ago, when reclamation after reclamation project in the West was cut out of the bill. The projects were reduced to the extent that work had to cease. The workmen building the dams and building these reclamation projects had to be laid off because the Republican Congress failed to appropriate money with which to pay them. Lo, and behold, that was, as I remember, in June or July of last year, and then Congress went into recess and the Members went home.

Our colleagues, particularly those in the great Pacific Northwest, certainly must have found out something about what was going on in their districts, because they came back here and post-haste, immediately after the special session reconvened on the 17th of November, appropriated more money than had been asked for in the first instance, in order to keep the projects going.

I notice that my distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] applauds that statement. No one here knows that story better than he, because he was the ranking majority member at that time. He has now succeeded the gentleman from Alabama, BOB JONES, as chairman of that committee, but he helped his then chairman, which I would expect him to do.

Something must have happened. There is the record. The Reclamation Service was cut to the bone. They came back here in November and reversed themselves completely; and they not only reversed themselves completely, they evidently figured that that would not be enough so they had to give them more than the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman has mentioned my name, will he yield to me?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman would not expect a representative of the people to do other than the right thing after he learned the truth by going out and getting the truth, which we could not get in committee last year from the Department of the Interior.

Mr. ROONEY. The only conclusion I can make from that is that those who testified for the Department of the Interior last year were correct in their testimony, and you went out and verified that testimony. Is not that a fair conclusion?

Mr. JENSEN. They were right in one respect, but the Bureau of the Budget cut them twice as much as we cut them.

Mr. ROONEY. The Bureau of the Budget cut them down. That is the responsibility of the President and the Bureau of the Budget, and they are usually right. The gentleman wants to



use the tool two ways, and he cannot do that. That is not in the rules.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not understand how I am using the tool two ways. You fellows from Brooklyn understand that, but we farmers from Iowa are not "hep" to that kind of business. We have to have the "McCoy"; we have to know the truth, and the truth is always best. Then we act accordingly. That is what we did when we went out there and learned the truth. We acted accordingly.

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that he went out to the grass roots with me a year or so before that? We traveled over Alaska. The gentleman seemed quite interested in everything that was going on. We traveled the entire Pacific Northwest. We visited most of the very projects the gentleman later cut. Apparently the gentleman was not convinced of the importance of these projects when we visited the Pacific Northwest. Maybe two fellows from Brooklyn should have gone, because, after all, this affects people in places such as Brooklyn, who pay a great deal of the taxes, who pay for these projects, and are willing to loan the money to the Pacific Northwest for them. You never hear anyone from Brooklyn kicking about developing our great country. You always have to go to the penny pinchers in the Middle West.

Mr. JENSEN. They furnish the money to Brooklyn so they can pay the taxes.

Mr. ROONEY. No; there is not an item in the Interior Department bill which affects the people of Brooklyn directly. The gentleman knows that better than I. It is the folks from Brooklyn who continually have to fight for lower power rates for the folks in the other parts of the country, because we cannot get them ourselves. We are in the hands of a monopoly. We want to develop our country, but when we come here representing our folks back home in Brooklyn we find our hands are tied by gentlemen who do not want to develop their own States.

Mr. JENSEN. Then the gentleman is criticizing us because we appropriate more money than the budget asks for.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is a great friend of small business, as he has always stated. I know how his heart bleeds for small-business men. I have heard him speak of that.

Mr. JENSEN. Do you really mean that?

Mr. ROONEY. You know, I am beginning to feel better already.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I make the point of order, although I may be mistaken, that instead of following parliamentary procedure here, we are witnessing a dog fight between two Members of the Legislature.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not stating a point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I can assure the gentleman that this is not a dog fight between two Members of the Legislature. The gentleman from Iowa

and I are the closest of friends and we have the greatest respect for each other.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to O. K. what the gentleman from New York has just said. I have great respect for the gentleman from Brooklyn. We do have a lot of arguments, but generally when we get through arguing, we find out that we are pretty close together.

Mr. ROONEY. Except on one paramount thing.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, and that is that the gentleman from Brooklyn wants Government-controlled business and I do not. That is the difference.

Mr. ROONEY. No. The difference is that I am a Democrat and you are a Republican.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to an item entitled "Departmental Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," we find a cut from the amount of \$5,865,000 requested by the Bureau of the Budget to \$5,300,000. In this cut there is the amount of \$452,000, which is primarily and solely used as an aid to small business. I do not expect to be here tomorrow. I have a reservation at the Naval Hospital at Bethesda. I would like to be here to vote for the amendment. But there will be an amendment offered, which will come from the majority side of the aisle requesting that the amount of \$452,000 for aid to small business in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce be put back in the bill. I trust that by that time all those on the majority side will have had an opportunity to read the testimony in the hearings and ascertain for themselves the importance of this appropriation.

A while ago I mentioned a cut of \$501,900 for the criers in the Federal court. The minority members of this committee voted to allow that appropriation. Somehow or another the majority members have an idea that this is some sort of economy. I mentioned a while ago and pointed out how it could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be any kind of economy. But I was successful in adding, with the consent of the chairman and majority members of the committee, the amount of \$200,000 to the appropriation for deputy marshals to be used for the payment of per diem bailiffs with the idea that if the House of Representatives and then later on the other body persist in the deletion of that entire item for criers, that in communities such as New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the country, there may be crier services utilized by paying them as temporary bailiffs on a per diem basis.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. I notice on page 34 of the report that the entire amount recommended by the Budget, \$501,900 for criers has been entirely eliminated, apparently based on the fact that some judges have not requested the services of criers.

Mr. ROONEY. That is exactly what I said a few moments ago.

Mr. WALTER. But does not this amount, \$501,900, represent salaries heretofore paid to criers who have been serving?

Mr. ROONEY. All but a few thousand dollars. As a matter of fact, most of the amount, \$501,900, represents salaries being paid to men and women who are presently acting as criers and who have been for some time. The deletion of this entire item from this appropriation bill means that all those people are off the pay roll, to use the vernacular, and that those judges are to be without the services of criers.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. I notice that the appropriation for deputy marshals has been increased by \$200,000 in order to provide criers in some instances. If a crier is provided by the United States marshal, and the marshal should feel that he had other duties of greater importance at the moment the judge was about to open court, that would mean that the judge would have to open court himself, would it not?

Mr. ROONEY. That is definitely so. Being a lawyer and having spent most of my life as a trial lawyer in and out of the courts, I do not like the idea of a Federal judge in one of these large cities where there is huge business, to come on the bench by himself. I do not believe he should be required to carry up an armful of books. I do not believe that if he happens to forget a book, the trial has to be interrupted while he goes down four or five floors and walks back a half a mile to his chambers in order to get the book which he forgot. The amount they are paid is only \$2,200 or \$2,300 per annum, if I remember correctly. Now it is not economy to take hundreds and hundreds of people who were getting \$2,200 and \$2,300 per annum off the pay roll. If you want to practice economy just go back to the action of the Democratic committee, when the Committee on Appropriations was in the hands of the present minority, as I pointed out, where a total cut of 14 percent from the 1947 bill for this appropriation was made as compared with only 6 percent in the instant bill.

In passing, the chairman also mentioned that they were going to strengthen the border patrol and the enforcement of immigration laws. A perusal of the testimony taken from the officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shows that the nonsensical cut made a year ago had such a great effect upon the patrol of our borders, upon the enforcement of our immigration laws, upon the procedure for the expulsion of undesirable aliens such as Communists, convicted felons, and such other people, that it was just all shot to pieces. So now this year they do not like to believe that these same officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service mean it sincerely when they say, "We need so much money." This year the budget says, "We need, in order to strengthen our border patrol and keep these Communists and people that we do not want in America out of America, and to enforce our immigration laws, a total of \$27,125,000."

The committee gave what is known in Appropriations Committee parlance as a token cut. A token cut is a cut



which is designed merely to show those down in the departments that the committee really looked at the item. It therefore cut \$225,000 from such a grand total as \$27,125,000. I say this is not the proper kind of economy, it is not sensible economy, it is not the kind of economy that the American public wants.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude by requesting the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] to handle this bill for the minority side of the House during my absence; and at this time I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has consumed 31 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute and address my remarks to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY]. Would it be agreeable to the gentleman from Virginia if I yielded to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] before the gentleman from Virginia uses his time? I wish to accommodate the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. GARY. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my deep sympathy to my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who must undergo some medical treatment. In spite of his illness he has worked hard on this bill and he has been one of the most cooperative members of our committee. We wish him Godspeed.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Virginia.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that we were a very genial subcommittee and while we had differences they were all above the table, and we bring this bill to you today with a good deal of confidence. I want to say a word for the chairman of this subcommittee. I believe he realizes the full import of an appropriation bill and its presentation to the Congress of the United States. I was impressed with his desire not to limit debate. We feel that everyone who has anything on his mind in connection with the Justice Department, the Judiciary, the State Department, or the Department of Commerce should be entitled to ample time on the floor to express his position.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss the growth of one of the items in this bill. Before doing so, however, I desire again to impress upon the membership of this body just what our position is with respect first of all to the people of the United States, and, second, to the people of the world.

I never bring visitors into the gallery without pointing out to them the only symbol of authority in America, the mace. When the Speaker is in the chair the mace is on top of that marble pedestal there on the rostrum, to the right of the Speaker's chair. When we are sitting in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, as we are doing now, the mace is dropped down to a position at the base of the column. That is

the only scepter in America. It is not down in the White House, it is not on the other side of the Capitol. It does not rest in some closet in a bureau downtown. That mace and the responsibility that goes with it is right here in this chamber where we are sitting.

Mr. Chairman, through appropriation bills we have an opportunity to review the work that is being done on legislation policies that have been developed by the Congress. We review the entire work of the departments during the past fiscal year and on that basis we pass judgment on whether or not their requests should be allowed, decreased or increased for the fiscal year we are then considering. It becomes our duty also to check and to see if the intent of Congress, of this body, is being carried out. To do that we have to understand the basic laws that set up these departments and the basic laws that have been passed by this body directing them not to do this or directing them to do that.

A budget is prepared in September before this body, the Congress, meets. That budget then goes to the Bureau of the Budget, which is an interesting body set up by this Congress designed to assist the Congress in weeding out unnecessary items in any departmental budget. It is not, however, answerable to the people. The men in the Budget Bureau have a tremendous amount of power, and probably they should have, but they do not have to face an election, they do not have to face the people and be responsible and answerable to them. A department of government is not the Government. It is merely the service body that carries out the administration of laws passed in good faith by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. We have to check and to see that they do carry out this intent.

Mr. Chairman, at this time there is being carried on in the world a cold war. No one knows who declares a cold war. Certainly this body did not, the administration denies that it has; yet in Berlin, in Trieste, in Korea, in Palestine, in the Arab world, we are standing upon the brink of another shooting war and the spilling of American blood. It is going to affect our prosperity, if it comes; it will affect the peace of the world if it comes, yes, and it will directly affect our future progress.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a point here, and I hope you will appreciate the purpose of this subcommittee in presenting the facts of the case to you today, because only through the medium of an appropriation bill is the entire perspective, with all of its possibilities, brought before this body for consideration.

In this bill we have an item of \$28,000,000 for what is known as the Office of Information and Education. The proponents of this bill worked long and hard telling us that "If you will just pass this legislation and spread it upon the books, then pass the appropriations to make it effective, peace and prosperity and love will more than engulf the world." We passed that bill a year ago. I personally had high hopes for it and supported the amount that the committee appropriated in the present bill

for this purpose, \$28,000,000. I think that one department, the Department of State, probably will have to make amends for some of the errors in another part of that Department, and maybe the diplomatic corpses that are strewn all over the landscape, in Berlin, Trieste, and Palestine, will have to be buried by the Office of Information and Education. They will have to recapture the good will we have lost overnight. But you will recall that we went into that fully last year. This committee forced the passage of that legislation because that bureau or division of the State Department, with all of its far-flung and ambitious programs, did not have an organic law to stand on, and we felt that it should have. And so we lodged a point of order against the program. Any department that presumes to spend better than \$30,000,000 a year ought to be well wedded to substantive law. So, on five different occasions the Committee on Foreign Affairs brought that bill to the floor, and it was pushed around something awful before final passage. From our vantage point of understanding, this committee, as part of that bill, added two very, very important features. One was a feature calling for an advisory committee to advise this division of government, that advisory committee to be drawn from the proper parts of our American cultural, educational, social, and industrial life. The second amendment is one that I offered, and I am very proud of this amendment. It is section 1005 of Public Law 402. It directs the Office of Information and Education, wherever possible, to utilize private industry and private facilities. But, while the House passed that law last June, and while the budget for the Cultural and Educational Division, which is before us now, was prepared in September, the Senate did not finally act and pass that bill and make it part of the substantive law until January 27, almost identically the same day that we were holding hearings on this Office of OIE to justify its budget before our subcommittee—a budget, mind you, that was prepared last September and one that still did not have a piece of policy legislation, showing the intent of Congress to guide it. It was a strictly war-born bureau budget.

Last year, when Mr. William Benton was the head of this department, I asked him a lot of questions which to me were pertinent. I thought they were pertinent because out of that I hoped to perhaps evaluate something that was peculiarly American. I asked him, for instance, how many newspapers and magazines in this country published foreign editions or had editions that were published in a foreign country. On pages 424 and on in the hearings of last year you will find the answers to my questions concerning the total number of American publications already in the foreign field and creating good will and doing good work. I asked him how many newspapers in this country had foreign correspondents, who certainly do create some influence, good or bad, the same as a diplomat abroad. I asked him how many American sponsored and supported



schools there were in the world. The number, of course, runs way up into the hundreds. There is some discussion on a matter that has no place here excepting that we have in our hearts the determination to protect it as individuals, and that is the influence of churches and missionaries. They are probably the greatest workers for good will, peace, prosperity, and brotherly love that exist, yet they are not to be interfered with by the state with all of its prejudice and its restrictions based upon nationalism.

I asked what were the activities of the motion-picture industry, which has gone greatly into the foreign field. The industry has denied the exportation of such plays as Tobacco Road, Grapes of Wrath, and others. The Communists, of course, want these distorted exhibitions of capitalist life. In one instance the responsible film industry was overridden by the State Department itself. I asked about private exchanges of culture and artistic materials. I asked about the work of our archaeologists and free-lance educators and others. I asked a lot of questions. I am having prepared this afternoon a summary of this information, and shall include it in my remarks.

I do that for this reason. Certainly the most important thing that can possibly fall to the good of the people of the world is peace. I am not convinced that we are working in that direction. I am persuaded that there is a job for wise administration today to bring together all of these forces that do work for peace. I am not convinced at all that that has been the policy of the bureaucrats down in the State Department.

Mr. Chairman, I am certainly not partisan in this appeal. There is a job to do. I trust the minority will not come to the floor and make a big issue out of our cutting this item \$6,000,000. Let me tell you why. The budget that was before us, I am convinced, was nothing more than an attempt to achieve the objective of a huge monopolistic division of cultural affairs in the State Department. Nowhere is there any evidence to support any claim that they have tried to weld together those things that are fundamental to our American life and part of the thing that today makes us great, because we are free. They are the things which express themselves as truly American automatically you do not have to shout. So we cut it \$6,000,000, because there is plenty of evidence to show that \$1,000,000 could be saved here and another million there with wise co-operation and amalgamation of these things that already exist and whose record is so brilliant.

In my own State of Washington this spring Dr. Stephen B. Penrose, Jr., was chosen to become president of the American College in Beirut. We call him "Binks" Penrose. For years his father was president of the great university that gave us our colleague the gentleman from Washington, Mr. HAL HOLMES, and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Mr. William Douglas. That is Whitman College, named after a great American missionary. "Binks" is going over to

Beirut in Lebanon to become president of a college that probably as a breeder of good will is not excelled anywhere in the world. We are very happy that a man from our State has been chosen.

I visited that college 2 years ago. It is a college credited with having educated thousands upon thousands of the leaders of the eastern Mediterranean area. While I was there I asked them how many different nationalities were there peaceably attending college, and was told that they taught the previous year in 16 languages and used 3 alphabets, because that is a place where east meets west, and who is going to evaluate the goodness of such an institution?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. In looking over the report of the committee I was interested to see that an item in the State Department that would have to do in large measure with the successful operation of our fisheries in the North Atlantic is not included in the estimates this year. I know that the State Department for some considerable period of time has been working with the countries to the north of us in the Atlantic for a fisheries treaty and considerable work has already been done. This item was submitted by the State Department to the Bureau of the Budget and for some reason which I at this moment do not know was stricken from the budget. May I ask the gentleman, who I know is interested in fisheries on the western coast, whether there were any questions asked of the State Department officials as to why this item did not appear in this year's budget?

Mr. HORAN. Might I refer the gentleman to our able colleague the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] with regard to that item, the details of which do not come to my mind at the moment?

Mr. STEFAN. There was no item there for Atlantic fisheries at all, and no estimates were submitted.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That is my point, Mr. Chairman. There are no estimates and apparently no reason for the lack of them. This item was submitted by the State Department to the Bureau of the Budget and was stricken out. According to the language of this report, this item is being liquidated. That is the trouble today. There is not enough consideration being given to our domestic industries and fisheries. Last year we had the same story, and this year again, and apparently nobody is interested enough to even ask the question, "Why?"

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, the report does not say anything about that particular item.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Oh, yes; it is. I read the report myself, where the item was liquidated last year.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman read it?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The fiscal year 1948 includes two items or activities which have been liquidated. That is last year, 1948, I understand, because I have made the inquiry before

with the Bureau of the Budget. This year they liquidated it. But what I think we should find out is why they liquidated it. I know we ought to put back the \$25,000 to continue the work so that we can have a fisheries treaty with the nations north of us so that we can have a spirit of good will with those great nations of the north Atlantic.

Mr. HORAN. Did the gentleman appear before the committee? I would suggest that this be taken up after this bill leaves this body, and I assure you that any item of that nature will have my greatest consideration. I want you to know that I did make an effort, while it is not good practice to write anything of a legislative nature into this bill, that an Under Secretary of State be made responsible for the handling of all fisheries treaties, because I feel it should be on that level.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I might say to the gentleman that I am asking for that information from the State Department today.

Mr. HORAN. I hope the gentleman will do that.

Mr. STEFAN. I would suggest that the gentleman take this matter up with the Budget because we are talking about matters which have not been presented to us by the Budget.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I was very much interested in the very constructive and interesting speech on the various forces and elements making for peace, such as the interchange of students. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not the State Department works with a group like the University of California, which has an International House where we have students from all over the world living together in the same building and trying to understand each other? Is there any connection that the State Department has with activities like that out there or vice versa?

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion of the remarks I am making at this time quite informally and which I have asked permission to revise and extend, may I say that the committee was impressed with both the spirit and co-operation that existed between all forces which include the State Department and UNESCO. Personally I was very highly impressed with the attempt that is being made in the operation and administration of that movement to really get the people in it. That would fit in much more closely with the international house you mentioned at the University of California. If we are going to have a Voice of America, we want it to be the voice of America and not the voice of a Government bureau. To achieve that the Government certainly will have to have a supervising influence. Certainly they will have to coordinate, and they will have to clear both individuals and programs; but they will not have to take the center of the stage and rant like a Shakespearean orator all the time.



Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is there any conscious effort to pull together the dozens or hundreds of forces that are making for orderly understanding between the peoples of the world?

Mr. HORAN. As I say, we are not completely convinced. Neither, since the Congress is not going to administer any agencies set up, do we feel that it is up to us to plan and spell out to the State Department what we consider to be the understanding and intent of the Congress.

#### DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN GOOD WILL ABROAD

Mr. HORAN. Everyone in the Government tells me that we have a tremendous backlog of good will abroad. Did that all come through the Information and Cultural Relations Division?

Mr. BENTON. We have both good will and ill will, as you know. It is a combination that varies greatly from country to country. It would be fair to say, I am sure, that all over the world there is enormous curiosity about us, and this curiosity and such good will as we have comes from a whole complex of reasons. I think, on the cultural side, it comes perhaps most notably from our missionaries, because our missionaries in certain parts of the world have made a tremendous contribution at the religious, educational, and cultural level to good will toward the United States.

Mr. HORAN. As a Government agency, with our unwritten doctrine of separation of church and state, it is difficult for you to do other than to just perfunctorily cooperate with the missionaries, isn't that right?

Mr. BENTON. I feel we have cooperated very closely with the missionaries, where we have the opportunity, in some countries.

I remember when I was in Bangkok, 10 years ago, I asked the men at the embassy there what they did in Bangkok, and they said, "Ninety percent of all we do here in the embassy centers around the missionaries."

So the State Department itself, entirely apart from our OIC end of it, is dedicated to American missionaries, in some countries as much as 90 percent of the department's total activities in those countries.

Mr. HORAN. The church unquestionably has created a tremendous amount of good will for us throughout the world.

Mr. BENTON. As have many other factors.

Mr. HORAN. Without any doubt.

Mr. BENTON. As have the Hollywood motion pictures and many other American business enterprises.

Mr. HORAN. We have also created good will, have we not, through the exchange of Government facilities and advice and techniques, such as the exchange of agricultural workers between ourselves and the Czechs, as well as all over the world; isn't that right?

Mr. BENTON. It is illegal for such activities, with any element of Government support or interest, to be carried forward except in Latin America.

Mr. HORAN. We do, however, exchange technical workers with other parts of the world do we not?

Mr. BENTON. Our private commercial firms will enter into contracts with Russia to send American technicians to Russia—

Mr. HORAN. No. I had Czech horticultural workers working right out in my warehouse, in the State of Washington.

Mr. BENTON. Was it during the war, Mr. Horan?

Mr. HORAN. It was before the war. I am talking about the background that we can either make or break. It already exists and creates a tremendous amount of good will for us.

We also exchanged educators all over the world, haven't we?

Mr. BENTON. Oh, yes; there is no question about it; we have exchanged professors, for

example, between our universities and the British universities, but on a very small scale.

#### STATUS OF EXCHANGE-STUDENT PROGRAM

Mr. HORAN. What is the present status of the exchange-student program?

Mr. BENTON. We have about 350 Latin-American students here from the various Latin-American countries, in whose welfare the Government has taken an interest, and also about 50 professors from Latin America—isn't that right?

Mr. HOLLAND. Right.

Mr. BENTON. There are thus a total of about 400 people from Latin America here under the sponsorship of the Government, on our Latin-American program of exchange of personnel, and that is all for the entire world, Mr. HORAN.

Mr. HORAN. What about the arrangement under which we undertake an exchange-student program with China?

Mr. BENTON. About 2,000 students, I believe, have come in under the Boxer indemnity scholarships, and I think those who know most about these fellowships think they are as fine an example as can be picked anywhere of the great potential importance of this kind of exchange of personnel.

One sentence might interest you, Mr. HORAN, in World Report, of this week, and I subscribe to this sentence—this is a Dave Lawrence magazine, of which he is the editor, "Students and trainees from other countries probably will generate more trade in the long run than all the loans and relief together."

This is a pretty selfish way to look at students and trainees. It is a very materialistic way, that will confirm to many people abroad what they think our motives are, in activities of this kind. However, over the long pull it is an interesting observation, and I believe a true one.

Mr. HORAN. Will you supply for the record the total of all of the American educational institutions abroad, those that are supported in whole or in part by the good will of individual Americans, including Benton College on the eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. BENTON. It is only a primary school, but with that amendment I shall do my best, for the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

#### "STATEMENT ON AMERICAN-SPONSORED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ABROAD

"The Department is engaged in assembling a list of American-sponsored educational institutions abroad. No such list is now in existence. The following data represents the best information available to the Department on the subject. It should be noted here that some American-sponsored schools abroad are solely for the education of the children of American citizens and hence have no effect on the education of foreign children.

"In Latin America the Department has been conducting a program of assistance to such schools, based on a survey made in 1941-42 by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Department. That survey established the existence of some 400 American-sponsored schools of all types in Latin America. Of that number, the Department is currently aiding 14 schools with fiscal grants to enable them to establish themselves firmly on a self-supporting basis, is aiding approximately 2 schools to recruit American teachers, and is aiding approximately 270 schools with educational materials and professional advice.

"In the Near East the Department cooperated with American-sponsored schools by making possible important educational projects under grants from the Emergency Fund for the President and from funds appropriated under "Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa" (Public Law 61, 79th Cong.).

"In the Far East the Department has provided modest aid to approximately 19 American-sponsored schools and colleges in China from funds appropriated under Public Law 61, Seventy-ninth Congress as cited in (b) above, as a contribution toward rehabilitating their war-devastated campuses.

"In Europe the Department has carried on no program of aid to American-sponsored schools."

Mr. HORAN. You will also—

Mr. BENTON. I wish it were a college.

Mr. HORAN. Will you also indicate, in a chart form, the extent of the education carried on there, the number of alphabets used, and, if possible, the number of nationalities educated in each?

Mr. BENTON. To the extent that we have that information, we will contribute it.

Mr. HORAN. Well, that information should be available.

Mr. BENTON. I think most of it is available. Is it completely available?

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe we can supply part of that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

#### "STATEMENT ON ENROLLMENT IN AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD, ON ALPHABETS USED IN THEIR TEACHING, AND DATA ON NATIONALITIES EDUCATED IN EACH

"1. There is appended an enrollment break-down on the nationality of the student bodies of the 14 American-sponsored schools in the other American Republics recently receiving grants-in-aid from the Department, insofar as such information has been made available to the Department.

"2. The Department is not in possession of comparable analyses of the student bodies of schools in the Near East and China which in the past have received aid through the Department.

"3. In the other American Republics, instruction is given exclusively in the Roman alphabet. In the Near East, schools use the Roman alphabet and Arabic script. In China, schools use the Roman alphabet and Chinese ideographs. Athens College, which has received books from the Department, presumably uses the Roman and the Greek alphabets.

#### "ENROLLMENT IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

"It is estimated that the 270 American-sponsored schools located in the other American Republics have a total enrollment of 55,000 students and that 5,000 of these are Americans."

Mr. BENTON. Of course, you appreciate that our scientific and cultural program by law has been confined to Latin America, in collaboration with other countries through the State Department.

Mr. HORAN. Let me advise you people that we members of this committee deal with more than one budget. My own work deals with at least five departments.

I am aware that if we are to protect the solvency of America, unfortunately we have to do it by maintaining as fiscally a sound approach as possible. Whatever is done by any one of the 140,000,000 people in America has its attack upon our one national income, out of which all of our taxes come.

Mr. BENTON. I concur with that.

Mr. HORAN. And, consequently, anything that is contributed out of the whole of American resources or wealth has a part in any program that we are considering, where we have to appropriate funds for.

Mr. BENTON. I concur thoroughly with that.

Mr. HORAN. Consequently, I am very much interested in everything that America is doing.

If we go back as early as 1858, when a merchantman out of Boston founded Roberts College on the Dardanelles—

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. Unquestionably an anchor of our foreign relations.



Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. One that we can destroy by foolish tripe, I would call it. This art doesn't appeal to me. I have some concept of what is good and true and beautiful, and that is supposed to be the foundation of art, but I don't see anything good and true and beautiful about that, certainly, and I don't think you do.

Mr. BENTON. I said I liked the circus girl better than some of the rest of you.

Mr. HORAN. That is a standard of awfulness, and what we want is a standard of better.

#### ASSOCIATION WITH PRESS SERVICES

What is your relationship with the international press?

Mr. BENTON. I don't understand what you mean by international press.

Mr. HORAN. What is your relationship with the international press—the AP, United Press, International News Services—

Mr. BENTON. The three agencies?

Mr. HORAN. All of them. I use the term "press" all inclusively here, because I do feel that they are tremendous vendors and accumulators.

Mr. BENTON. You mean the wire services primarily?

Mr. HORAN. The whole press.

Mr. BENTON. The whole American press?

Mr. HORAN. The whole American press.

Mr. BENTON. I think it is fair to say that our relationship with the American press has improved very, very greatly in the past 12 months. One of the things that has encouraged me most about our program is the great progress we have made with the press in securing awareness and consciousness of what this problem is. The principal thing that has accounted for this better understanding was, paradoxically enough, the withdrawal of the wire service from the Department by the Associated Press and the United Press about 15 months ago.

Mr. HORAN. That was done because security measures were less and less important; isn't that right?

Mr. BENTON. I explained at some length this morning about that withdrawal, Mr. HORAN.

Mr. HORAN. You may have, but I wasn't here. I am sorry.

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir; but that withdrawal helped precipitate the interest by the press.

The American Society of Newspaper Editors met in Washington last April and its resolutions committee brought out a resolution on the floor condemning this operation of mine in the State Department. That resolution was symptomatic at that time of the fear and suspicion of the press of the stigma and propaganda, the fear of attack on the integrity of private media, etc.

Mr. HORAN. That is all beside the point. What I am trying to do is to develop what our international relationships have been in the past.

Mr. BENTON. Well, just another sentence or two and I will get to that.

This resolution was defeated on the floor, I think most fortunately for the country, and the American Society of Newspaper Editors appointed a committee to study the whole problem. The report of that committee endorsed the OIC operation as needed and necessary and highly in the national interest.

A copy, by the way, of that report went to every Member of Congress. Very distinguished editors, from the leading newspapers of the United States, were on that committee.

That committee report was published in full in Editor and Publisher.

These men sat, not just for the 2 days, Mr. Chairman, that you hoped to give this program, but they met time after time over the months—

Mr. STEFAN. Just wait a minute. Who said we are confining these hearings to 2 days?

#### AMERICAN SPONSORED SCHOOLS IN THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE THAT HAVE IN THE PAST RECEIVED GRANTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

##### IRAQ

American School for Boys, Baghdad.

##### LEBANON

American Community School, Beirut.  
American University of Beirut, Beirut.  
International College, Beirut.

##### LIBERIA

Booker Washington Institute.

##### SYRIA

Damascus College, Damascus.

##### TURKEY

Admiral Bristol Hospital (nurses' school), Istanbul.  
American College for Girls (women's college), Istanbul.  
Robert College, Istanbul.

##### CHINA

Lingnan University, Canton.  
West China Union University, Chengtu.  
Fukien Christian University, Foochow.  
Hwa Nan College, Foochow.  
Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow.  
Kikungshan School, Kikungshan.  
Kuling American School, Kuling.  
Ginling College, Nanking.  
University of Nanking, Nanking.  
Yenching University, Peiping.  
Peiping American School, Peiping.  
University of Shanghai, Shanghai.  
St. John's University, Shanghai.  
Shanghai American School, Shanghai.  
Soochow University, Soochow.  
Shantung Christian University (Cheeloo), Tsinan, Shangtung.  
Tsingtao American School, Tsingtao.  
North China American School, Tungchow.  
Hua Chung College, Wuchang (including the Yale School of Science, Yale-in-China).

#### AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS AIDED AND OFTEN ADMINISTERED BY AMERICANS, EASTERN HEMISPHERE

##### BULGARIA

Pordln, Bulgaria.  
Lovetch, Bulgaria; American High School for Girls.  
Sofia, Bulgaria; American College and University (affiliated with Near East College Association).

##### EGYPT

American University of Cairo.  
The American Mission in Egypt, Cairo.

##### ETHIOPIA

American Mission School, Addis Ababa.  
American Pro-Falasha School, Addis Ababa.

##### GREECE

American College of Sophia.  
Athens College.  
Pierce College (for women).  
Anatolia College.  
American Farm School.

##### POLAND

Methodist School, Warsaw (has reopened).

##### IRAQ

Baghdad College, Baghdad.  
American School for Girls, Baghdad.  
American Reformed Church: American School for Girls and American School for Boys, Basra.  
Seventh Day Adventists, Mosul.

##### IRAN

American Community School, care of American Presbyterian Mission, Tehran.

##### PALESTINE

Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem.  
American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem.

##### SYRIA

Aleppo College, Damascus.  
Syria Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of North America, Damascus.  
American School in Damascus, Damascus.  
The Tamer Agricultural School, Damascus.  
Church of the Nazarene School, Damascus.  
Church of the Nazarene School, Bludan.

##### LEBANON

Assyrian National School Association, Beirut.  
Syria Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Beirut.  
Bible Lands Gospel Mission, Beirut, Beirut.  
Church of God Mission School, Khurbelt-el-Hussan.  
United Missionary Society, Beirut.  
Seventh-Day Adventists, Beirut.  
Seventh Day Adventists, Beirut Training College.  
Assemblies of God Mission School, Beirut.  
The Daniel and Emily Oliver Orphanages, Ras-el-Metn.  
Layyah A. Barakat Home for Orphan Girls, Abieh.

##### TURKEY

American College, Tarsus.  
The American College, Talas-Kayseri.  
Girls' High School and Boys' High School at Uskudar, Izmir, Tarsus, Talas.  
American Community School, % Robert College, Istanbul.

##### CHINA

Keen School for Girls, Tientsin.  
Hul Wen Middle School, Tientsin.  
Hul Wen Primary School for Boys, Tientsin.  
Hul Wen Primary School for Girls, Tientsin.

##### BURMA

The American Baptist Mission School, Taunggyi, Southern Shan States.

##### INDIA

The Woodstock School, Mussoorie, U. P., India.  
The Community School, Kodai Kanal at Ootacamund, (south) India.  
A school at Naini Tal, U. P. India.

#### DIVISION OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES—NORTH AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA (AS OF JANUARY 1947)

(Starred schools offer a part of the curriculum in English. Schools not starred use the language of the country in which they are located as the medium of instruction)

##### ARGENTINA

Dr. Herbert H. Peterson, American Grammar and High School,\* Freire 1899, Buenos Aires.  
Dr. Fred Aden, Colegio Ward, Ramos Mejia, FCO, Buenos Aires.  
Mrs. Evelyne Barthe, Lincoln School,\* Sucre 3012, Buenos Aires.  
Rev. G. O. Kramer, Escuela Evangelica Luterana, Guatrache, La Pampa.  
Sr. Fernando Chalf, Colegio Adventista del Plata, Puiggari, Entre Rios.  
Rev. J. M. Armbruster, Instituto Evangelico Americano, Simbron 3160, Villa Del Parque, FCP.

##### BOLIVIA

Mr. LeGrand Smith, Instituto Americano, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.  
Dr. Carl S. Bell, American Institute, Cajon 9, La Paz.  
Mrs. Ruth P. Martin, Anglo-American School,\* Casilla 450, Oruro.  
Miss Violet Upton, School for Missionary Children,\* Quillacollo.

##### BRAZIL

Mr. Peter G. Baker, Colegio 2 de Julho, Caixa 350, Baia.  
Miss Clyde Varn, Colegio Izabela Hendrix, Caixa Postal 46, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.



Director Glnasio Noroeste, Briguei, São Paulo.

Mrs. S. R. Gammon, Escola Evangelica Armstrong, Campo Belo, Minas Gerais.

Mr. A. G. Edwards, Escola Agricola Evangelica, Caixa 41, Cuiaba, Mato Grosso.

Dr. Walter Swetnam, Colegio 15 de Novembro, Garanhuns, Pernambuco.

Mr. S. Irvin Graham, Colegio de Ponte Nova, Itacira, Baia.

Sr. Irineu Guimaraes, Instituto Granbery, Juic de Fora, Minas Gerais.

Rev. Frank F. Baker, Instituto Gammon, Lavras, Minas Gerais.

Rev. C. E. Hubbard, Instituto Americano de Lins, Lins, Sao Paulo.

Mr. William Richard Schisler, Instituto Educacional de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul.

Miss Candida da Rocha Leao, Glnasio Santa Margarida, Caixa Postal 300, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Miss Rosalie Steward Brown, Colegio Piracicabano, Rua Boa Morte 1275, Piracicaba, Sao Paulo.

Miss Ruth Dewey Anderson, Colegio Americano, Dr. Laura de Oliveira 71, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Mrs. W. C. Harrison, Glnasio Batista Americano Brasileiro, Caixa Postal 118, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Ruy Lauer Simoes, headmaster, Glnasio Cruzeiro do Sul, Caixa Postal 174, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Sr. Oscar Machado, Instituto Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Jose Alfredo de Menezes, Colegio Americano Batista, Caixa Postal 226, Recife, Pernambuco.

Miss Lina Boyce, Colegio Evangelico Agnes Erskine, Avenida Rui Barbosa 704, Recife, Pernambuco.

Mr. Victor E. Moore, Escola Americana do Rio de Janeiro,\* Rua General Urquiza 223, Rio de Janeiro (Leblon).

Dr. Paul C. Porter, Colegio Batista, Jose Higino 416, Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Eva Louise Hyde, Colegio Bennett, Rua Marques de Abrantes 55, Rio de Janeiro.

Miss Louise Best, Colegio Centenario, Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Silas Botelho, Colegio Batista, Dr. Homem de Melo 537, Sao Paulo.

Dr. Benjamin Hunnicutt, Instituto Mackenzie, Sao Paulo.

Miss Ruth Mary Moore, Sao Paulo graded school,\* Rua Coronel Oscar Porto 208, Sao Paulo.

Dr. Pery Machado, Instituto Uniao, Urugualana, Rio Grande do Sul.

Miss Edith Foster, Escola Evangelica Americana, Varginha, Minas Gerais.

#### CHILE

Dr. Dillman S. Bullock, Excuela Agricola "El Vergel," Casilla 2-D, Angol.

Director, Antofagasta American College,\* Casilla 530, Antofagasta.

Rev. J. H. Meier, Colegio Industrial Adventista, Chillan.

Mrs. Ruth J. McLaughlin, Escuela Americana,\* Chuquicamata.

Mr. Domingo Vega R. Iquique, English College, Casilla 251, Iquique.

Miss Nona E. Marsh, Escuela Americana,\* Potrerillos.

Superintendent of Welfare, Braden Copper Co., Rancagua (for schools at Coya, Calotes, Sewell, operated by the company).

Mrs. John L. Donner, Andrew Carnegie College,\* Avenida Manuel Montt 1759, Santiago.

Mother Mary Cornelia, Colegio de Villa Maria, Casilla 9195, Santiago.

Mr. A. Welo Stevenson, Colegio "Nido de Aguilas,"\* Casilla 2761, Santiago.

Dr. Ivan Grimshaw, Instituto Ingles Casilla 77-D, Santiago.

Rev. William C. Harvey, C. S. C., St. George's College,\* Pedro de Valdivia 1423, Santiago.

Miss Elizabeth C. Mason, Santiago College,\* Casilla 130-D, Santiago.

Miss Agnes Graham, Colegio Bautista, Castilla 20-D, Temuco.

#### COLOMBIA

Mrs. Ethel B. Roa, Colegio Americano, apartado 106, Armenia, Caldas.

Miss Frances Hitchcock, Colegio Americano, Armero, Tolima.

Director, Tropical Oil Co. Staff School,\* Barranca Bermeja.

Miss Miriam B. Dickason, Colegio Americano para Senoritas (airmail) apartado Aereo 158 (boat mail) apartado 200, Barranquilla.

Sr. Manuel Escorcía, Colegio Americano para Varones (air mail) apartado Aereo 258 (boat mail) apartado 100, Barranquilla.

Mrs. Clara Snyder Gavin, Karl C. Parrish School,\* Barranquilla.

Mrs. B. F. Uhl, Colegio de Estados Unidos,\* (air mail) Apartado Aereo 3631, (boat mail) Apartado 2760, Bogota.

Mrs. Edward G. Seel (girls' section), Mr. Robert Waggoner (boys' section), Colegio Americano, (air mail) Apartado Aereo 3604, (boat mail) Apartado 35, Bogota.

Mr. Forrest E. Totten, Colegio Nueva Granada,\* (air mail) Apartado Aereo 3439, (boat mail) Carrera 3A. No. 76-06, Bogota.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lazear, Colegio Americano, Bucaramanga, Santander.

Rev. D. O. Bryson, Colegio Americano, (air mail) Apartado Aereo 173, (boat mail) Apartado 301, Cali.

Miss Esther Lazenby, Andian National Corp. Staff School,\* care of Andian National Corp., Ltd., Apartado Aereo 3, Cartagena.

Director, Colombian Petroleum Co. Staff School,\* Cucuta.

Director, Tropical Oil Co. Staff School,\* El Centro.

Sra. Carmen Rosa L. de Gahona, Colegio Americano, Apartado 26, Giradot, Cundinamarca.

Sra. Carmen de Ayles, Colegio Bolivar, Apartado 4, Ibague, Tolima.

Mr. G. W. Chapman, Academia Colombo-Venezolana, Medellin.

Mrs. Allen D. Clark, Colegio Colon, Medellin.

Rev. Raul F. Brown, Cumberland Presbyterian School, Apartado 39, Pereira, Caldas.

Mrs. Lucille Ewers Sawyer, Fruit Co. School,\* Santa Marta.

#### COSTA RICA

Miss C. Sheetz, Limon School,\* Limon.

Miss Martha Seuss, Quepos School,\* Quepos.

Mr. W. A. Wild, Academia Adventista Hispanoamericana, apartado 1325, San Jose.

Mr. Ralph Kesselring, Escuela Metodista,\* apartado 931, San Jose.

Mr. Dear T. Fitzgerald, Lincoln School,\* apartado 1919, San Jose.

#### CUBA

Sr. Juan Sierra, Colegio Los Amigos, Banes.

Mrs. Belle Suarez, United Fruit Co. School,\* Banes.

Dr. Gelasio Ortiz, Colegio Bautista, Baracoa.

Dr. Joel Lobaina, Colegio Bautista, Bayamo.

Miss Gertrude Cowan, Colegio Presbiteriano, Cabalguan.

Mr. Jose Vasquez, Colegio Presbiteriano, Caibarien, Las Villas.

Mr. Paul Tate, Colegio Episcopal de San Pablo, Avenida de los Martires 217, Camaguey.

Mr. Joseph Green Board, Colegio Pinson,\* apartado 354, Camaguey.

Dr. Emilio Rodriguez Busto, Colegio La Progresiva, Cardenas.

Miss Juanita M. Kelly, Eliza Bowman College,\* apartado 66, Cienfuegos.

Sister Mary dl Lourdes, OP., Our Lady of the Rosary American Academy,\* Calle O'Donnell 148, Cienfuegos.

Rev. Wilbur E. Larson, Colegios Internacionales, El Cristo, Oriente.

Mrs. Edrie Santana, Cuban Mining Co. School,\* El Cristo, Oriente.

Mr. Antonlo Arjibay, Colegio Presbiteriano, Encrucijada, Las Villas.

Director, Colegio Los Amigos, Gibara.

Dr. Luis Molina, Colegio Bautista, Guantnamo.

Miss Eleanor L. Clancy, Colegio Sarah Ashurst,\* apartado 118, Guantnamo.

Mrs. Harley Sparks, United Fruit Sugar Co. School,\* Guaro, Oriente.

Dr. R. P. Guitart, Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial, Calle Habana 43, Guines.

Mr. James D. Baker, Academia Ruston,\* Calle G esquina A 5a, Vedado, Habana.

Mr. H. B. Bardwell, Candler College,\* Miramar y Gutierrez, Habana.

Mrs. Bessie Sams de Casas, Cathedral School,\* Paseo esquina 15, Habana.

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Miss Ione Clay, Colegio Buenavista,\* apartado 5, Marianao, Habana.

Dr. Carlos Perez, Colegio Central Metodista,\* Virtudes 152, Habana.

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Father H. L. Daly, Colegio de San Agustin,\* apartado 1056, Habana.

Mrs. Eva M. Anderson, Columbus School,\* 907 Calle 19, Vedado, Habana.

Mother Thomas Voorhies, O. S. U., Merici Academy,\* Linea 858, Vedado, Habana.

Mrs. C. E. Sargent, the Phillips School,\* Avenida Central 24, Reparto Kohly, Habana.

Dr. R. Morrell Agramonte, Colegio Los Amigos, Calle Miro, Holguin, Oriente.

Director, American School,\* La Gloria, Camaguey.

Mrs. Richard Colligan, Nicaro Nickel Co. School,\* Lengua de Pajaro, Oriente.

Miss Clara E. Chalmers, Irene Toland School, apartado 94, Matanzas.

Dr. Moreno, Colegio Episcopal, Moron.

Mrs. Margaret Miller Smith, American Central School,\* Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

Dr. Augustin Gonzalez, Colegio Bautista, Palma Soriano.

Miss Stella Lee, Lee School,\* Preston, Oriente.

Miss Emma P. Martinez, Colegio Los Amigos, Puerto Padre.

Dr. Santiago Gallo, Colegio Carlos de la Torre, Sancti Spiritus.

Mr. J. S. Marshall, Colegio Adventista de las Antillas, apartado 329, Santa Clara.

Miss Emilia Lima, Colegio Presbiteriano, Union de Reyes, Matanzas.

Sr. Ernesto Sosa, Colegio Emelyn Craig, Narciso Lopez 12½, Versalles, Matanzas.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Director, Calvert School,\* care of American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo.

Sr. Felix Rodriguez Quinones, Colegio Luis Munoz Rivera,\* Dr. Baez 2, Ciudad Trujillo.

Director, Escuela del Central La Romana,\* La Romana.

Mr. George F. Hodge, St. Stephen's School, Box 166, San Pedro de Macoris.

Director, Instituto Evangelico, Box 86, Santiago de los Caballeros.

#### ECUADOR

Mrs. June M. de Borja, the American School of Guayaquil,\* apartado 416, Guayaquil.

Mr. Douglas S. Ward, the American School of Quito,\* Calle Toledo La Floresta, Quito.

Miss Ruth I. Popejoy, Escuela Americana Evangelica, Casilla 157, Quito.

#### GUATEMALA

Mrs. Irma R. Fowler, Bananera School,\* Bananera.

Miss Barbara S. Bowman, American School,\* 7 A. S. Prolongacion y 6 C. de Tivoli, Chalet Samayoa, Guatemala City.

Miss Elsie Weeks, Escuela Norton Hall, Guatemala City.

Miss Elsie Gleason, Colegio "La Patria," Quezaltenango.

Miss Sara B. Posey, Tiquisate School,\* Tiquisate.



## HAITI

Miss Edith Robinson, Ecole Baptiste, Cap Haitien.

Mr. Paul E. Evers, College Vertieres, Casler Postal A-115, Port-au-Prince.

Rev. Ruben Marc, Ecole Baptiste, Port-au-Prince.

Sister Claire Margaret, SSSM, Grace Merritt Stewart School, box 184-A, Port-au-Prince.

Mrs. Frederick Grau, Union School, in care of Cultural Attaché, American Embassy, Port-au-Prince (boat mail: American Ambassador, Haiti, in care of Howard Fyfe, United States despatch agent, 45 Broadway, New York City).

Miss M. Catherine Shaw, Baptist School, box 20, St. Marc.

## HONDURAS

Miss Estelle Watkins, Escuela Americana,\* La Lima.

Mrs. C. E. Westphal, Escuela Americana,\* Mazapan.

Mr. Harold I. Brosious, Escuela del Maltotal,\* Minas De Oro, Comayagua.

Director, Escuela Americana,\* San Juan-cito.

Miss Anna D. Bechtold, Escuela Evangelica, Apartado 17, San Pedro Sula.

Director, Miss Mary Quinlan, Inter-American School,\* in care of Inter-American Education Society of Tegucigalpa, Tegucigalpa.

Dr. Wilson Popenoe, Escuela Agricola Panamericana,\* apartado 93, Tegucigalpa.

## MEXICO

Director, Escuela Industrial,\* Anahuac, D. F.

Director, Colegio Palmore, Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

Mr. Bryant R. Clark, Juarez Stake Academy,\* Chihuahua, Colonia Juarez.

Mr. Clifton Whetten, Colonia Chulchupa School,\* Colonia Chulchupa, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

Mr. Kenyon Wagner, Colonia Dublan School,\* Colonia Dublan, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

Miss Eda Farnsworth, Colonia Garcia School,\* Colonia Garcia, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

Miss Ella W. Jarvis, Colonia Juarez School,\* Colonia Juarez, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

Mr. Halver Cluff, Colonia Pacheco School,\* Colonia Pacheco, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

Mr. Paul A. Krafft, The American School,\* Avenida Vallarta 1901 Guadalajara, Jalisco.

Director, Colegio Juarez, Guanajuato, Guanajuato.

Miss Eunice R. Blackburn, Colegio Americano, Calle 72, No. 499, Merida, Yucatan.

Mr. H. L. Cain, the American School,\* San Luis Potosi 214, Mexico, D. F.

Mrs. Bonita Wrixon, principal, primary section, the American School,\* San Luis Potosi 214, Mexico, D. F.

M. Mildred Knoebber, Colegio del Tepeyac,\* Avenida Callao 842, Mexico, D. F.

Directress, Colegio de Guadalupe,\* Sierra Vista y Calle P, Mexico, D. F.

Director, Escuela Agrícola Industrial, Mexicana, Apartado 16, Montemorelos, N. L.

Mr. Roy V. Keyes, the American School of Monterrey,\* Hidalgo 768, Pte., Monterrey, N. L.

Sr. Eliseo Villareal, Colegio Internacional, Monterrey, N. L.

Sr. Jose de la Luz Marroquin R., Instituto Laurens, Monterrey, N. L.

Director, Escuela de la Compania Real, del Monte y Pachuca,\* apartado 3, Pachuca, Hidalgo.

Srta. Manuela M. Vargas, Escuela "Hijas de Allende," Pachuca, Hidalgo.

Director, Escuela Julian Villagram, Pachuca, Hidalgo.

Sra. Argentina S. de Vargas, Instituto del Pueblo, Piedras Negras, Coahuila.

Mr. H. Stephen Stockmeyer, Colegio Americano,\* Calle 13 Sur No. 2102, Puebla, Pue.

Srta. Isabel de la Rosa, Colegio Howard, Avenida 5, Pte. 1301, Puebla, Pue.

Director, Escuela Benito Juarez, Puebla, Pue.

Sr. Francisco Cruz Aedo, Instituto Mexicano Madero, Puebla, Pue.

Director, Instituto B. N. Velasco, Queretaro, Queretaro.

Srta. Maria Jesus Valero, Colegio Ingles, San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi.

Mr. Allen B. Finnell, Escuela Americana de Tampico,\* apartado 407, Tampico, Tamaulipas.

Director, Colegio Elliott, Torreon, Coahuila.

Miss Ebba E. Fleming, Escuela de la Compania, Metalurgica Penoles, S. A.,\* apartado 93, Torreon, Coahuila.

## NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

Mr. Ira P. Hoffman, Lago Community School,\* Lago Camp, Aruba, N. W. I.

## NICARAGUA

Miss Elizabeth Marx, Colegio Moravo, Bluefields.

Mr. Lloyd E. Wyse, Colegio Bautista, Managua.

Mr. Harold Becklin, Escuela Americana,\* Managua.

## PANAMA

Mr. Henry Arthur Blake, Christ Church Academy,\* care of Rev. John R. Chisholm, post-office box 1124, Cristobal, C. Z.

Dr. M. D. Smith, Instituto Panamericano, apartado 1037, Panama City, Panama.

Director, Panama Industrial Academy, Panama City, Panama.

## PARAGUAY

Mr. Fred W. Hughes, Colegio Internacional,\* Casilla de Correo 241, Asuncion.

## PERU

Mrs. Geraldine J. Sarmiento (girls' section), Mr. John E. Shappell (boys' section), Colegio America,\* apartado 240, El Callao.

Sister Mary Leonilla, Colegio San Antonio,\* Calle Miro Quesada 950, El Callao.

Miss Ella E. Forslund, Colegio Esperanza,\* Cerro de Pasco.

Rev. Paul J. Schnelder, S. M., Escuela Normal Rural, Chupaca.

Director, Escuela Andina,\* Huancayo.

Mr. John R. Powell, Escuela Chulec, La Oroya.

Mrs. Elsleann Irvln, director, Colegio Franklin D. Roosevelt (the American School of Lima, S. A.), Casilla 1825, Lima.

Director, Colegio Industrial, Casilla 2102, Lima.

Mother Maria Paels, Colegio Immaculado Corazon,\* apartado 1758, Lima.

Miss Geraldine Farr, Colegio Mario Alvarado,\* apartado 2144, Lima.

Rev. V. Albert Mitchel, S. M., Colegio Santa Maria,\* Casilla 2473, Lima.

Mother Mary Regina, Colegio Villa Maria,\* apartado 1987, Lima.

Mr. Howard W. Yoder, Escuela America de la Victoria, apartado 1386, Lima.

## EL SALVADOR

Miss Evalena McCutcheon, Colegio Bautista, San Salvador.

Srta. Margarita Moreno, Escuela Adventista, San Salvador.

Mrs. Inez Terzian, American School,\* care of American Embassy, San Salvador.

Miss Ruth Carr, Colegio Bautista, Santa Ana.

## URUGUAY

Miss Jennie Reld, Instituto Crandon,\* 8 de Octubre 2709, Montevideo.

Director, Instituto Adventista del Uruguay, Progreso, Canelones.

## VENEZUELA

Miss Hilda Shoop, San Tome Staff School,\* apartado 45, Barcelona.

Rev. Calvin H. Schmitt, Colegio Americano, apartado 294, Caracas.

Miss Margaret S. Dudley, Escuela Campo Alegre, S. A.,\* apartado 1648, Caracas.

Mr. J. A. Clark, Senior Staff School,\* Caripito.

Miss Juliann M. Jacobson, Colegio Libertad, Calle Colon 55, Maracaibo.

Sra. Rafaela Capo de Alsina, Colegio Sucre,\* Avenida Guayaquil 2, Maracaibo.

Miss Margaret Ann Slote, supervisor, staff schools,\* care of Caribbean Petroleum Co., apartado 19, Maracaibo.

Miss Margaret Brown, Quiriquire Staff School,\* Quiriquire.

Mr. BENTON. It was a rumor that reached me. If it is longer it will be—

Mr. STEFAN. We have set no such schedule. We will use all the time needed for full and complete hearings.

Mr. BENTON. I apologize; whatever the time may be, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEFAN. We will take as much time as necessary.

Mr. BENTON. Well, these men, with their background as newspaper editors and specialists in the news field, I think you would agree if you talked to them, spent more time studying the program than men who have five different appropriations are likely to be able to do.

Mr. HORAN. Will you supply for the record—

Mr. BENTON. Their report endorsing the need for the OIC program has greatly helped us with the press right through the country.

Mr. HORAN. Will you supply for the record the total number of foreign correspondents of all sorts?

Mr. BENTON. In this country?

Mr. HORAN. Employed by the American press, and when I say "press" I mean magazines, newspapers, weeklies, the total number of foreign correspondents employed by the American press, if you will.

Mr. BENTON. Outside this country?

Mr. HORAN. Outside this country.

Mr. BENTON. Of course, you remember, Mr. Horan, their job is to send the news back here, and not to send news from this country to the country where they are assigned.

Mr. HORAN. All right, my next question will cover that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

## "UNITED STATES FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

"The Working Press of New York City, 1945, lists these war correspondents (latest figures available):

New York Herald Tribune.....	14
New York Daily News.....	5
New York Times.....	17
New York Journal-American.....	1
PM.....	1
New York Sun.....	4
AP.....	81
INS.....	20
UP.....	141
Newsweek (bureau chiefs and assistants only listed).....	4
Bell Syndicate.....	5
McNaught Syndicate.....	1
NEA.....	2

Total..... 296

"The Overseas Press Club of New York states (as of Mar. 20, 1947) there are now 500 correspondents abroad but cannot furnish any break-down of that figure."

## EXTENT OF PUBLICATION OF MATERIAL IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Mr. HORAN: How many of our magazines and newspapers are published in other languages?

Mr. BENTON. I have in my head a good deal about that, but if you want that for the record, I will do still better.

Mr. HORAN. I want it supplied. I know that some of them do. I want to know in how many languages they publish?



(The information requested is as follows:)

**"STATEMENT ON AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN OTHER LANGUAGES"**

"According to information obtained from the New York offices of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, no newspapers published in this country in a foreign language are for overseas distribution. In varying amounts, a few such newspapers are known to have subscribers outside the United States. In recent months, some United States foreign-language newspapers in Polish and Hungarian have been denied entrance into Poland and Hungary by decrees of the respective Governments.

"The latest list issued by the Common Council for American Unity (June 1946), New York City, shows 1,000 foreign-language publications in the United States. These include 90 dailies, 52 semiweeklies, 402 weeklies, 72 semimonthlies, 295 monthlies, and 89 others. This includes both newspapers and magazines.

"A check made of the trade associations (National Publishers Association, standard rate and data service, and Publishers, Inc.) produced the following data on magazines: "Reader's Digest publishes in several languages and distributes sizable amounts to many countries. Total circulation figures are not available.

"Norte Revista Continental, a monthly printed in Spanish, has a circulation of 94,435. This is not an American magazine in the sense of having United States circulation.

"Rotarian, the monthly magazine of Rotary International, has a Spanish edition of 17,000.

"Skyways, an aviation magazine, has a Spanish edition of 7,500."

Mr. BENTON. But publishing in English, as Newsweek, Time, and Life do, who have gone into the international field, is also tremendously helpful to this program.

**ROLE OF THE RADIO AND MOVIE INDUSTRIES IN CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAM**

Mr. HORAN. What is needed to make a better medium, for the representation of America, with the radio?

Mr. BENTON. I am not sure I am clear on your question.

Mr. HORAN. Well, the radio industry exists.

Mr. BENTON. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. It is a growing industry. I am concerned, of course, with some of the ethics of those who produce the broadcasts. I don't think they are fit to be sent abroad, particularly Murder at Midnight, and some of those more atrocious programs. However, it is a medium and it is one capable of disseminating and painting the cultural life of America outside of our boundaries.

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HORAN. It is capable of that. I believe that it can be valuable to the radio industry.

Mr. BENTON. It is now the most potent medium of all for us. It can be used quickly.

Mr. HORAN. That is right, and there should be some saving there, through a complete cooperation with the radio industry.

I am advised that the movie industry is spending about \$2,000,000 of its own money—however, money out of the total national income of America—in their international work at this time, and I think this is something to build on—that you do have good relationships with the movie industry.

Mr. BENTON. I think our relationships are very good with both industries, Mr. HORAN.

Mr. HORAN. I want you to supply for the record the work being presently done by the movies, and in what countries they are particularly active, and also a brief résumé of the things that they are doing themselves, outside of Government interference, to maintain a good relationship for themselves, and incidentally for America.

(The information requested is as follows:)

**"STATEMENT ON ACTIVITY OF THE UNITED STATES MOVIE INDUSTRY ABROAD"**

"(1) American-made entertainment films have in the past been actively distributed in

all parts of the world. Following the war the overseas distribution of American films was for a time severely curtailed and was stopped completely in those countries in which Government film monopolies existed. At the present time American films are in distribution, or agreements have been made for their distribution, in all but three countries, namely, U. S. S. R., Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. (Negotiations are presently taking place for distribution in Yugoslavia, and Ambassador Bedell Smith has, at his request, been supplied with feature films for embassy showings to which Russians are invited.)

"(2) Distribution of American films abroad is handled in a number of ways, of which the following are typical:

"(a) Some American companies maintain or own distribution facilities in certain countries;

"(b) Some companies operate through the Motion Picture Export Association in certain countries;

"(c) Certain individual American producers or producing companies enter into agreements which provide for the distribution by or outright sale of their films to companies owned or operated by the nationals of other countries.

"(3) The Motion Picture Export Association was organized under the Webb-Pomerene Act and its membership includes the following producing and distributing companies:

"Columbia Pictures International Corp.

"Loew's International Corp.

"Paramount International Films, Inc.

"RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

"Twentieth Century-Fox International Corp.

"United Artists Corp.

"Universal International Films, Inc.

"Warner Bros. Pictures International Corp.

"The Motion Picture Export Association is prepared to handle the film distribution of its member companies in the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Poland, Rumania, U. S. S. R., Yugoslavia, and the occupied areas (Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea).

"Certain companies, such as Republic Pictures, Monogram Pictures, Producers Releasing Corp., and a number of independent producers, do not belong to the Motion Picture Association of America or the Motion Picture Export Association.

"(4) Selectivity of product is being exercised for all countries served by the Motion Picture Export Association and the same service, on a voluntary basis, has been requested by the member companies for all other countries (those not now served by the Motion Picture Export Association).

"(5) The Motion Picture Export Association is composed of those members of the motion-picture industry which belong to the Motion Picture Association of America. The Motion Pictures Association's international division is in the process of expansion with a view to acting as 'antenna' for the industry. It now has established posts in London, Paris, Cairo, Bombay, and Latin America.

"(6) An International Information Center has been created in Hollywood and is operating as an advisory service to the motion-picture industry on motion-picture scripts and production matters. This center will, upon request, offer advice to the industry as to the possible impact of their films on foreign audiences. All producers in Hollywood have access to this service and have voluntarily agreed to its establishment.

"(7) Several motion-picture companies are entering the 16-millimeter commercial field abroad and are distributing their feature films and short subjects in 16-millimeter versions. It is understood that the majority of these 16-millimeter operations are in general similar to theatrical distribution in the admissions charged for such 16-millimeter shows are the same as those charged at the nearest 35-millimeter theater. Several com-

panies are developing plants to utilize films not normally included in their entertainment programs, such as pictures of an educational and information character which are of particular interest to the community being served by such 16-millimeter operations. Prints of films selected from the short subjects produced by the industry which can be used in educational institutions abroad have been requested and are being sent to South Africa and Canada.

"(8) The Motion Picture Export Association supplies the Army with prints for the four occupied countries and MPEA has estimated that the motion-picture industry has expended at least \$500,000 for prints alone for these occupied areas.

"(9) The industry continues to supply its films to members of the United States armed forces in all parts of the world and includes in this service the troops of other countries, such as British and Belgium. Films are also made available to a number of centers which care for displaced persons.

"(10) Executives of the motion-picture industry are serving in various international organizations, such as Messrs. Eric Johnston and Donald Nelson, who have received appointments as honorary advisers to the United Nations Department of Public Information in relation to the film production and distribution of this organization.

"(11) The American motion-picture industry has in the past made many contributions to charitable organizations and projects abroad. A recent illustration of this is the offer to the Lord Mayor of London of a donation of £5,000 for victims of the flood in Britain.

"The above information was secured in personal interviews by staff members of the International Motion Pictures Division, OIC, from various individuals in the motion-picture industry."

Mr. BENTON. Could I say there is a very great difference in the problems of the two industries?

Mr. HORAN. I am aware of that.

Mr. BENTON. One of them has a profit incentive, sir, for the long pull. The motion-picture industry does not want to lose its German market and its Japanese market. It hopes to get back sometime into those markets, and wants to have the springboard from which to recapture these markets. So there is an incentive on the part of the motion-picture industry, during this period of chaos, blocked currencies, quotas, and confusion, to maintain its position and get ready for what the industry hopes will be better times. That is not true with the radio-broadcasting industry. Here there is no profit incentive in the international field.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Secretary, might I ask you what is the incentive for the appropriations at all?

Mr. BENTON. On behalf of the Hollywood companies?

Mr. HORAN. For the American people. It is to maintain our own security through better relationships with other countries.

Mr. BENTON. Of course. But the radio-broadcasting industry sees no potential profit for itself at any time in short-wave broadcasting.

I have a letter here that may be appropriate, from Mr. Justin Miller, the head of the National Association of Broadcasters, to present at this time. I had expected to present it when we took up the broadcasting.

Mr. HORAN. I presume we will have Mr. Justin Miller up before us. I am not sure.

**AMERICAN FIRMS OPERATING ABROAD**

Will you supply for the record a total list of the American business firms? If that is too long, we can cut it down. But I want at least the numbers in each category who maintain international offices and who by the very nature of their existence create opinions of America abroad; what your cooperation is with them, and in what countries they operate. You might also include the



total number of American export-import companies who are intensely interested in this.

Mr. BENTON. I think you are asking for something about the size of the telephone book, and I shall—

Mr. HORAN. No; you can just give me the total numbers.

Mr. BENTON. I shall attempt to develop the list for you to the best of our capacity, but I am not sure it will be at all complete, because business firms are springing back fast. They are moving back into the foreign field now, and new firms are developing—

Mr. HORAN. I am just asking for the numbers. I am not asking for a whole slew of names.

Mr. BENTON. I see.

Mr. HORAN. I want to get the total picture, if I can.

(The information requested is as follows:)

**"STATEMENT ON AMERICAN BUSINESS FIRMS OPERATING ABROAD, NUMBER OF COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY MAINTAIN OFFICES, AND OIC COOPERATION WITH SUCH FIRMS"**

"No complete list of American business firms operating abroad is available. The Department of Commerce in a survey of American direct investments in foreign countries for 1940 estimates that 2,000 American companies conducted business operations outside the United States, either through subsidiaries or branches in foreign countries.

"The Treasury Department estimates that 2,680 American corporations conducted operations abroad in 1943. In the same year it was estimated that 87 partnerships in 157 nonprofit organizations conducted operations abroad.

"As of March 24, 1947, the Department of Commerce reported that 21,974 American firms were registered with the Department of Commerce as exporters or importers; of this number 19,284 American firms were registered as exporters and 2,690 as importers.

"The Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs maintains liaison with important business firms operating abroad and with important nonprofit organizations conducting activities outside the United States.

"The Division of International Exchange of Persons has, in the conduct of its programs, financial and otherwise, received the cooperation or facilitated the programs of 170 schools, colleges, and universities, as well as 170 foundations and other nonprofit organizations and 168 private business firms in the United States. Many of these organizations and firms operate abroad or maintain overseas agencies, subsidiaries, or affiliates.

"The programs have also involved institutions, organizations, and business agencies in 58 countries.

**"UNITED STATES BUSINESS FIRMS AND ALLIED GROUPS (TOTAL 175)"**

- "Metal Specialties Co., Cudahy, Wis.
- "Minneapolis Honeywell Heating Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.
- "National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, New York, N. Y.
- "Olympia Veneer Co., Olympia, Wash.
- "Packard Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.
- "Piper Aircraft Corp., Lock Haven, Pa.
- "Radio Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C.
- "Shenango Pottery Co., New Castle, Pa.
- "L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Syracuse, N. Y.
- "U. S. Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.
- "Westinghouse Electric Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
- "Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio.
- "M & M Plywood Corp., Longview, Wash.
- "Nash Kelvinator Co., Kenosha, Wis.
- "National Radiator Co., Johnstown, Pa.

- "Onondaga Pottery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
- "Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
- "Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.
- "Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, Va.
- "A. C. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.
- "Sun Beam Corp., Chicago, Ill.
- "U. S. Time Corp., Waterbury, Conn.
- "Wheeler Shipyard, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- "Zenith Corp., Chicago, Ill.
- "Aeronca Aircraft Corp., Middletown, Ohio.
- "Alden Products Co., Brockton, Mass.
- "Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- "Piper Aircraft Corp., Lock Haven, Pa.
- "John Deere Co., Moline, Ill.
- "Pan American Airways, New York City, N. Y.
- "American Precision Product Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
- "Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, Wash.
- "Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
- "Chris-Craft Corp., Algoma, Mich.
- "Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif.
- "Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.
- "Firststone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- "Friden Calculating Co., San Leandro, Calif.
- "The Glen L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.
- "Finch Telecommunications, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- "Technological Laboratory, Seattle, Wash.
- "Graham-Palge Motor Corp., Willow Run, Mich.
- "Aeronca Aircraft Co., Middletown, Ohio.
- "Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
- "Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kans.
- "Burrroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
- "J. O. Dockery Air Service, Stuttgart, Ark.
- "Flying Farmers of California, Inc., Director of California College of Agriculture, Davis, Calif.
- "Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
- "Photographic Society of America, 684 Park Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
- "Philharmonic Society of Tuscarawas County, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
- "The National Grange, Springfield, Mass.
- "Liller, Neal & Battle, Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
- "Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York, N. Y.
- "General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
- "American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.
- "National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.
- "Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland 3, Ohio.
- "Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.
- "Kaiser & Co., Inc., Richmond, Calif.
- "Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind.
- "Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport 2, Conn.
- "Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York, N. Y.
- "Endicott-Johnson Corp., Endicott, N. Y.
- "Radio Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.
- "Standard Brands, Inc., New York, N. Y.
- "E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Inc., Wilmington 98, Del.
- "Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- "The Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.
- "Memorial Library, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- "Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
- "Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.
- "Agfa Ansco, Binghamton, N. Y.
- "Reynolds Metals Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.
- "Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester 4, N. Y.
- "Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., New York 17, N. Y.
- "North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif.
- "Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- "Kaiser-Fraser Corp., Detroit, Mich.
- "Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., New York 17, N. Y.
- "Phelps Dodge Corp., New York, N. Y.
- "Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron 11, Ohio.

- "Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
- "General Show Corp., Nashville, Tenn.
- "General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
- "Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y."

**"STATEMENTS ON SOURCES FOR PRINTS AND VOLUME, OBTAINED BY PICTURES BRANCH, INTERNATIONAL PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION"**

"The average monthly inflow is about 1,200 pictures. These break down as follows: From Government, 250 pictures; from private sources, 400 photos; from schools, 200 pictures; from files, 250 pictures; and 100 pictures purchased.

"The pictures purchased by the Pictures Branch come from (1) small photo syndicates such as Pix, Cushing, Galloway, Monk-meyer, and Harris & Ewing. These syndicates are specialists rather than being organizations devoted to general photo distribution, (2) from individual photographers scattered throughout the country, and (3) from International News Photos and Acme Newspictures, both of whom place restrictions on photo use according to subject and source.

"The sources listed in the following page cover private business, schools, colleges, foundations, and public-relations groups. The only sources shown on this list are ones to which telegrams and letters have been directed in the past 9 months. Dozens of other organizations might be added if the list were to include groups contacted by phone or in person both in Washington and New York.

**"UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS (TOTAL OF 80)"**

- "Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
- "Sul Ross State College, Alpine, Tex.
- "New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.
- "Pennsylvania State College, Mont Alto, Pa.
- "University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- "Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.
- "University of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.
- "Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
- "University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
- "Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
- "Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.
- "University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
- "Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
- "University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- "University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
- "Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
- "Boston University, Boston, Mass.
- "The Johns Hopkins University, Applied Physics Laboratory, Silver Spring, Md.
- "Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
- "George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
- "Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
- "Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
- "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- "California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.
- "Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- "Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
- "Indiana Technical College, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- "Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
- "Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
- "University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- "Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
- "University of the State of New York, Alfred, N. Y.
- "University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
- "Duke University, Durham, N. C.
- "Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- "Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- "Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
- "University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
- "Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.



"Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

"Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

"University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

"University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

"University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

"Texas A. and M., College Station, Tex.

"University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

"University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.

"University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

"Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

"University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

"University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

"University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

"Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

"University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

"University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

"University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

"Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

"University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

"University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

"State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

"University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

"University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.

"Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

"University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

"University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

"University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

"University of Maine, Orono, Maine."

Mr. BENTON. All right.

#### EXCHANGE OF ART BETWEEN COUNTRIES

Mr. HORAN. Aside from this art exchange, of the 79 pictures, through your office, what other exchanges of art exist? You can résumé this, if you wish.

Mr. BENTON. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. What is the picture of the art exchange between our country and other countries?

Mr. BENTON. We have a little exhibit of traveling lithographs, also an industrial art exhibit—traveling etchings, and so forth—but I would rather have Mr. Holland answer that more specifically.

Mr. HOLLAND. I mentioned before this catalog of 60 American paintings, since 1800, which was made available to us by the International Business Machines Corp.

There are also exhibits of water colors, and there are reproduction paintings of our portrait painters, our best painters, from the early days—

Mr. BENTON. Reproductions.

Mr. HOLLAND. Reproductions, yes; not the originals, of course.

There are collections of photographs, of prints, color slides of paintings in our great museums, and material of that type. In other words, the Advancing American Art show was only one in a series of seven. I mentioned before that we had sent literally hundreds of portraits of Washington, Lincoln—

Mr. BENTON. But it was the one that cost the money.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is right.

Mr. BENTON. That is, the Advancing American Art show was the costly one of the whole series.

Mr. HORAN. And as I understand, these exchanges have existed between American firms and have taken a part in the international field; is that correct?

Mr. BENTON. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. What is the history of our private exchanges on musical education and culture? We have some of that; haven't we?

Mr. HOLLAND. There have been some artists who have gone abroad under private manager-

ship, but so far as I know there has been no real exchange, for instance, of music. We, for the first time, I think, have made available some scores and recordings of American music to be used in those countries, but that field—

Mr. HORAN. Surely there have been exchanges of music. Many of our artists have studied abroad.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is true.

Mr. HORAN. And that sort of thing. That is what I am getting at. I would like to have that supplied for the record, Mr. Benton.

Mr. BENTON. We shall do our best.

(The information requested is as follows:)

#### "STATEMENT ON PRIVATE EXCHANGES OF MUSICAL EDUCATION AND CULTURE

"Throughout the world many of the principal orchestras, conductors, performers, choral groups, youth groups, schools of music, national conservatories, radio companies, music lecturers, and authors are asking for American music. Neither the music publishers nor organized music life in the United States have made any contribution of significance in meeting the demand.

"There are almost no commercial channels through which American music can be obtained abroad except by direct order from the United States, a procedure which has proved entirely impractical and unsatisfactory because of the delays and difficulties of transportation, the problems of money exchange, the lack of knowledge abroad of what is wanted (the music being largely unknown) or where it can be obtained.

"Very few American music-publishing houses have any agents whatever in either Europe or Latin America, and none has any representation in the Near or Far East. The most important American firm has one foreign agency in London where some of its material may be purchased or rented. The greater proportion of that material consists of the American editions of European music, not American music. That London agency, however, has done so little to promote the American works that its usefulness may be described as of minor importance. The second most important publisher has no foreign agency or outlet, and the music concern controlling the works of an outstanding group of American composers has no distribution center abroad where any of its works can be either bought or rented. The head of the American branch of one of the principal English music publishers which also publishes American music and which is active on the Continent has repeatedly asked the Department to make available in Europe the music of other publishers, rival firms, for he has felt that it was unfair to American music to have such one-sided representation.

"As a result of this situation, no appreciable amount of American music exists outside the North American Continent except in the Government's offices abroad—not even in libraries or conservatories—and this in spite of widespread demand to study, perform, and hear American music. There are no clearing houses of information about American music, and most of America's finest musical contributions cannot, or probably will not, for practical reasons, become generally available abroad in the near future, except through the offices of the United States Government.

"Through those offices a large proportion of all significant performances of American music abroad have been arranged and the music obtained.

"Prominent conductors going on European and Latin-American tours have had to call upon the Government for assistance in obtaining American music (Karl Kreuger, Leonard Bernstein, Erich Leinsdorf, etc.). Karl Kreuger, conductor of the Detroit Symphony, on his recent European tour before the Department had undertaken its present program was unable to program any American music because there was no music available.

"Symphonic music is particularly difficult to obtain, for the orchestrations of the majority of the important works are unpublished and are obtainable only on a rental basis. Many publishers are unwilling to send unpublished material abroad except through the Government. For instance, there are only four sets of the Gershwin Concerto in F. No set has been sent abroad or will be sent abroad except through the Government.

"The only American organization which is actively engaged in an appreciable exchange of music with another country is the American-Soviet Music Society which sends some American music to Russia. The Department does not send any printed music to Russia.

"American jazz and popular music are known abroad, and in Europe some outlets for such music exist. The Department does not send jazz or popular music abroad except in response to specific requests for music that cannot otherwise be obtained.

"Within the past year and a half only one important art exhibition has been sent abroad by an agency other than the Department of State. This was the exhibition sent to the Tate Gallery in London by the National Gallery of Art during the summer of 1946. The only exhibition planned for the future is an exhibition of modern American paintings to be sent to Copenhagen in the fall of 1947 by the Whitney Museum of American Art. No other exhibitions of any importance have been planned, insofar as the Department is aware.

"Museums constantly approach the Department asking for assistance in international art activities which they are unable to finance. Should the Department receive funds, it intends to cooperate with such museums through sharing costs of such exhibitions.

"Only slight commercial activity exists. The most important showing along this line would be an exhibition in Paris sent by the Kootz Gallery of New York, which is a direct outcome of the successful showing of painters from this gallery in the Department's exhibition, Advancing American Art."

Mr. HORAN. It exists in considerable quantity.

Of course one of the troublesome ones, I presume, is the publishers. You have had some discussions on a certain one that was not very desirable. Have you had exchanges, however, in a field that should be profitable, of exchanges of cultural relationships, between publishing houses of the countries?

Mr. BENTON. I suppose you know that the American book business only exported 3 percent of its total production.

Mr. HORAN. It was 3 percent.

Mr. BENTON. Yes; in contrast to the 30, 35, or 40 percent exports of the French, British, and German book publishers. Our book publishers have never been active in the international field, except in a very minor way.

#### COORDINATION OF AMERICAN ART FACILITIES

Mr. HORAN. What have you been doing to coordinate, on an active program basis, all of these facilities of American cultural, artistic, and technical life?

Mr. BENTON. We have done a great deal in almost all fields, Mr. HORAN. We will never do enough. I am sure we can do more.

Mr. HORAN. Just what have you done?

Mr. BENTON. In the book field—

Mr. HORAN. No, no; I mean all of them.

Mr. BENTON. You mean bring them altogether into one package?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

Mr. BENTON. Congress itself, as a matter of fact, has made a package, which I hope you will read about in your papers next week, that is actively interested in this coordination, and that is the United States National Commission, which is meeting next week in Philadelphia. It may interest all of you to know that I'm told that 500 to 1,000 organizations are sending 2,500 delegates to that meeting,



which, under act of Congress, the State Department is ordered to listen to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute in order to yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. DORN. I just wish to ask the distinguished gentleman if some question was asked about the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Peurifoy, and if the chairman said that he was one of the finest Americans he ever met?

Mr. STEFAN. In answer to the gentleman from South Carolina, the question was asked by the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON], and I stated that was my opinion and I am again very happy to repeat that in my opinion he is one of the finest Americans I have ever met.

Mr. DORN. We certainly appreciate that.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I want to share in the Chairman's appraisal of Jack Peurifoy. We both have a very high regard for him.

Mr. DORN. We appreciate that. We only wish we had more men in the State Department like John Peurifoy from South Carolina.

Mr. STEFAN. So do we.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this about Jack Peurifoy, that he happens to come from my district and that is one of the reasons why he has made such an outstanding Assistant Secretary of State. I have known him and his family for many, many years. I knew his father before him and his entire family. You have so generously stated that if the State Department had more Americans like that there would be much less criticism about those who have walked in and taken over.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman very much. We have had very fine co-operation from Mr. Peurifoy.

Mr. RIVERS. I certainly thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. BOYKIN. We in Alabama appreciate what you have said about Jack Peurifoy. He is really and truly from Alabama. He just happened to go up to South Carolina but we are very, very proud of him. I think he is doing a fine job. Nobody knows it better than you. When I came and asked you about this, it was already in the RECORD. We do appreciate it very much.

I would like to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Chairman, I have heard a lot of talk here today about the

State Department and its personnel security operations. It would appear that some of the members of the Appropriations Committee and other Members of the House think that the State Department is lax and inefficient in conducting its personnel investigations, in evaluating the completed investigations and that the people in the Department charged with the responsibility for departmental security do not have the best interests of this country at heart. That, I know, is not true. It happens that the Secretary of State, General Marshall, is a man who needs no defense when it comes to loyalty to his country. I am sure I do not have to spend any time in defending his record before this body. All of us know of his outstanding achievements in behalf of his country and his unselfish service to his country. Who here would dare question his loyalty?

Now, as Secretary of State, General Marshall has a great deal to say as to who should serve as his assistant secretaries. The man in whom he has placed his confidence for the conduct of the security aspects of the Department's operations is Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy. I happen to know Jack Peurifoy well and have had an opportunity to observe his work for some time. Gentlemen, there is no one in whom I have more confidence than Peurifoy. His family has been in this country for well over a century. He has been raised in the traditions of true Americanism and because of his many years of service in the Department of State, is thoroughly acquainted with the operations of the Department and is fully qualified to assume full responsibility for the Department's security and loyalty programs. His appointment to head up the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service is an ideal one and reflects the well-known ability of General Marshall to select competent and capable people to assist him in carrying out his responsibilities regardless of what they may be.

In view of the fact that a man of General Marshall's caliber is Secretary of State and in view of the fact that Jack Peurifoy, who is well known to many of you, has been selected by the general to head up the security operations of the Department, I am frankly shocked and astonished to read the comments in the committee's report and to hear the criticism I have heard here today.

In fact, I have been so disturbed by this criticism that I have determined to try to find out what this is all about. Great emphasis has been placed on the so-called 108 cases which, it is stated, involved disloyalty. Investigators from the Appropriations Committee spent several months investigating the entire Department. Part of this time was spent in checking and attempting to evaluate the security files of the Department. These investigators took certain files, made their own review, and submitted their own résumé of what they thought the files contained. In other words, all the committee has received is a résumé

of the files written by the investigators who, I am sure, are not experienced in evaluating security information and who, I personally doubt, are as competent as Secretary of State Marshall and Assistant Secretary Peurifoy. As a matter of fact, I personally suspect that these investigators were probably instructed to go into the Department of State's security files and to do everything they could to find any information whatsoever on which a smear campaign could be conducted which would reflect upon the good name and reputation of Secretary of State Marshall and our good friend, Jack Peurifoy.

But let us be specific and examine the 108 cases. Here is the break-down: Only 64 were on the Department's rolls on February 4, 1948. The other 44 had either resigned or been terminated or were merely applicants for employment and had never been on the rolls of the Department. Just think, gentlemen, some of these 108 had never even been employed. Yet, they were brought forth as shining examples of cases where the Department had not exercised care in protecting the security of this country. Why were these cases mentioned? I will tell you why, and I repeat, because certain members of the committee and certain Members of Congress wished to carry on a smear campaign against Secretary Marshall and to discredit him wherever possible.

Now, let us go back to the 108 cases. As I said, there were 64 cases which represented people on the rolls on February 4, 1948. Of this number, I find that the Department had given security approval to 29 after a very thorough and exhaustive investigation and after a very thorough examination. The cases of 19 more had been referred to the FBI for a loyalty investigation. This leaves 16 cases to be considered. Of these, 3 were before the Personnel Security Board for decision and in the remaining 13 cases the security considerations were insufficient to warrant reference to the FBI for a loyalty investigation. Here I wish to explain very carefully that the action determination with respect to all these cases which I have mentioned was made after very careful consideration and thorough investigation. I happen to know that Secretary Marshall and Assistant Secretary Peurifoy have personally reviewed these cases and have agreed with the action taken on each and every one. Who here will dare say that in reviewing these cases, Secretary Marshall and Assistant Secretary Peurifoy had any other motive than to see that the security of this country was protected and at the same time make sure that the rights of the individuals involved were also protected?

It has been stated that the Department has not sufficiently exercised the prerogative given it under the so-called McCarran rider and has not rid itself of undesirable employees. I am sure that any person who loves his country and the Constitution on which it is founded is interested in seeing that the rights of the individual citizen are protected. In America we do not condemn a man until



he has been proved guilty. To adopt the method of condemning a man before proof, which is in effect what has been recommended by certain members of the committee and others, would be to adopt a method used by totalitarian countries such as Russia. I am sure that Jack Peurifoy, who is one of the most honest public servants it has been my privilege to know, does not condemn a man as a Communist until he is sure of his facts. I am equally sure that General Marshall does not advocate such a policy and I am also sure that the right-thinking Members of Congress do not advocate such a policy. I would be shocked and would be the first one to condemn the Department of State if I felt that the McCarran rider was used in an arbitrary way to deprive any employee of the fundamental American right—and I repeat the words—American right—to obtain full opportunity to present his case as the security of our country permits.

For this reason, I am glad to know that the State Department, under the able guidance of General Marshall, has, as a matter of policy, adopted a procedure calling for fair play regardless of the efforts of those who would spare no effort in attempting to discredit the Department and to smear the names of such outstanding public servants as General Marshall and his able Assistant Secretary, Jack Peurifoy.

MR. GARY. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be one question on which this House is unanimous and that is as to the outstanding abilities, the charm and personality of Jack Peurifoy. Certainly we minority members on this subcommittee will concur in everything that has been said.

I desire to express my regrets that my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] finds it necessary to go to the hospital at this time.

I traveled with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] this fall in Europe. I know that he was suffering throughout the entire trip. He has exhibited great stamina and courage in the way he has borne his sufferings. I wish he could stay with us until this bill is finished. I, however, will take over and do the very best I can.

MR. CHAIRMAN, may I at the opening of this discussion pay my respects to the chairman, the ranking Democratic member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the other members of our subcommittee who framed this bill. My good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska, KARL STEFAN, the chairman, is one of the most industrious and hard-working Members of this body. His long experience as a member of the subcommittee has given him an insight into the workings of the various departments which was most helpful in our deliberations. We did not always agree in our conclusions, but our meetings were always impersonal and harmonious.

Last summer and fall the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and other Republican members of the committee travelled extensively in the United States viewing activities of the Justice and Commerce Departments, particularly the installations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, while my Democratic col-

leagues, Messrs. ROONEY and O'BRIEN, and I visited 10 countries of Europe, where we investigated our foreign offices and studied the activities of the State Department. The entire committee was, therefore, able to approach its assignment with a rather full knowledge of the services for which appropriations were requested. Our labors were lightened to a large extent by our capable Executive Secretary, Mr. Orescan, who has served the committee with great efficiency for several years.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT

This bill, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment, is one of the most important appropriation bills which will be presented to this House. The State Department in times of peace occupies a similar position to that of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in times of war. The influence, prestige and leadership of our Nation in world affairs are largely dependent upon the activities of the department. These activities have increased tremendously during the past few years because of the change in our foreign policy. We are particularly fortunate in that we have been able to maintain a nonpartisan foreign policy even during an election year, and irrespective of the party upon whom Dame Fortune may smile in the future, I trust that we may be able to keep our foreign affairs free of political bickering.

The enlarged activities of the State Department have necessitated a substantial increase in personnel and expenditures. I personally am committed to a policy of economy in the Federal Government, and I shall support the elimination of all expenditures which are not required for essential Government services. In my judgment, however, extreme caution should be exercised in reducing the appropriations of the State Department in these critical times. This caution impels me to view with alarm some of the cuts which have been made in this bill.

#### LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES

Before discussing individual items, however, your attention is called to a statement with reference to the security phase of the department which appears on page 3 of the report. According to this statement, the committee does not feel that the department has been as diligent as it might have been in the selection of its personnel, and has not sufficiently exercised the prerogative given it under the so-called McCarran rider, contained in appropriation acts for this department for the past several years.

Reference is made to the employment history of 108 former, present, and prospective employees. Under the President's loyalty order, a name and fingerprint check is being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of every employee and prospective employee of the Federal Government. If that check develops even a suspicion of disloyalty, a thorough investigation is made by the FBI. There are over 20,000 employees in the State Department. In the routine check of these employees and prospective employees, 108 suspicious cases have arisen. Of these, 24 are applicants who have never been employed by the Department. Of the remaining 84, 22 are not now with the

Department. There are, therefore, only 62 employees in the list. Of these, 29 have been thoroughly investigated and approved which means that their names have been completely exonerated from any suspicion of disloyalty. In certain instances, these suspicions arose from cases of mistaken identity. Of the remaining 33 cases, 19 have been referred to the FBI for investigation, in compliance with the President's order; 3 are awaiting action of the Personnel Security Board, and 11 are under investigation within the Department.

Our committee is unanimous in believing it is imperative that utmost care be used in selecting and retaining employees of the State Department, and that the slightest disloyalty should not be tolerated. If, however, we are to continue to respect the constitutional rights of the individual, we must base our actions upon facts rather than suspicion. To me the record of the State Department in this particular is not unsatisfactory. It is doubtful whether any other department of the Government can boast one nearly so good.

#### DEPARTMENT SERVICE

The Department of State requested \$21,168,000 for the fiscal year 1949, for salaries and expenses in the Department service in Washington. The bill recommends only \$17,168,000, which represents a cut of \$4,000,000. Secretary Marshall, when testifying before our committee emphasized that the foreign relations of the United States are in a more critical state than at any time in our past history. This fact is fully borne out by the developments of the last few days in Czechoslovakia and Finland. The Department of State in the conduct of our foreign relations today faces the most intricate and complex problems in its history. Notwithstanding its added responsibilities, the Department produced information showing substantial reductions in personnel during the past 2 years. In 1947 there were in the departmental service 7,920 positions. In 1948 this was reduced to 5,914 positions. Five thousand three hundred and forty-two were requested for the fiscal year 1949. The \$4,000,000 slash in salaries and expenses will necessitate the discharge of nearly 800 present employees of the Department now engaged in work other than information. The committee states in its report that it is greatly concerned over the effectiveness of the State Department at the present time and it does not wish to do anything that would in any degree reduce that effectiveness. Yet it reduces the Department's staff in Washington by nearly 16 percent.

The effect of such a reduction on the efficiency and organization of the Department is apparent. The dismissal of these employees will result in the demoralization of the State Department service, and will necessitate the dropping of a number of functions by the Department. It will force upon the Department a major reorganization during a world crisis. The report of the committee indicates that the problem of the reorganization of the State Department is an extremely difficult one. It



shows that experts who have studied the problem are not in agreement as to methods.

As a matter of fact, Secretary Marshall and his assistants have made great strides in improving the organization during the 1 year of his administration. During my inspection trip to Europe last fall, I was greatly impressed with the efficiency of the Foreign Service. Many of the Members of this body who traveled in foreign countries have stated to me that they gained the same impression. One member whom I met in Turkey told me that his respect for the State Department has immeasurably increased after he had visited its European installations. Would it not be unwise to throw this smoothly operating organization into chaos and confusion at this particular time?

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

While the committee's recommended cut of the Foreign Service is not as great as that applied to the departmental service, the effect is just as serious. On this item the Budget request for salaries and expenses has been slashed \$2,165,830. The Department had already trimmed its estimates, cutting its personnel abroad 500 below the number authorized for this fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that it is faced with the necessity for opening 22 new posts. In February 1948, there were some 750 Foreign Service officers and employees throughout the world working on strictly political functions. These were not enough to furnish the Secretary vitally needed timely reports on which to base important decisions, in furtherance of the national policy. The Department asked for a 9-percent increase in 1949. The committee proposal would not only refuse this urgent request, fully supported in the hearings, but would force a reduction of 2 percent in this important activity. An additional 123 overseas positions would be taken out of the economic reporting function by the proposed reduction. Together with the cut of the political reporters this would leave the Secretary without the data necessary for developing plans for world recovery. Further it would reduce the flow of information that is so important to other agencies of the Government, including the prospective European recovery program organization, on the economic status, plans and programs in all nations as they affect our own economy and the stability of countries which we are aiding. This is certainly no time to weaken and reduce the effectiveness of our aid.

In every country that we visited last fall we witnessed great activity in the consular offices. The consular services rendered by the Foreign Service, such as visa, passport, citizenship, and property protection, have greatly increased since the war. In fact this is the primary reason for the opening of new posts. This bill will cause a reduction of 6 percent in consular personnel, which will increase the already serious backlog of cases.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

In reducing the estimate for cooperation with the American Republics from \$5,100,000 to \$3,900,000, approximately

the 1948 level, the committee states that with the expanding program for International Information and Educational Activities it is believed that the reduced sum should be adequate. There are several factors of general significance which should be taken into account in assessing the effect of this cut:

First. At a time when Communist influence is fast spreading throughout the world, including the other American Republics, the reduction of this Government's program of cultural and scientific cooperation to a stand-by basis represents a gradual process of attrition which can only weaken our political, economic, and social prestige in this hemisphere.

Second. As a result of the policy of the United States Government during recent years looking to active cooperation with the other American countries, both for joint security and for economic and social welfare, there now exists in this hemisphere a basis for unity unprecedented in history. It will take continued positive action and leadership on the part of this Government, however, to realize the full benefits of this unity. Recent events in Panama demonstrate that we cannot rest on our oars in the matter of developing understanding and confidence among the peoples of Latin America.

Third. The other American countries are increasing their pressure to secure economic assistance from this Government and are now preparing a Marshall plan for this hemisphere. Because of the critical needs in other areas, this Government has made it clear that it will not be possible to accede to these demands on the scale desired. In face of this situation it has been the hope of the Department that existing programs such as those conducted through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation would be strengthened somewhat by the Congress as evidence of good faith and as a basis for bargaining on the extent of any added assistance that may be required.

Fourth. As a result of more than 7 years of activity, this program has established a unique position among foreign-aid programs by the fact that other governments are investing increasingly greater amounts of their own money in this joint enterprise. During the 1947 fiscal year the estimated investments on the part of the cooperating governments and their peoples and institutions in connection with certain projects amounted to \$6,868,244 as compared to an expenditure of \$3,817,943 by the United States Government. If the present cut is not restored, it must give the clear implication that the principle of self-help and mutual sharing of the expense of aid programs by the participants is not being supported by the Department and the Congress. This can only increase the pressure from the other republics for direct and unilateral dollar aid.

Fifth. The forthcoming conference to be held in Bogota, Colombia, will doubtless result in many multilateral undertakings in the implementation of which most of the other governments will look to the United States for leadership. This will mean, among other forms of aid, an

increase in bilateral cooperative programs, with particular emphasis on economic activities. It would be especially unfortunate, therefore, if in the face of these additional potential responsibilities, this appropriation were to be reduced below the estimates submitted, which were based on a minimum program without regard to any obligations that may arise out of the Bogota conference.

#### INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Last year I stood on this floor and urged adequate appropriation for the information and cultural program of the State Department. Those activities had not been authorized by the Congress and they were stricken from the bill on a point of order. A portion of the appropriation requested was restored by the Senate, and in the conference committee \$11,000,000 were allotted to the program. This was less than half of the amount requested. Several months later I visited Europe, and there I witnessed the results of our handiwork. The Voice of America had become a mere whisper, while the Voice of Russia was bellowing insidious Soviet propaganda to all parts of Europe. The Communists were decrying what they termed our "dirty capitalistic" system, while our facilities for telling the true story of the system of free enterprise with accurate word pictures of the living conditions of free American citizens had been practically junked. A large number of the personnel of our information staffs which had been used to disseminate information through the press, magazines, radio, and other means of communication had been discharged. In one city we were shown copies of Communist newspapers containing bitter attacks on the United States, and when we asked that we be furnished translations, the staff was not adequate to accommodate us. We visited American libraries where there were numerous books and magazines with inadequate staffs to man them. We saw moving-picture films stacked in storerooms of numerous embassies, because there was no personnel to show them or to make them available to foreign audiences.

It was our privilege to join members of the Senate Appropriations Committee in a conference with a well-known public citizen of France. During the conference one of the Senators asked him why it was that when Russia sent a carload of grain into Paris, they practically declared a holiday; and it was distributed in the market place with great publicity, whereas the United States was sending shipload after shipload of grain and no one knew anything about it. His quick retort was, "Well, why don't you tell them. Our newspapers and radios will publicize the information if you will give them the copy." This naturally was somewhat embarrassing because our information service in Paris had been curtailed to the point that there was no one to prepare the copy. The Senator then asked, "Then you think that we are not doing all that we should in this respect?" to which the Frenchman replied, "Far be it from me to tell the United States of



America what it should do, but I am telling you that if you will furnish our press the information, you will get the publicity."

I am certain that many of our Members who visited Europe last year shared my feeling that we had made a grave mistake in mutilating our information program abroad. This was evidenced by the fact that during the special session, the Mundt bill, authorizing the information and educational activities of the State Department, became a law.

The Department has requested an appropriation of \$34,378,000 to implement the program. This amount has been reduced by the committee to \$28,000,000, a cut of \$6,378,000. Mr. Chairman, we are today engaged in a cold war, a war of ideologies. In that conflict between democracy and totalitarianism, words and ideas are as vitally important as bullets and bombs in a hot war of arms. Moreover, we are planning to send abroad huge sums of money for the economic rehabilitation and recovery of a war-torn world. This money will not accomplish its full purpose unless we tell the world through the Voice of America the purpose and aims of our benefactions. I submit that this is not the time to haggle over the Department's request for this vital activity.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee has been extremely lenient with the Department of Justice, and with this treatment, the minority is in full accord. The importance of enforcing our criminal laws cannot be overestimated. We did not disturb the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which in my judgment is one of the most efficiently operated bureaus in the Federal Government. We even increased the appropriation for the Antitrust Division \$161,700 over the budget estimates. This increase was in response to testimony presented to the committee to the effect that concentration of economic power in American industry is at the highest point since the passage of the Sherman Act. The \$117,000,000 estimates for the entire department were reduced only one-half million.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

If we are to maintain our economic and fiscal stability, we must maintain the national income at substantially the present level. This means that our peak production and business prosperity must continue. In view of our staggering Federal debt, a depression would be disastrous to our national economy. The Department of Commerce provides aids to stimulate business activity. The work of the Department has been decentralized by the establishment of field offices throughout the United States, to provide information and assistance to business, both large and small. Large business is more able to provide research and to acquire information than small enterprises, which rely almost entirely upon the information and assistance of the Department of Commerce. I regard it as extremely dangerous to cut the appropriations of the Department as drastically as has been done in this bill. The total appropriations for the Department for 1948 were approximately

\$194,000,000. The budget request for 1949 was approximately \$237,000,000, which was reduced by the committee approximately \$66,000,000. This reduction is offset by \$49,000,000 in the form of authorizations to the Department to enter into contracts and incur obligations in that amount.

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The height of false economy is illustrated in the elimination of the Office of Technical and Scientific Services from the bill. During World War II, realizing that there would be little opportunity to collect reparations from a defeated and destitute enemy, we sent technical men with our advancing armies to collect scientific and technical information for the use of our citizens. A high-ranking Army officer once told me that by the time they subdued a city in Germany, these men of science were immediately on the job collecting their materials. So successful was the enterprise that a year ago a Russian newspaper complained that the United States had collected billions of dollars in reparations through the technology that they had acquired in Germany. Some of the technical information thus collected has already been distributed to various business enterprises and is now being used for the benefit of our people, but the greater part of the material, which constitutes a veritable gold mine of information, is stored in warehouses where it is being assorted and assembled for distribution by the Office of Technical and Scientific Services. The Office is now receiving approximately 2,000 requests per month from businessmen throughout the Nation for the technical and scientific information at its disposal. Among its regular customers are: General Electric Co.; Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Standard Oil Co.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; United States Rubber Co.; General Motors Corp.; Fisher Body Division; Chrysler Corp.; Ford Motor Co.; Borg-Warner Corp.; United States Steel Corp.; Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.; General Mills, Inc.; Park, Davis & Co.; Radio Corp. of America; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Eastman Kodak Co.; Aluminum Co. of America; the Texas Co.; M. W. Kellogg Co.; American Cyanamid Co.; Sherwin-Williams Co.; and numerous small business organizations. This information is not given free to business, but to the contrary, business is now paying at the rate of approximately \$450,000 a year to the Department for the services. This almost equals the \$520,000 appropriation which was requested. Nevertheless the appropriation has been stricken from the bill which will mean the entire elimination of these services. Surely this is a case of being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The \$11,000,000 request of the Bureau of the Census has been cut \$3,250,000 and the recommended appropriation is over \$4,000,000 less than the 1948 appropriations, notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau is beginning the preparation for the Seventeenth Decennial Census in 1950. The cut proposed by the committee allows only 52 percent of the amount requested. This follows an equally dras-

tic cut in the present fiscal year and would reduce to a disastrous level the ability of the Census Bureau to meet the legitimate information needs of the Government, business, and the general public.

One of the outstanding losses due to the reduced sum recommended by the Committee for Current Census Statistics would be the elimination of much of the available information on the supply of manufactured goods. This is doubly serious at a time when, as everyone knows, it is more important than ever, both to business and Government, to be able to evaluate the impact of proposed foreign relief programs on the adequacy of the supply of manufactured products to meet domestic needs. For this item the committee proposes a reduction of 58 percent in the budget request, which will obliterate information on the current production of scores of basic commodities such as lumber, chemicals, building materials, and so forth. The statistics of retail trade and wholesale distribution would suffer even more violently, the amount requested being reduced by almost 60 percent from \$882,000 to \$380,000. It is self-evident that this sum is grossly insufficient to provide the country its only authentic information on the trend and composition of its nearly \$120,000,000,000 worth of retail trade to say nothing of all wholesale trade activities in the United States. This cut disregards the vital interests of hundreds of local chambers of commerce and national trade organizations which have joined with the Census Bureau in cooperative programs to establish accurate measures of the retail and wholesale trade which represent the marketing channels for almost the entire output of the farms and factories of the country.

The curtailments of the committee which affect business are by no means limited to manufacturing and distribution statistics. It also proposes a reduction in foreign trade and shipping statistics of about one-third at a time when the interest of Congress and business concerns throughout the country is at an all-time high. To make matters worse, it is proposed to transfer the work from the Census Bureau to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which by design does not possess the mechanical equipment and other facilities needed for processing millions of documents which must be compiled to provide the foreign-trade statistics of the country.

The Census Bureau has been collecting statistics on cotton ginning for nearly 50 years. Under the most recent law, passed in 1924, it is required to compile statistics for 12 dates each year on the amount of cotton ginned in the United States. This is one of the most crucial pieces of information affecting the price of cotton and the conduct of the cotton business from the grower to the textile industry and into the apparel trades themselves. Yet the committee denied the Census Bureau the funds needed to carry out this work which it is required by law to do.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The bill reduces the budget estimate of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic



Commerce from \$5,865,000 to \$5,300,000. This apparent reduction, however, does not represent the full extent of the proposed cut in the Bureau's estimate inasmuch as \$800,000 of the recommended amount of \$5,300,000 is for foreign-trade activities transferred from the Census Bureau. I have discussed this item in connection with the Bureau of the Census, and it is my feeling that in the interest of greater efficiency, this activity should be retained in the Bureau of the Census.

The net effect of the committee's proposal is therefore a reduction from \$5,865,000 to \$4,500,000 for the present activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This, in my judgment, will seriously handicap the efforts of the Department in servicing the business community.

Finally, I wish to lay particular stress upon the subject of small business, and the concern of the nearly 4,000,000 small business establishments of this Nation in this legislation.

The reduction in funds for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has the effect, when coupled with the recommendation of the committee shown on page 29 of the committee report that the Office of Small Business, as such, be abolished, of entirely eliminating the \$452,000 requested for the operation of the Office of Small Business, which is a part of that Bureau. This amount represents \$27,000 less than was appropriated to it for the fiscal year 1948. The organization of the small business office has been so adjusted as to permit it to come before the Congress for a reduced figure this year, which, in my opinion, is evidence of cooperation by that office.

On page 29 of the committee report the committee expresses its interest "in the protection of small business," and then it proceeds to recommend the elimination of the only office in the executive branch which is giving broad and effective attention to the problems and activities of the small-business segment of our economy.

Economists, educators, and large and small businessmen have, during the past several years, developed a definite trend toward greater emphasis on the preservation and support of small business in this country as the foundation of our free-enterprise system. This action by the committee runs completely counter to this trend.

On page 29 of the committee report it is recommended that the work of the Office of Small Business be transferred to another office of the Commerce Department, where "a small group of specialists" are "to study and keep in touch with the problems of so-called small business with a view to integrating their requirements with the services rendered to business generally." If we are only to "give attention" to the problems of this important segment of our economy, does this recommendation mean then that the separable problems of small business are to be disregarded by so-called integration into the services of the Commerce Department? In my opinion, small business will regard such merging as submerging their particular needs.

I do not believe that this Congress would knowingly abolish or deny funds—a small amount of funds, \$452,000—to this small organization in the Commerce Department which is actively engaged in many activities designed to preserve the small-business segment of our economy and to guard the very basis of our free-enterprise system.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Although the cuts in the appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration have been substantial, in the main they are reasonable. Attention is called to the fact that, in 1938, the Congress, in the Civil Aeronautics Act, directed the Civil Aeronautics Administration to "foster and promote civil aviation," and among the ways of doing this it specified that it should "collect and disseminate information relative to civil aeronautics." The recent reports of the Joint Congressional Air Policy Board and of the President's Air Policy Commission high light the importance of doing these jobs effectively.

The appropriation for the Office of Aviation Information, which is charged with the duty of performing these functions, has been cut by one-third. The staff of this Office is already one-third below the 1945 level. The recommended cut for this activity would seriously impair the valuable services which this Office is now performing in supplying information to the Congress, the military services, the aviation industry, and the public.

#### CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, I know that I have trespassed too long upon the time of the House, but I feel that the members should be fully informed as to the import of the measure before them. While I would prefer to agree with the majority members of my committee, I am constrained to believe that the particular items to which I have called your attention in the Departments of State and Commerce have been cut too severely and that, unless some of the funds are restored, the work of those departments will be seriously impaired. Let the ax fall, but let us spare the trees of Foreign Service and domestic prosperity.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. May I point out that between the time the appropriation bill left the House and the time it went to conference the House acted on a bill which gave legislative foundation to the information and cultural program of the State Department.

Mr. GARY. But this House did not restore the appropriation to the bill. That was done by the Senate.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. When the gentleman was in Europe did he notice the very loud voice of the American commercial films such as *The Grapes of Wrath*, and *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, that were being shown in Paris at the Gaumont Theatre? As many as 5,000

people sat in that theater and saw that film, and were told afterward by the Communist, "This is an American film; this is America." Does the gentleman think that helped to show the American way of life, and does the gentleman not think that it might be well, perhaps, even though we, of course, do not believe in censorship, if something could be done to prevent the showing of such films in Europe?

Mr. GARY. I agree with the gentleman absolutely, and thank her for her contribution to my remarks.

Mr. HORAN. Might I state at this time that Mr. Eric Johnston has been active in denying these films to those countries. But an interesting thing happened last year. He denied some of these films to Norway and somebody down at the State Department went over the heads of everybody and they got the films they wanted. There has got to be some coordination somewhere.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I know that. I know very well that they got those films, because I have been told that by nationals of those countries.

Mr. GARY. I thank the gentlewoman for her contribution.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is now talking about the Department of Commerce. I do not know anything about the validity of the cuts in these appropriations but I do want to commend the gentleman on the very fine presentation he made about the State Department situation, especially in connection with the United States Information and Educational Service. I do feel that the phrase "penny-wise and pound-foolish" might well be applicable to those cuts, because certainly now when the intensity of the cold war is becoming greater it would seem that our efforts in the field of information should correspondingly increase. While I think we have some cause to feel gratified that the Appropriations Committee did not cut more sharply into the money which is essential and necessary to take care of America's part in this information program, I do feel that we would be much better off in the world picture if we had received an increase over the State Department's suggestion, rather than a decrease. I congratulate the gentleman on having pointed that out so effectively.

Mr. GARY. I thank the gentleman for his very kind remarks.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, we are here today considering the appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary. Many days and weeks have been spent by the subcommittee of our Appropriations Committee in the study of the budgets as submitted to them after the habitual slashing in the budget, which, whether it is a good method or not, brings the spokesmen of these Departments to the Congress with the duty of justifying figures which do not express what they have considered as their need. It is probable



that the budget does squeeze the water out, so to speak, bringing the figures close to bedrock amounts. In this case further drastic cuts may in the long run be poor economy. This we of the Congress must consider with the greatest care with whatever knowledge we may have. Our Committee on Appropriations must play the very difficult and onerous role of watchdog, an especially thankless task at this moment when the none-too-plentiful American dollars must do duty across the world.

May I take this moment to express to all the members of this great committee my personal appreciation of their efforts to keep within some form of reason the demands of all the branches of Government. My admiration for its hard-working membership is unbounded. I doubt if any group among us works longer hours upon a more arduous and in many ways a more thankless task. It is easy enough for the rest of us to bluster when our own pet projects are cut a bit unmercifully, but it is natural and right that we should make effort in our turn to reinstate such items as seem to us unduly restricted if and when we have strong feelings in the matter.

Frankly, I come before you somewhat reluctantly, knowing with what conscientious earnestness the chairman and members of the subcommittees have considered these budgets. Realizing also that my party is committed to an economy program, yet I should consider myself derelict in my duties as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House if I did not urge reconsideration of certain items pertaining especially to the Foreign Service Division of the Department of State.

As I read the bill before us and the accompanying report a reduction of \$2,165,830 is recommended for this Division. It has been my understanding that under the pressure of the greatly increased responsibility the United States has assumed the Department of State of necessity has an expansion program and that its outposts in the field need to be greatly strengthened and increased. To this end the Foreign Service has built up its force within the 1948 budget to about 11,254. As I understand it, the present bill would necessitate a reduction of that number by 483 rather than the anticipated increase of 494. At the same time heavier work would be put upon the field because of synchronous reductions contemplated in the Department itself. It is my understanding that under the cut recommended, the service will have to eliminate plans for the recruitment of 35 additional service officers under the Manpower Act; abandon plans for the requirement of 50 Reserve officers for specialized programs; reduce the number of staff officers and employees from 4,046—February 27, 1948—to 3,611; and reduce the number of alien employees—a very necessary factor in the field—from 5,757—February 27, 1948—to 5,655. From my personal knowledge of some of the field problems I dread thinking of the slowing down in the necessary paper work involving the already difficult backlogs. The increases in staff made under the 1948 appropriation did much to re-

lieve congestions of all sorts and lifted the morale at every point where relief was given. To me the harmful effects of reductions now may well far exceed the actual money involved, discouraging not only our already hard-working personnel but in many instances those they try to serve.

The committee assumes that the proposed number of new posts cannot be opened within the year. Knowing that certain emergency posts over and above the ones anticipated by the Department are now being opened I made special inquiry. The Department feels so keenly the immediate need for the new posts contemplated that every effort will be made to establish them within the year in spite of the cut. This will not be easy as in the original request no additional funds or personnel were requested for the 213 employees required. To absorb these in addition to reducing the total by 494 presents a more than difficult problem.

Having been deeply interested in the many problems of small business, I must call your attention to the objection voiced on page 7 of the report relative to service rendered to private individuals and business organizations which they can do for themselves. Digging into this phase of the work of our Foreign Service, I found that the larger American corporations have their own representatives abroad or can afford to employ foreign market research analysts, but the great majority of businesses interested in foreign trade do not do a large enough volume of foreign business to warrant such expenditures. It is to such businesses that a great bulk of the trade and commercial assistance work of the Foreign Service is directed. Through this service thousands of businessmen annually receive invaluable assistance which they could not otherwise afford. The Foreign Service staffs abroad answer approximately 10,000 trade letters a month, and the Department of Commerce receives approximately 25,000 inquiries per month which are answered with information furnished by the Service. It is this type of aid to small business that would be affected by a cut in this activity. Personally, on behalf of my small-business group, I should regret having this service cut off.

On page 7 also it is suggested that reductions in personnel and activity might be effectuated in the Western Hemisphere to the benefit of other areas. To do this at a time when it is of particular importance to maintain the closest possible relations with Latin America would seem most inadvisable. If this House accepts the recommendations of our very able committee, it must do so with the full realization that the effect will be to reduce the personnel engaged in political negotiation and reporting from 824 to 744. It would be necessary to reduce economic and commercial negotiation and reporting, a total of 123 positions in addition to the 102-position reduction in services to business. It would be necessary to reduce the personnel working on consular services by 189 positions.

One other item should be discussed, and that is that of representation allowance which the committee recommends to be cut from \$700,000 to \$500,000.

Let me present one side of the picture which every Congressman who went overseas last fall should have become aware of, the effect upon our field officer's pockets of our descents upon them. One of the valuable results of many of these trips has been the contact made with the officials of other governments. This cannot be done casually, and in most countries must be done under the social aegis, nor can it be done at little cost. Frankly, I found it extremely embarrassing knowing that no matter how pleased our ambassadors or consuls were to be able to bring these contacts about, it left them with sadly depleted if not completely empty coffers.

Just in the routine of their work it is expected that a Fourth of July celebration be given each year, and it cannot be an affair of crackers and lemonade. There must be real refreshment—this depending upon the custom of the country—and there should always be fireworks or some entertainment. In many posts the small representation allowance is exhausted on July 5. Then how are the officers to make the contacts necessary to gathering information? To the everlasting glory of the Foreign Service be it said that these men of ours spend their money, money which should be going to schooling for their children, to security for their families, and so forth—they use this money to cover their country's needs. Oh, it does not seem much, perhaps, to take a fellow out of an evening, buy him a brandy—at a cozy little bistro, and he will not take it alone—maybe two or three, win his confidence in a series of these little friendly gestures. But it mounts up. Personally I think Uncle Sam should pay the bill in these little, vastly important contacts just as he should pay it for the larger front entertainments—all of them a definite and important part of the imperative contacts for which these men are responsible.

One more item and I am through, something which is not in the bill at all, but for which I am told there is provision in moneys appropriated for emergencies. It involves a situation not often occurring in the past, but a definite part of the present and a probable increasing part of the immediate future: Adequate allowances for the wives and families who because of grave personal danger have been evacuated and have to return to America. Fifteen hundred or a thousand dollars is hardly enough for a woman with two or even more little children. If the cuts recommended in this bill are such that the emergency fund is inadequate these women who have already scrimped and saved to make possible an atmosphere and an environment suitable for the representatives of the greatest country on earth will of necessity have to find jobs. Should this become their only way of meeting their needs I for one shall hang my head in shame.

Having brought these matters to the attention of the House, Mr. Chairman,



I earnestly hope that great care will be exercised in considering the reductions recommended lest we tie our own hands at a moment when we must reach out under the obligations of our present world responsibility.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to add to the testimony given our good friend, the Assistant Secretary of State, John Peurifoy, my sincere blessings. He is a very, very fine and courteous gentleman, and it was indeed a pleasure to work with him; he in the Department of State, and we on this committee.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take up very much time. It has been a great privilege to serve on this committee for the State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary of the Appropriations Committee.

As the chairman has said in his remarks, there was full cooperation amongst all the Members, and the hearings were indeed harmonious.

The details of this bill have been pretty thoroughly covered by our chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY]. But I do want to say to you that we sat for many hours, days, and weeks, listening to the many witnesses for those four departments in our Government. I want to assure you that our very able chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], and my colleagues on the committee scrutinized every item in this bill, and the amounts arrived at as shown in the bill are an honest endeavor to do what they thought was right.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELANDER].

Mr. CLEVELANDER. Mr. Chairman, I am making no particular comment on the appropriation for the department of the judiciary, because it is evident that that cannot be cut. Even with the Ramspeck promotions, it occasions some increases in some cases. We have cut some structural items that we thought might be delayed for a little while. As for the Department of Justice, we have been quite liberal with them.

My chairman covered the details of these justifications and I will confine myself to just a few remarks not having to do with the general appropriations but for specified items. Certainly, we have been generous with the Office of the Attorney General, with the administrative division, and the increased staffing at all levels.

I now comment on another rapidly growing division, that of the Antitrust Division that has been enlarged remarkably over 1940, the outlay being in that year \$1,309,000. We have allowed \$3,-

411,000 for 1949, an increase of \$161,700 over the budget.

The Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Sonnett, testified that the present law provides all the needed authority to proceed against offenders, pleading only a lack of funds to enable him to act forcefully and effectively against trusts, cartels, and monopolies in restraint of trade in domestic commerce. The committee has provided funds in excess of those recommended by the President, and expects the Department to proceed to bring to book those charged with offense by the President in his recent messages, and thus justify our faith in them and their plea for funds.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation: The great increase in funds for Mr. Hoover's division is testimony to the faith the Congress has in his Bureau, growing as it has from \$6,343,000 in 1940 to \$43,900,000 for 1949. We all know of the great demands upon the FBI for the loyalty check-up on Federal employees in many branches of our Government. Our faith in some of our appointive officials is strained, however, when we know the reactions of some of them to material supplied by the FBI regarding the type and loyalties of men applying for license privileges as well as employment within our Government.

A perusal of the hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill and the reaction of Mr. Durr, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, give an example of this, a complaint that the FBI was laying unsolicited information before his Commission regarding applicants for broadcasting licenses, and saying further that even if the applicants were Communists, it would not make a difference to him unless the applicants had overtly tried to subvert our Government by force and violence.

Something about as shocking as this occurred to me at least over the general indifference in the Security Division of the State Department in regards to the revelations a spot check revealed there. Of all places there the loyalties of safety employees should be on a par with Caesar's wife. The administrative officer placed the employment rights of employees of however doubtful loyalties and affections to the United States above the safety and security of our Nation. Certainly here, of all places, any doubts ought to be resolved in favor of the United States. Of what good is all the patient work of Mr. Hoover and his men if the Justice Department neglects to act?

Making speeches to school children upon the menace of communism in the United States will not take the place of vigorous action by the Justice Department to purge ourselves of disloyal termites that would destroy us from within.

Along that line it would seem that the State Department has grown so fast, from a \$14,000,000 agency in 1940 to over \$200,000,000 in 1948, and has created so many layers of insulation between these shocking conditions of employment personnel, that the story cannot make its way up through to the top, although there is evidence that little at-

tention was paid to it when in some cases it did penetrate to top circles.

Surely there are millions of ex-servicemen of known loyalty and affection for our Government to make it unnecessary to gamble with our security and safety through the employment of these people of doubtful or divided loyalties.

We have certainly been open-handed with money for the Department of Commerce. The substitution of contractual authority in lieu of new appropriations makes the actual reductions very meager indeed. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce receives 10 times the allotment of the fiscal year 1940. Certainly these agencies expand and expand. Often the research will overlap the same line of inquiry pursued in another agency. This condition the committee can only ameliorate, not abandon, as practically all these activities have been authorized by legislation. True it is, they often go far afield of the intention of Congress as the zeal of reformers and their enthusiasm for management leads them to spread out.

In the State Department the number of international activities Congresses in the past have authorized certainly allows the creation of bureaus and agencies to engage in all sorts of activities all over the world. In most of them American money is used for the greater part of the costs. In my opinion, a study should be made of the worth-while activities, these consolidated into fewer authorities, and the legislative ax laid to the rest.

The State Department should not become an international busybody or "Meddlesome Mattie" involving us in all sorts of maneuvering abroad. That is not the way of the good neighbor. America is entitled to at least a little peace and quiet to allow it to rebuild its resources along with its peace of mind. Certainly many of its releases give a too vague picture indeed of simplicity and the grandeur of a great representative Republic. Yet these people seldom, almost never, refer to the Republic. This Department should be staffed with personnel that is familiar with our peculiarly beautiful system of government. Only those with an affection for it, should interpret it for others. No alien-minded person should be allowed to pollute the wellsprings of American Government or to distort the American picture to the rest of the world. Miss Bucar is an example of an employee that leaves OIE service, renounces her American citizenship, embraces communism, and marries a Russian operatic baritone and continues her employment for 13 months before retirement, with the statement that she has come to a real understanding of the Russians.

The committee has heard from some of our minority members with some astonishment, one stating that we have effected no real economies, and the other that we have almost cut the gizzard out of the appropriations. We know that somewhere in between is probably the truth. I want to tell you that these members of the committee are wonderful gentlemen and I can subscribe to the words of praise for our very lovable Under Secretary of State, Mr. Peurifoy.



We know that somewhere in between the point of view of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] chiding us with not cutting deep enough and the point of view of our friend from Virginia [Mr. GARY] chiding us with cutting too deeply, is the truth and the fact that we tried to do a good honest job.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the present state of the world has caused many people in many lands concern. Some people propose that the United States should embark upon enormous spending programs immediately. But the hearings which were held upon the State Department appropriations bill demonstrate beyond any question that the first thing for the United States to do is to clean up the State Department and get rid of those whose incompetency or disloyalty is a menace to the United States and to the successful prosecution of any type of foreign policy or conference with other nations.

Beginning on page 173 of the hearings, the gentleman from Nebraska, Chairman STEFAN, of the subcommittee, brought out many cases. Two cases of people who had not been employed and being known as case No. 99 and case No. 100 were still being investigated, although the records show that No. 99 was connected with many Communists and was a member of several organizations which are known to be Communist; that he was a subscriber to the New Masses.

Why does the State Department spend its time on such things as that? There are a tremendous number of such cases but what I am going to say now relates to people who are still employed.

Here is one who is now a translator and script writer with the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. She is clearly, according to the statement contained in the files of the State Department, communistic. She came to the United States in 1938. Why we need to keep such people on the roll is beyond me. Her case is still before the Personnel Security Board.

Another instance is case No. 5 on page 177: This man is employed in the Research and Intelligence set-up and in a position where he can do a lot of damage. He was formerly employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and investigative reports indicate that he has strong communistic sympathies.

Another case, No. 9, page 180, is presently employed in the Cultural Relations Division by the State Department and has not been dismissed. He was a member of various organizations including delegations to Russia in 1927; was a sponsor of the New Theatre Guild; a member of the American Civil Liberties Union; a member of the Chicago Branch to aid the Spanish Democracy; a member of the American Society for Cultural Relations in Russia and has been written up very favorably in the Daily Worker.

Another questionable case is No. 44, page 182: He was employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission. He is an economic analyst in the Bureau of Research

and Intelligence in the State Department, appointed January 2, 1947.

Case No. 52, page 182: He occupies a high diplomatic post. Is still employed.

Case No. 61, page 183: He is in the Office of Information and Educational Exchange. Investigation is still pending.

There are many others which could be cited.

The Office of Controls in the State Department is headed by Hamilton Robinson. He is one who passes upon the question as to whether these people should be dismissed. He has altogether too much control over the operations of the State Department. He can review and stop any action of the Visa Division and the Passport Division. A thorough reading of his testimony before this committee beginning on page 149 and running to page 214 would indicate total incompetence to carry his job.

The head of the Division of Information, William Treadwell Stone, is well known for his lack of capacity. The State Department needs a thorough reorganization—not only as to personnel but as to the manner in which its business is conducted. I hope that that will result before we are asked to embark upon any further programs.

I do not like to have to say these things, but the interests of the United States require that the State Department be set up in such a way that it goes in one direction.

If we are going to have a foreign policy where we are obliged, because of the actions of the Soviet Government, to take certain steps and certain responsibilities, we must have loyalty on our own side of the fence. There can be no excuse for the failure of the State Department to clean house—get rid of the incompetents and those about whom there is any question of loyalty.

I quote from the McCarran amendment, which is a part of the law:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States—

And ask why the State Department has not cleaned house.

Why should we fiddle around on such a thing as an Executive order from the President and which was very evidently prepared for the purpose of blocking such things when the law provides a method for cleaning house and cleaning house is so terribly and vitally needed,

After listening for 1½ hours to the developments of the way the State Department has handled its security operations and to Mr. Robinson's answers, and their failure to take advantage of the authority they have to clean the picture, I was compelled to say: The testimony that I have heard here makes me wonder whether the United States has any representation at all in the State Department. I regret to say that nothing has happened to change my opinion.

That is the first thing that the United States must do if we are to have the respect of other nations in our dealings with them.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has consumed 10 minutes.

The Chair at this time advises the committee as to the standing of the time, that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has used 1 hour and 47 minutes; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] 1 hour and 12 minutes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I made a little talk Friday with regard to airport funds that are included in the Civil Aeronautics Administration appropriation. We down in Dallas, Tex., feel that the CAA has not dealt fairly with our city. We have the oldest municipal airport in the United States, in which we have an investment of approximately \$12,000,000. As between the Dallas and Fort Worth areas, Dallas furnishes in-bound and out-bound 83 percent of the passenger traffic including that whole area; the Dallas area furnishes something like 87 percent of the cargo traffic of that whole area.

The CAA has apparently in setting up in this budget and earmarking \$2,603,000 to create and build a new airport known as the Fort Worth International Airport which is 12 miles farther out than Love Field at Dallas, Tex., which is a total of 19.5 miles from downtown Dallas and 17.2 miles from downtown Fort Worth. They have indicated in their justifications for this appropriation the fact that they intend to relegate Love Field, which is a great airport, to a secondary position to be used as a feeder field for the Fort Worth International Airport. I may say that within the last 5 months there have been 60,000 passengers per month in and out of Love Field at Dallas; there have been millions of pounds of cargo in and out of Love Field at Dallas. We have a bus system which goes to Love Field which is only 6½ miles from downtown Dallas on the edge of the city, bus service at 10 cents per passenger. You can ride a taxicab from any of the hotels for \$1.25. If Love Field is relegated to a secondary feeder auxiliary airport and an auxiliary airport, as they say in their report, notwithstanding its preeminent position in the field of air in the Southwest, it will result in a cost to the passengers who use the commercial air lines of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per year in order to save the air lines \$10,000 a month. That is the only reason given in the recommendations that is worthy of note. It will penalize the passengers who ride those commercial air lines from one to two million dollars per year.

Mr. Chairman, since the ox cart in this country there has been one criterion, one impelling motive that has moved the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various corporation or railroad commissions of the several States, and that is the question of convenience and necessity. To whom? To the majority of the traveling public, not to the air lines, not to the railroads, not to the bus lines,



not to the truck companies, but to a majority of the traveling public.

Why should the air lines be exempt from any such rule? You ride an airplane in order to save time. If you have to travel 19.5 miles on a double-lane highway, which is said by the Texas Highway Commission to be already saturated with traffic, together with the attendant hazards that will go along with that additional mileage to the airport, you will save very little time by riding an airplane over a train, to say nothing of the hazards involved in going to and coming from such an airport. Convenience and necessity to the traveling public should be and is the No. 1 criterion by which railroads in removing depots or in taking off trains or putting on new trains are judged by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the commissions of the various States.

We in Dallas say that Love Field has property now sufficient to build 10,000-foot runways. We now have 6,750-foot runways and are a class 4 airport, being raised to a class 5 airport by this recommendation. But the land on this proposed midway field was bought by the American Air Lines and the Braniff Air Lines who have instigated this whole matter in order to save their investment in this cow pasture 19.5 miles from downtown Dallas. They have induced the CAA to try to destroy Love Field and they say in their report that is what they are going to do.

Mr. Chairman, all this has happened without Dallas having a hearing, without Dallas knowing anything about it or having an opportunity to produce any facts to anybody. You may ask, "Why did you not go before the committee?" We did not know about this until the plan was filed last week by the CAA that any such foolish expenditure of Federal money was to be made in an airport 19 miles from the best airport in the Southwest at Dallas, Tex. This is a waste of Federal money. I will say that I think I speak for 99 percent of the people of my district, Dallas County, when I make that statement. Dallas has an estimated population of 550,000. Greater Fort Worth has an estimated population of some 300,000 to 325,000, maybe 350,000. You can see from the actual facts and figures quoted by the CAA in its justification that out of every 10,000 people in Dallas County 871 of them ride airplanes. Out of every 10,000 people in the Fort Worth district, 341 ride the airways. Now, is there any justification under the sun for destroying Love Field and wasting Federal money in order to build another field that we will have to travel without bus service, upon narrow highways, take that extra hazard, travel 19.5 miles, and haul cargo at an estimated cost of 20 cents per pound additional from that air field to the downtown area? Is there any wonder that we do not favor this airport? Certainly we have a right to expect to be heard by the CAA before any such expenditure of money is made so that we can present the facts as they affect us.

Now there are no roads to this proposed airport excepting a double-lane

road. There is a four-lane highway 7 miles south, but they put this 7 miles north on a two-lane highway that is already saturated with traffic. The only plausible reason that the CAA gives is to save the air lines money. As I said before, saving the air lines money should not be our prime purpose in building civilian airports. Our purpose should be, and I am sure is, to furnish, for the use of a majority of the traveling public, both cargo freight, air mail, and passenger, a convenient service so that we might save time in commercial transportation over the country.

I intend to offer an amendment tomorrow to knock this fund from this bill.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on this same subject. I have the honor of representing Fort Worth, Tex., in the Congress of the United States, and this Fort Worth air field about which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON], was speaking. I regret that it is necessary in these perilous times that we should discuss such a relatively trivial matter in this important body when we have national and international problems facing us which we should be legislating upon. I regret that a municipal problem, affecting only a certain section of Texas, should demand our attention, and I apologize for it. I want to tell you, however, that it is none of my making.

Members of the House, the crux of this is only one thing: Dallas does not want Fort Worth to have an airport; that is all there is to it. Dallas does not want Fort Worth to get any Federal funds for an airport; that is all there is to it.

For the city of Dallas to in any way protest the allocation of funds by the CAA under the Airport Act to the city of Fort Worth for the construction of a municipal airport is preposterous.

Fort Worth has asked the Federal Government for assistance in the construction of a municipal airport for the city of Fort Worth. No attempt has been made to request funds beyond the amounts the CAA can approve legally under the Airport Act. This act was passed for the purpose of assisting cities in providing adequate, safe, and convenient facilities for the traveling public and for the purpose of carrying out an over-all airport plan for the entire United States.

We feel we have the same right to ask for help in constructing our own municipal airport as Houston, Chicago, Atlanta, or any other city in the United States. We do not feel that it is any of our business where the city of Atlanta, Ga., builds its municipal airport, nor do we feel it is any of our concern as to where any other city in the State of Texas builds its airport; neither do we feel that it is any business of the officials of Dallas, Tex., as to where Fort Worth decides to construct a municipal airport. Fort Worth is not blessed with the fine airport Dallas, Tex., has—constructed to a class IV airport by the use of money provided by the Federal Government during the recent world war. In-

cidentally, this money was furnished on a 100-percent basis, whereas the maximum the city of Fort Worth can receive for its airport, under the Airport Act, is on a 50-50 matching basis. The people of Fort Worth should have the privilege of building an airport to serve its community—let Dallas build whatever they please and wherever they please.

At the time Fort Worth announced that its municipal airport would be built south of the city, no objections were raised by Dallas, or any other city in the State of Texas, but when Fort Worth started to build an airport in the eastern part of Tarrant County, the Dallas objections began. Why have we changed the location of our airport from the southern section of the county to the eastern section? This change has been made as a result of careful analysis as to the construction costs for a new airport. The city of Fort Worth investigated and found that it would be possible to obtain from the city of Arlington the use of an airport constructed under military justification during the war—an airport that already had much money spent toward completion of a class IV or V airport. The location of this field, although farther from the main part of the city of Fort Worth, is just as close in the matter of time, since there is a well-paved highway to the site which does not traverse along built-up sections of the county, whereas much delay would be occasioned in traveling from the main part of town to the site south of the city, due to the congested area through which it would be necessary to travel. Then, why is it not good business to take advantage of moneys already spent on the disputed site and thereby save both the city of Fort Worth and the Federal Government money in the construction of the field?

Dallas objects because Fort Worth has made a request, and application, for Federal funds to enlarge its own airport facilities. Let us just see how much money Dallas has received to enlarge her airport facilities.

Dallas received from the Civil Works Administration back in Roosevelt days \$145,709. She received from WPA \$387,898. She received from the Army \$5,527,465—a total of \$6,161,072. Those funds were spent by the Federal Government on the municipal airport in Dallas, Tex., Love Field, that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] was talking about.

Let us see how much funds have been spent by the Federal Government on Meacham Field, the Fort Worth airport. Mind you, Love Field was purchased by the Army during the first World War and transferred for a moderate sum to the city of Dallas after the war. It was enlarged with Federal funds. It was enlarged during this last war with Federal funds. The Air Transport Command was stationed at Dallas, and because they were operating four-motored bombers they had to have an extended runway. The Army spent over \$2,500,000 during this war to enlarge Love Field so that those four-motored bombers could land there.



The Navy was using Meacham Field and they were using these small planes. The Navy said, "If our pilots cannot get in on that small airport of yours, we do not want them as pilots," so they spent no money to extend the runways at Meacham Field. All the money that was spent by the Federal Government during the war on Meacham Field in Fort Worth, Tex., was \$64,104 for some aprons out at the side of the Meacham Field runways. The total funds which have been spent by the Federal Government and in large part matched on a 50-50 basis by the municipality of Fort Worth, Tex., amount to \$1,150,192. Fort Worth has received slightly more than \$1,000,000 on her airport. Dallas has already received over \$6,000,000, yet she complains because the city of Fort Worth wants to enlarge her airport facilities and has asked for Federal funds under the act. She cries for hearings, she wants hearings so that she can present her side of the case, meaning that she wants to stop Fort Worth. Fort Worth did not cry for hearings when the Civil Works Authority allocated some money to be spent at Love Field; Fort Worth did not cry for hearings when WPA allocated some money for Love Field; Fort Worth did not cry for hearings when the Army spent \$2,500,000 during the war on Love Field.

Can you see any reason why the city of Dallas should try to tell this Congress where it should spend its money, when we have a disinterested body, when we have the Civil Aeronautics Administration which is delegated with the authority to spend this money? Are we going to determine here on the floor of this House by voting in this House where Federal funds will be spent, down to the last dollar, on airports within the United States? We are not going to take on that task. We have disinterested engineers employed for that purpose, people who have recommended this airport, the greater Fort Worth airport, people who believe that the city of Fort Worth is entitled to airport facilities, people who have agreed to assist Fort Worth in a small measure in enlarging its facilities. Therefore, gentlemen, when this proposal of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] is brought before us tomorrow, I shall ask you, speaking on this subject again, to vote it down, leaving that authority in the hands of those to whom such authority has been delegated by the Congress. When this matter comes before you, I hope you will thoroughly consider this subject and not vote to overrule the committee or overrule the engineers who know best about these matters.

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. FOOTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Nebraska yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. FOOTE. The gentlemen from New York [Mr. ROONEY], on the floor the House this afternoon made the claim that there had been a very drastic cut

in the appropriation for court personnel in our Federal courts. I believe he stated that the office of court crier had been done away with and that the court would be unable to have a messenger in attendance, and in effect he gave the impression that the entire decorum of the courtroom was going to be upset. Is it true as he charges that the orderly administration of justice is being interfered with?

Mr. STEFAN. In reply to the gentleman, may I state it is true that the committee did away with the item of criers, but they substituted funds for deputy marshals to be used instead of court criers. I doubt that the entire decorum of the court is being interfered with.

Now, Mr. Chairman, among other very important items in this bill is the appropriation for the Civil Aviation Authority which polices and controls 40,000 miles of airways. That has to do with the Civil Aviation Board and many other complex matters dealing with civil aviation. One of the Members of the House of Representatives, Hon. CARL HINSHAW of California, is the chairman of the temporary Congressional Air Policy Board of which Board Hon. OWEN BREWSTER, Senator from the State of Maine, is chairman. The Board recently completed a very important and, I believe, historic report and presented it to the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California, Mr. HINSHAW, who will have a very important announcement to make in connection with that report.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the kind words of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. He was a member of the Congressional Aviation Policy Board and sat through most of the hearings and work of the Board.

I would not take the floor at this time to discuss this report except for the fact that announcements have been made of it in the press, and I only take the floor because the Congress does not yet have the copies of the report of the Board and will not have them for several days to come because of difficulties in connection with printing. Obviously it takes some days to make the necessary changes in the prints, corrections of one sort or another, but they should be available within the next few days.

However, as statements have been made, and incidentally quite a flattering editorial concerning the Board in this morning's Post, I think it appropriate that we mention the report at this time.

Pursuant to Public Law 287 of the Eightieth Congress this Board was appointed shortly before our adjournment last August. Mr. BREWSTER, of Maine, was made chairman, and the Board did me the honor of electing me vice chairman. I was also appointed chairman of the Combat Aviation Subcommittee and as a member of two other subcommittees.

The Board began its hearings on the 15th day of September and has continued its deliberations and its studies until shortly before March 1, last Monday, when the report was filed in the Senate and in the House. Without going into the methods that the Board pursued in arriving at its conclusions, let

me discuss with you briefly some of the conclusions.

In the first place, we discovered what to the Congress should be a very important thing. That is, that the budget for the armed services as presented to the House and to the Senate, particularly in respect to the aviation arm, was in amounts arbitrarily allocated by the Bureau of the Budget and that those amounts do not even approximate the stated requirements of the services. There is a reason for that, namely, that the Unification Act of 1947 was passed at about the time the budgets were being made up. Consequently the separate services perhaps did not have the full opportunity to present their cases before the Bureau of the Budget. While those budgets have no relationship to the requirements, it should be pointed out that the budgets presented to our Board and to the President's Air Policy Commission, were not directly related to the over-all budgets of the armed services. Those budgets were stated in figures that were related to the procurement of aircraft and the number of aircraft that were required.

Shortly after we began our studies it became evident from the figures submitted that quite probably we could not have all of the aviation that was asked for by those services in their separate presentations. There probably was a budget limitation, over-all. Therefore, before the conclusion of our considerations we asked of the services for unified plans of action, in the belief that such unified plans would reveal many overlaps and duplications, and bring about reductions in the over-all budgets. Such unified plans, however, are not in being. We have requested them repeatedly and yet they cannot be forthcoming because there are none. I do not mean to say that efforts are not now being made to prepare such unified plans, but certainly at the time the requests were made such unified plans were not in existence. We have therefore made certain statements in our report, one of which I wish to quote:

Under the National Security Act of 1947, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are charged with the obligation of preparing such plans. It is our view that the Secretary of Defense and the President should exert whatever pressure is required to make certain of their accomplishment. We are not unaware of the fact that the Joint Chiefs of Staff who individually represent the three separate services may find it difficult to prepare duly coordinated and integrated plans. The loyalty of each service to its traditions is understandable, but unyielding adherence to service loyalties at the expense of national security is a luxury the Nation can no longer afford.

We are very firm about that statement because, as many of us know, much effort is being exerted by the separate services not to feather their own nests, as one might say, but to make the public and the Congress aware of their respective importance in the national defense picture. There is almost a battle for bigger budgets or bigger shares of the over-all budget on the part of the separate services. The services, however, are not alone responsible for that condition.



When we passed the National Security Act in 1947 we established in that act a statement of certain roles and missions to be carried out by the services.

After that act was passed the President issued Executive Order No. 9877 which further defines the missions and roles of the various components of the armed forces. There is a basic conflict between the Executive order and the law as passed by the Congress; consequently, the Navy interprets the law to permit it to develop any type of weapon and to base its plans and requirements on the utilization of any weapon. The Navy contends that it is complying with the law in disregarding the Executive order because the law and the Executive order are in conflict. The Air Force view is that both the law and the Executive order give the Air Force exclusively certain missions; and there you have the basic conflict between the two forces. That conflict exists very largely over the question of which service shall perform what is called strategic bombing. Strategic bombing is an exceedingly important subject. The procurement of aircraft personnel, bases, and the various components required for strategic bombing constitute an exceedingly important part of the budget in either or both services. Until the law and the Executive order are brought into consonance with each other this conflict will continue. We make our very first recommendation to the effect that the law and the Executive order be brought into consonance.

The only way that we could proceed then to make a determination concerning the air arms of the services was to accept for the time being the statements of requirements as they were presented by the services and to add those figures together. It was obvious to us that there was duplication and overlapping in the figures.

We then went back and asked for a statement under a unified plan. They submitted another plan based upon a different concept which involved a smaller number of aircraft but still it was not a unified plan. In our report we have called these plans A and B. We call them that. The services have not given them any names. That made it exceedingly difficult for us to arrive at any conclusive recommendations for the air forces of the United States, the thing that we were most desirous of doing. So what we did was to take the figures presented to us and have them projected into what would be considered an over-all budget for the air services, then added to those budgets all of the balance of the budgets for the rest of the departments and agencies of the United States to find out what the over-all budget might be under either or both of these plans.

A week ago last Thursday night at 5 o'clock, for the first time I know of in my service in the Congress, we got together a series of budgets projected over a period of 5 years in which we must consider that the budgets for the ordinary operating expenses of the Government are constant and that the variation is in the national defense picture.

Let me take these budgets for the national defense under the so-called

plan A, which is a plan devised in such a way that we could win a war rather promptly. The present military budget is a little over ten and one-third billion dollars. Under plan A the 1949 budget would be \$11,420,000,000; in 1950, \$14,070,000,000; 1951, \$16,000,000,000; 1952, \$17,720,000,000; 1953, \$18,720,000,000; with a leveling off at that point at \$18,620,000,000.

Under the so-called plan B, which has a lesser number of aircraft but is designed to blunt an attack against the United States and to deliver a swift retaliation but not to conduct an immediate offensive campaign, the 1949 budget would be \$11,000,000,000; 1950, \$13,000,000,000; 1951, \$14,800,000,000; 1952, \$15,270,000,000; 1953, \$15,420,000,000; with a leveling off at \$14,720,000,000.

To these figures we have then added the other costs of Government, including the universal military training program and the European relief program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Under plan A it means a maximum budget in 1952, including universal military training, and the European relief program, of \$47,200,000,000. Under plan B it means a maximum budget in 1951 of \$45,420,000,000. That, of course, is considerably beyond anything that we have contemplated before. Hence, something has to yield. We must either increase the tax income—I do not mean by that increasing taxes, because it is my personal belief that a reasonable reduction in taxes may bring about an increase in tax income. Such was the experience, as I understand it, after World War I—or engage in deficit financing, or both, if we are to carry out either of these programs. There is another alternative of course, and that is to reduce the costs of national security or lop off other costs of government.

Therefore, it was the concern of the Board that there must be an immediate study made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to eliminate all possible duplications and overlaps and extravagances on the part of the armed services, so that the United States could receive as nearly 100 percent in value for its security dollar as it was able to spend. We recommend that studies be made of the requirements of the United States over all, for its defense, for its security, and for its ability to retaliate. Those studies cannot be made in a day. They will require a period of time. We believe that that study should be completed, or very nearly so, by June 30 of this year, and sufficiently well completed then so that the Congress might be given figures as to what increases in the current 1949 Budget should be made in the interest of national security. We were unable, of course, of ourselves, to make that study, but we insist that it be made by the 30th of June in the belief that the Congress will still be here and can take such deficiency action at that time as appears obviously necessary.

We have gone on and studied a great many of the aspects of defense, including the relationship of commercial air trans-

port of the Department of Commerce, of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board to the over-all national defense picture. We believe that you will find this report to be interesting reading. It certainly has been the result of long and careful study on our part. We entrust it to you and hope that it will prove of value in the Congresses of the future as well as the current Congress.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is with great regret that I have learned of the resignation of Dr. Juraj Slavik, Ambassador to the United States from Czechoslovakia—a decision made public at his press conference this very morning.

Dr. Slavik has merited a reputation for integrity, wisdom, and sincere friendliness to the people and the Government of the United States while representing free Czechoslovakia in this country. He is admired and respected for himself, as well as for his long-time association with President Eduard Benes as a member of the heroic Czechoslovak Cabinet—in exile—during the late war.

The former Ambassador is a man with a conscience. He could not exist half slave and half free. His choice was freedom. Even in his departure he serves both his country and our country. His refusal to continue as the accredited representative of a communistic-subjugated government shows us that the Czechoslovak mind and soul are still free. It points forcibly to the fact that now, while no official Ambassador from Czechoslovakia serves in Washington, there are 984,591 Americans of Czechoslovak ancestry in this Nation whose law-abiding industry and patriotism are contributing to the welfare of the American people. Each of these Americans is an unofficial ambassador.

Dr. Slavik has resigned, but the eternal friendship between the American and Czechoslovak peoples will continue to exist, united by bonds of understanding and by a common determination that liberty must live.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. This very distinguished gentleman, as the gentleman from Nebraska well knows, is the latest of a distinguished line of men who have insisted upon freedom, and who as ambassadors to the United States and elsewhere in the world from countries upon which the iron curtain has fallen, have chosen freedom. The next to the last one was Aladar Szegedi-Maszak, the minister from Hungary, who is now a refugee in this country. I trust, and I know that the gentleman trusts, that our State Department will not now follow the pattern it has heretofore set by recognizing the Communist government of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. STEFAN. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution very much.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I know how seriously our chairman feels on this matter. I know his sympathy for the land of his fathers. I certainly extend my sympathy to him on the conditions in that land in its present crisis.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman from Virginia very much.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'Konski].

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, before I get into the subject I really want to discuss, I want to comment on the very splendid remarks made by the gentleman from Nebraska. I want to go a little further in regard to the loss of the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States of America by virtue of his resignation. We are going to have another march of quislings to the Nation's Capital at Washington, D. C. Very shortly we will have what I said we would have when I made a speech here on the floor of the House 3 years ago, on February 13, 1945. I then denounced Yalta as the crime of the ages. At that time I warned the Congress and the people of America that you were going to have in Washington, D. C., what might really be called a Communist quisling row, and that is what you are going to have. You have Communist representation in the Polish Embassy in Washington and in the Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslavian Embassies, and now comes Czechoslovakia. Do not think for one minute that those individuals are sent to you with instructions only to represent their Communist cause within those respective countries. You are going to find those individuals coming with instructions to work among their national groups within this country. You have today representing the ambassadors of the various countries behind the iron curtain one of the most formidable and most highly financed fifth column Communist propaganda agencies within the United States of America and the Czechoslovakian Embassy is going to become just another one of them.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to talk about the appropriation bill before the Congress at the present time. I want to deal particularly with reference to what I consider to be the most powerful and strongest segment of our economy within the United States of America. I speak particularly of the more than 4,000,000 small-business establishments within the United States of America, and I am going to premise my remarks upon a statement with which perhaps each and every one of us is well acquainted, in asking the members of the Committee on Appropriations, "Brother, can you spare a dime?" The small-business establishments throughout the United States of America, numbering some 4,000,000, have asked for the continuation of the Office of Small Business, and they have asked for a very meagerly appropriation of \$452,000. When you consider there are more than 4,000,000 small-business establishments in the United States of America, all they are asking of the Federal Government is a dime apiece. In

other words, "Brother, can you spare a dime?" I regret very much to see that the Committee on Appropriations in reporting this bill has left out entirely and has completely cut out the Small Business Office, which has been so helpful to the lifeblood of our economy—the more than 4,000,000 small-business establishments in our country.

There are some very significant inconsistencies in the report put out by this committee. For example, the committee admits the importance of small business, and here is what they say:

The economy of this country has been developed through the encouragement of small business, and the committee is interested in the protection of small business.

In one statement they make that very definite and very concrete admission, but then turn around and snap their fingers and say, "No; we are going to cut you out." I perhaps should be truthful and say that before that there is another statement which deals with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the report on the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, they point out that the number of employees within that division has been increased and that they have been more or less finding work for themselves and really doing more than they ought to be doing. But instead of slapping the wrist of that particular department of our Government, they turn right around and slap the wrist of the Small Business Office and eliminate that. In other words, it is very much as if the Committee on Appropriations would say, "Well, we have been finding work for ourselves, and we have been doing altogether more than we should do, and because of that we are going to abolish the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives." In other words, there seems to be no consistency in the argument that has been made. According to the committee, the figures which they have given so far as the cuts are concerned are very confusing.

The comparative statement on page 45 covering the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, item 1, "Departmental salaries and expenses," is wholly misleading in its implications. The figure of \$5,865,000 covering "Estimates, 1949" includes the proposed operations of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce exclusive of any operation "for the gathering and compiling of foreign-trade statistics," which was an item provided for in the estimates of the Bureau of the Census in the amount of \$1,115,000, which was reduced by the committee to \$800,000 and the function transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The original Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce budget estimate—\$5,865,000—was reduced to \$5,300,000 by the Appropriations Committee, including \$800,000 for the added function, and the column of comparison—plus or minus—with 1949 budget estimates shows a minus figure of \$365,000. This is a distinctly misleading presentation of the actual funds authorized for the present functions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as shown in the narrative of the report on page 28, which

states that "The net amount included for departmental salaries and expenses is \$4,500,000, a reduction of \$1,365,000 in the budget estimates," not \$565,000 as shown in the comparative statement on page 45.

This action, coupled with the recommendation on page 29 as to the abolishment of the Office of Small Business as such, not only reduces the budget estimates for the Office of International Trade, the Office of Domestic Commerce, and the Office of Business Economics, \$348,000 beyond the \$565,000 stated as the reduction in the comparative statement, but also removes all funds—\$452,000—from the Department of Commerce which were included in the budget estimates for "aids and services to small business" through the operations of the Office of Small Business.

The committee also points out that the reason why they are doing this is because they cannot see any difference between small business and big business. If that is the case, they are going absolutely counter to everything this Congress has done since I have been here. For instance, even under the Reorganization Act, we were supposed to have very few select committees. In spite of the fact that the purpose of that act was to cut out as many select committees as possible, still this Congress has, this last year, set up a Select Committee in the House of Representatives on Small Business. In other words, they recognized the fact that there is a definite distinction between big business and small business, and further emphasizing the fact that small business is in a category or condition that ought to be helped.

Let me go further. Not long ago I remember distinctly we passed a resolution in this Congress saying that every branch of the executive government should have on its membership a member representing small business. As a matter of fact, we issued that ultimatum to the President of the United States and in turn, in conformance with that resolution, he has appointed a representative of small business on each and every branch of our executive government.

The House of Representatives, particularly since I have been here, has been of a nature that we recognized that small-business problems are in a category by themselves and should be recognized as such. That has been the ultimatum of this Congress since I have been here. Yet the Appropriations Committee says that they see no difference between the problems of small business and big business. Therefore small business is not entitled to remain as such, in a category all by itself.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. I want to say to the gentleman that I support his concern and feel rather regretful that this action has been taken, despite the fact that I, too, am a Member of the Appropriations Committee, though not of this particular subcommittee. While the gentleman may not fully agree with the report, there are other sections of the report which demonstrate that this Subcommittee on



Appropriations does have a very sincere interest in small business. If you do not mind my consuming a part of your time, I would like to comment a little further, even at the expense of requesting more time for you, and say that, while there have been a great many services rendered by this department down in Commerce, and I would like to see it continued, it has always been my opinion that the entire operation of the Department of Commerce should be directed in the main toward small business. It should never have been necessary to have a small-business department within the Department of Commerce. After all, the principal commerce of the Nation is small business. Small business is the biggest business in the Nation. So the principal business of the Department should not be the setting up of a segment to try to paternalize small business, but on the contrary, its entire operation should be devoted first in the interest of small business. That does not say that I voice approval of the deletion of this fund at all. On the contrary, I would like to see this service continued.

There is another segment of the bill which, to my mind, is far more serious and that is the elimination of the funds for the Office of Technical Services, which is in the main, the dissemination of technical information—technological advancement, made available to all sorts of businesses, but principally some 8,000 small businesses who are applicants to this Department each month.

I hope you will forgive me for transgressing on your time.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks very much. The report does point this out:

However, there should be allocated within the Office of Domestic Commerce a small group of specialists to study and keep in touch with the problems of so-called small business with a view of integrating their requirements with the service rendered to business generally.

I do not feel that is enough of an ultimatum to the Department of Commerce to do something for small business. What this recommendation really says is, "We are still concerned about the progress of small business, but we will be satisfied if you will set up a few secretaries in your office to take care of this important segment of our Nation's economy," which is the biggest business, namely more than 4,000,000 small businesses within the United States of America.

I would be more satisfied if in conformance with the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri when the bill comes up the committee adopts an amendment setting aside definitely a certain portion of the appropriation to be used for the promotion of small business. I had first thought of offering an amendment to restore the \$452,000 cut that was made but on reconsideration I think it would be more appropriate and effective if we said that a certain portion of this appropriation, whatever the appropriation is to be, that a certain portion of that appropriation shall definitely be set aside for the promotion of small business. Otherwise, I am afraid we are going to

see small business gobbled up by big business within the Department of Commerce, which always happens. I would like to see a limitation placed in the bill that a certain amount, say \$452,000, be definitely earmarked for this purpose. I am fearful that if the appropriation bill goes through as it is the Department of Commerce will use it as a reason for not setting aside any of the appropriation for small business, claiming it was completely eliminated by reason of the amount we cut from the bill; and I do not want to see that happen.

Mr. PLOESER. That would be a deplorable situation if the Department of Commerce attempted to use this as an excuse to preclude or exclude any provisions for small business. That would be a deplorable condition.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I merely want to say in closing since my time is up that all the way through in the contacts I have had—and this is my sixth year now—that the tendency seems to be the promotion and the progress of small-business institutions throughout the United States of America. We have throughout the United States of America now more than 30 small-business organizations on a national scale that represent more than 4,000,000 of these small-business establishments throughout the country. Many of the States—I know my State and the State of New York have—have set up special committees to be of help to small business within the State. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and their local chapters each are setting up what they call a small-business committee to help small business. The same is true of the chambers of commerce. I feel that with this tendency going on all over the United States there must be an adequate and effective and well-managed clearinghouse in the Nation's Capital to which all these various organizations can turn and get the information and help they need. I am for it, but I am extremely fearful that if the appropriation bill passes in its present form you are going to see that segment of our economy neglected and ignored. You are going to see all these small-business interests and organizations gobbled up by big business. This is why I so vehemently disagree with the members of the Appropriations Committee when in one part of their report they speak of these so-called small-business organizations. They are not "so-called" because they are small business. There is a very definite distinction between small business and big business, and we have the highest authority for the fact because there is a select committee of the House dealing with small business, of which the gentleman from Missouri is chairman. I think the gentleman from Missouri said that the Department of Commerce should by its very nature be concerned with small business because small business is big business and there should not be any difference. The gentleman from Missouri wants the Congress to see the difference between small and big business—but not so with the Department of Commerce. Then I say

that if he carries that argument to its logical conclusion we should abolish the Select Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives, for if there is no difference between small business and big business then there is no reason for the House committee to exist. However, I contend there is reason for a small-business committee in both the House and within the Department of Commerce. Brothers on the appropriation, please spare a dime—a dime for each small business in our Nation. Is that asking too much?

I do not believe that this Congress would knowingly abolish or deny funds—a small amount of funds—\$452,000—to this small organization in the Commerce Department which is actively engaged in many activities designed to preserve the small-business segment of our economy and to guard the very basis of our free-enterprise system.

I therefore urge you gentlemen, in your consideration of the restoration of funds which I recommend, to consider most seriously this small-business feature. I urge you to restore the modest requirement of the Office of Small Business, in the interest of preserving and protecting the dynamic force of all small business in our national life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MITCHELL].

(Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a good deal of interest to the speeches by Members of Congress who want to keep the Federal anti-margarine laws as they are now. I may say frankly that some of the arguments and contentions have amazed me. Generally speaking, the assumption is made that repeal or modification of the anti-margarine laws would injure the dairy industry. Then follows a fierce defense of this industry. Some of the speeches have all the emotionalism and fervor that a mother might put into the defense of a child. They have pathos and drama in them. They are masterpieces of oratory. But they have very little to do with the issues in the margarine controversy.

First of all, I do not think the dairy industry has a single enemy in this House. Certainly, I have a high regard for it. So far as I am concerned, it is not necessary to defend milk as a food. I accept without question the fact that it is the greatest food and will continue to be so. I drink milk. I intend to continue to drink it and I recommend it to all my friends and such of my enemies as are willing to take good advice.

Nor am I advocating any proposal which will hurt the dairy industry. The production of milk has increased from 108,000,000,000 pounds in 1936 to 120,-



000,000,000 pounds annually in 1946. The demand for milk and milk products still is unsatisfied. Nutritionists estimate that we need at least 6,100,000 more dairy cows. The repeal of the Federal antimargarine laws will have little or no effect upon this demand for milk and milk products. I doubt that it will have much effect upon the butter industry. There is a deficit of both butter and margarine. But even if repeal should injure the butter industry, that does not necessarily mean that it would hurt the dairy industry.

While the consumption of fluid milk has been rising steadily, the consumption of butter has been dropping. In 1936, income from butter represented 29.5 percent of the total dairy income; in 1946, however, it represented only 14.7 percent.

In the 10-year period between 1936 and 1946, total butter production dropped from 2,131,000,000 pounds to 1,501,000,000 pounds, a decline of approximately 29 percent. I have already referred to the increase in milk production during the 10-year period. I do not have to point out that while there was more milk available for butter production, less and less of it was used for this purpose.

What do all these figures mean? As every informed dairyman knows, they mean only one thing. Butter is the least profitable commercial outlet the dairyman has for his product. The sale of the dairyman's product as butterfat for the manufacture of butter is a sale at the lowest price for that product. A sale of fluid milk is a sale at the highest price. In between fall other whole-milk products, cheese, ice cream, and so forth.

How wide is the gap between the lowest price and the highest price for butterfat? In the 10-year period, 1936-1945, the average price paid to farmers for butterfat sold as fluid milk or cream was about 74 cents per pound; for cream sold as butterfat about 37 cents.

To emphasize the point, it was twice as profitable to sell butterfat as fluid milk or cream than it was to sell it for the manufacture of butter. And as I have previously stated, other uses for butterfat fell in between fluid milk and butter. But every other use was more profitable than the use of butterfat to make butter.

The decline in the importance of butter to the dairyman is not confined to the industrial East. I listen to the fervor with which some of my Wisconsin friends preach the doctrine of butter and then look at the figures and am surprised at their feeling. In 1936, for example, the income from the sale of whole milk in Wisconsin amounted to 79 percent of the total dairy income for the State. Income from the sale of butter fat for the manufacture of butter and from the sale of farm butter was 21 percent.

What has happened within the past 10 years? In 1946, Wisconsin farmers got 98.64 percent of their total dairy income from the sale of whole milk; they got 1.36 percent from the sale of butterfat and farm butter. Let me repeat the figure from the sale of butterfat again. In 1936, Wisconsin farmers got 21 percent of their total dairy income from the sale of butterfat and farm butter. Within

10 years this figure had dropped to less than 1½ percent.

With less than 1½ percent of their total income coming from butter, I fail to understand the concern of my Wisconsin friends. Undoubtedly, Wisconsin milk is being sent all over this country. It is being shipped in glass lined tank cars as whole milk. It is being sent as cheese and as milk powder. Looking at the matter from a practical standpoint, it would seem to me that Wisconsin dairymen should be working for the repeal of restrictive laws which impede the free flow of products between States. It would seem to me they would be working for the repeal of Wisconsin's own antimargarine laws and of the Federal laws as well.

Can it be possible that Wisconsin and other dairymen have been hoodwinked and that the butter lobby is using them for cat's-paws?

I have been criticized severely by Indiana dairymen for proposing the repeal of the antimargarine laws. I would like to quote some figures for my own State to show a trend which is likely to continue. In 1936, Indiana farmers got 71.2 percent of their total dairy income from the sale of whole milk and 28.8 percent from the sale of butterfat and farm butter. In 1946, the percentage for whole milk had risen to 90.2 percent and for butterfat had dropped to 9.8 percent.

With butter the least profitable outlet for their product, I feel that I am doing my dairymen a favor by proposing repeal of the antimargarine laws. To me, it seems the part of wisdom to concentrate on the most profitable return for one's products and to eliminate, insofar as is possible, the unprofitable sales.

I think the following table sums up very well what has been going on in this country with regard to butter, and what is likely to continue:

	Farmer income from sale of whole milk as a percentage of total dairy income	Farmer income from sale of butterfat and farm butter as a percentage of total dairy income
Wisconsin:		
1936.....	79.0	21.0
1941.....	89.8	10.2
1946.....	98.64	1.36
Minnesota:		
1936.....	23.4	76.6
1941.....	27.4	72.6
1946.....	68.1	31.9
Illinois:		
1936.....	77.8	22.2
1941.....	82.0	18.0
1946.....	88.6	11.4
Indiana:		
1936.....	71.2	28.8
1941.....	80.2	19.8
1946.....	90.2	9.8
Michigan:		
1936.....	69.5	30.5
1941.....	77.5	22.5
1946.....	87.9	12.1
Kansas:		
1936.....	44.0	56.0
1941.....	42.5	57.5
1946.....	55.9	44.1
Ohio:		
1936.....	78.7	21.3
1941.....	87.4	12.6
1946.....	93.5	6.5
Iowa:		
1936.....	24.4	75.6
1941.....	23.3	76.7
1946.....	29.3	70.7
Washington:		
1936.....	71.8	28.2
1941.....	77.2	22.8
1946.....	90.6	9.4

	Farmer income from sale of whole milk as a percentage of total dairy income	Farmer income from sale of butterfat and farm butter as a percentage of total dairy income
9 North Atlantic States:		
1936.....	96.6	3.4
1941.....	97.9	2.1
1946.....	98.4	1.6
16 Southern States:		
1936.....	74.2	25.8
1941.....	77.0	23.0
1946.....	85.5	14.5
11 Western States:		
1936.....	73.6	26.4
1941.....	79.7	20.3
1946.....	91.3	8.7
United States:		
1936.....	70.5	29.5
1941.....	75.8	24.2
1946.....	85.2	14.8

As you all know, there have been many references to the price of butter. The product is high by comparison with pre-war prices. I for one, however, do not intend to contend that butter is overpriced. The cost of everything which the dairyman uses has risen tremendously. I doubt that there is much profit in butter, even at a dollar a pound.

I want to call the attention of the dairyman to another factor, an economic factor which is difficult to overcome by legislation.

An acre of soybeans can be grown with 14 hours of man labor. Ordinarily it will produce about 225 pounds of margarine.

The dairyman raises an acre of grain, usually corn, and needs another 2 acres of hay or pasture to produce 225 pounds of butter. The acre of corn will take at least 30 hours work, to say nothing of the work in producing the hay or pasture, and care of the cows will involve another 150 hours in producing 225 pounds of butter.

A pound of butter therefore represents 10 times the amount of farm labor and 3 times the amount of farm land that is represented by a pound of margarine.

I have quoted almost verbatim from a statement by C. F. Christian, who is a farm-marketing specialist for Ohio State University.

There is and will continue to be a place for both butter and margarine. Many people prefer butter and will continue to buy it. But the vegetable oils can be produced much more cheaply. Furthermore, I predict the gradual removal of legislation aimed at margarine. I am referring to both Federal and State laws. These laws clearly are punitive in character and have one primary purpose: the restriction of competition. The newspapers of the country, the magazines, and other organs of public opinion are almost unanimously against these laws. They are on their way out.

Since, as I see it, their removal is a foregone conclusion, and since butter is increasingly of less importance to the average dairyman, I fail to understand why the dairymen and their spokesmen do not concentrate on the really profitable uses for milk.

I find at least one dairyman who agrees with me in this matter. He is Merritt Nash, a prominent dairy farmer



in the State of Washington. Writing in the Western Dairy Journal, he says:

Why don't we marshal our forces and launch a great campaign to sell fluid milk, for example, in the manner in which Coca-Cola, the Pepsi Cola, the beer, the liquor, the sparkling waters, and the ginger ale, and so forth, people sell their products in such tremendous quantities?

Butter is not a practical or economically sound article to force upon the consuming public as the sole source of spread for their bread. During these times when as never before we should be conscious of the great and dire need for conserving the fast-dwindling resources of our great Nation, it seems almost unbelievable that my fellow dairymen, almost to a man, will stand up and fight against the idea of adjusting our thinking and our policies to fit a changing world's requirements.

This is a day of specialization, a day when that individual or that industry or that country which is best suited to the production of a given product should devote their main energies to that line in which they are best equipped to serve their fellowmen. This, in the end, will be the most profitable for all. When it comes to the production of fluid milk, we have been graced by God with one of the most remarkable manufacturing plants imaginable, the dairy cow. Let us promote the tremendous possibilities of this little wonder \* \* \* not by clinging to a byproduct such as butter, a fast-falling star, but by emphasizing a new and profitable price stabilizer—fluid milk.

But, the butter interests reply, butter is a balance wheel for the industry. It offers during periods of flush production or reduced consumption an outlet for milk that would not otherwise be available. Furthermore, it is the price stabilizer for most milk-marketing agreements since the price of other milk products rises and falls as the price of butter rises and falls.

I do not think the people who put forward this argument realize the importance of other byproducts. I predict a continued steady increase in the importance of byproducts other than butter. I think the trend clearly is indicated by the following table:

*Utilization of milk in whole milk dairy products*

[Amounts in pounds]

Product	Average: 1935-39	1946	Per- centage of 1946 increase
Fluid milk and cream.....	44, 146, 000, 000	59, 927, 000, 000	35.7
Ice cream.....	3, 083, 000, 000	8, 420, 000, 000	173.1
Cheese.....	6, 690, 000, 000	10, 990, 000, 000	64.2
Evaporated milk.....	4, 024, 000, 000	6, 098, 000, 000	51.5
Condensed milk.....	426, 000, 000	574, 000, 000	34.7
Dried whole milk.....	146, 000, 000	1, 448, 000, 000	992.0
Total.....	58, 515, 000, 000	87, 455, 000, 000	49.8

The trend away from butter already has aroused concern about the position of butter as a price stabilizer. Merritt Nash, who already has been referred to, goes to the heart of the matter in his article in the Western Dairy Journal. He said:

My interest in the oleomargarine question is primarily selfish. As a person who gets his entire income from a dairy farm, I felt that I have a right to voice my opinion regarding what I think to be the soundest way in which to improve that field of endeavor and to make it more profitable for myself. Butter is our price stabilizer \* \* \* and

I object to exactly that. It stabilizes our prices at levels which are generally most unprofitable. Why do we not select a dairy product that will reflect a more advantageous stabilizing effect? \* \* \* Butter has been a very poor price stabilizer, I can tell you that.

It is most unwise to stick longer with a product for a price stabilizer that has developed such a likely substitute and replacement as butter has in this product, oleo. It is time that we got as our price stabilizer a product which is subject to as little duplication and competition as is possible to select. There is no better item than fluid milk for this purpose, especially if we use some real merchandising in presenting it to the American consumer. Butter is as antiquated as a price stabilizer in the dairy industry as is the "surrey with the fringe on top" in the automobile industry. \* \* \* We cannot get results by plodding along with butter which as a price stabilizer is a sinking ship, if there ever was one.

Perhaps even more significant is a report by the Boston Milkshed Pricing Committee, published in September 1947. This committee, composed of economists experienced in the field of milk marketing, including Dr. John D. Black, of Harvard, recommended that the butter formula for setting class I milk prices in the Boston milkshed be abandoned. Citing the fluctuations in the price of butter, the committee report states:

As a result of these experiences the butter-powder formula has been steadily growing into disrepute in all quarters of the industry. Even if it could be shown that these two products (butter and nonfat drying milk solids) might serve as a reasonably accurate guide to class I milk prices in the future, the weight of producer, dealer, and public opinion would be against their use if anything approaching a satisfactory alternative could be developed. \* \* \*

By and large, the Federal order markets from Ohio west and south are operating under the condensery-plus formula. In those markets the class I price each month is the average price paid to producers by a listed group of midwestern evaporated milk plants, plus a specified differential which usually varies between seasons. Most of the orders in those markets use the butter-powder value or a butter-cheese value, if one of them happens to be higher than the condensery price.

Available evidence indicates that the producer groups in those Midwest markets and the Government are fairly well satisfied with the workings of this type of class I price formula.

Here I should like to emphasize that those particular Midwest and southern markets where, according to the report, milk producers are fairly well satisfied with the price-fixing formula, use the butter-powder or butter-cheese values only if they are higher than the condensery prices.

In sharp contrast—

The report states—

the orders in the Federal markets east of Ohio have contained butter or butter-powder formulas, with the class I price bracketed in 20- or 22-cent intervals. Also, by contrast, there has been general dissatisfaction with the formulas, and serious proposals have been made to abandon them.

Let me sum up briefly what I have been trying to say here today:

First. The Federal antimargarine laws are wrong in principle and should be repealed regardless of other factors.

Second. Nevertheless, the repeal of the Federal antimargarine laws would not injure the dairy industry because:

(a) The sale of butterfat as butter is the least profitable outlet for the product.

(b) This is clearly shown by the decreasing production of butter accompanied by the increase in the production of fluid milk.

Some of my colleagues raise the filled-milk issue. They state that repeal of the Federal antimargarine laws will be followed by attempts to ship filled milk interstate. I am not familiar with the filled-milk controversy. Perhaps this industry has been discriminated against as has margarine. I do not know. But I do know that filled milk has no place in this debate. It is raised to confuse and becloud the issue. I would like to see this matter debated on its merits. I would like to see data to support the assumption that repeal of the antimargarine laws would injure the dairy industry. I would like to hear some facts and figures instead of these paeans to the cow. To my way of thinking, the failure to use logic and the appeal to emotion illustrates what a poor case the opposition has. It illustrates that the time for repeal of the Federal antimargarine laws is long overdue.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] had time reserved, but I understand he will discuss the matter of the Moline-Davenport Airport problem when we read the bill for amendment tomorrow.

The majority has no further requests for time, and I understand the minority has no further requests. It was agreed that we would read the first paragraph of the bill tonight, and that the bill would then be read for amendment tomorrow.

The Clerk read down to and including line 6 on page 1.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Do I understand correctly that the status of the bill now before us is that it is open for amendment from now on?

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read for amendment tomorrow.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HESELTON (at the request of Mr. STEFAN) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include therein certain articles.

Mr. DEVITT (at the request of Mr. STEFAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. STEFAN) was given permis-



sion to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain extraneous matter.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain additional data to the speech he made this afternoon in Committee of the Whole at that point following his remarks in the RECORD.

#### CROW TRIBE

Mr. D'EWART submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1317) to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes, while such lands remain under trust patents:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1317) entitled "An act to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes, while such lands remain under trust patents," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

"That the last proviso of the first section of the Act of May 26, 1926, entitled 'An Act to amend sections 1, 5, 6, 8, and 18 of an Act approved June 20, 1920, 'An Act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds and for other purposes,'", approved May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658, 659), be amended to read as follows:

"Provided further, That any Crow Indian classified as competent may lease his or her trust lands or any part thereof and the trust lands of their minor children for farming and grazing purposes; *Provided*, That any Crow Indian classified as competent shall have the full responsibility of obtaining compliance with the terms of any lease made; *And provided further*, That leases on inherited or devised trust lands having more than five competent devisees or heirs shall be made only with the approval of the Superintendent. Any adult incompetent Indian with the approval of the superintendent may lease his or her trust lands or any part thereof and the inherited or trust lands of their minor children for farming and grazing purposes. The trust lands of orphan minors shall be leased by the superintendent. Moneys received for and on behalf of all incompetent Indians and minor children shall be paid to the superintendent by the lessee for the benefit of said Indians. No lease shall be made for a period longer than five years, except irrigable lands under the Big Horn Canal, which may be leased for periods of ten years. All leases made under this Act shall be recorded at the Crow Agency."

And the House agree to the same.

RICHARD J. WELCH,  
FRED L. CRAWFORD,  
JOHN R. MURDOCK,  
WESLEY A. D'EWART,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

GUY GORDON,  
ZALES N. ECTON,  
CARL A. HATCH,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the

Senate to the bill (S. 1317) entitled "An act to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes, while such lands remain under trust patents," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to provide for the making of leases of trusts and restricted lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., more workable and to give to the individual members of the Crow Tribe, who are competent to manage their own affairs such rights. By amending the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658), as suggested herein will liberalize this act with respect to the competency of these Indians and will substantially accomplish the purposes intended by the provisions of the bill as it passed the Senate and as it was amended by the House.

The text of the amendment herein recommended is the result of an agreement, after several conferences, between the tribal delegates of the Crow Reservation and the officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

RICHARD J. WELCH,  
FRED L. CRAWFORD,  
JOHN R. MURDOCK,  
WESLEY A. D'EWART,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. Constantine Brown.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today the Committee on Veterans' Affairs reported out a resolution asking General Gray to hold in abeyance his cut in personnel in the Veterans' Administration pending a further investigation by the subcommittee of our Committee on Veterans' Affairs. The subcommittee is doing very fine work. I think General Gray, who, I believe, has had no real knowledge of where the cuts are being made, having been in the Veterans' Administration such a short time, would be very much pleased if we had an opportunity to point out to him the real suffering that would ensue if the cuts were to go into effect. For instance, the rating boards which rate a man's claims for compensation would be eliminated, and it would take a longer time before the men could be rated. The contact men would be limited and the men in the hospital who are entrusted with the care of disabled veterans would be limited. Certainly we should have a supplemental appropriation if it is needed if there is not enough money. I am under the impression that they are doing this because they want to keep in line with the President's budget message for 1949.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4023. An act to authorize the establishment of the De Soto National Memorial, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 535. An act for the relief of Adelbert E. Tuller;

S. 641. An act for the relief of Mrs. Roberta Flake Clayton;

S. 922. An act for the relief of Ruth Grossman;

S. 939. An act for the relief of Charles Howard Richards;

S. 970. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Prosser;

S. 1031. An act for the relief of Antonio Zamora; Mrs. Antonio Zamora; Antonio Zamora, Jr.; Mrs. Juan Chavez; John Chavez, Jr.; Roland Chavez; Selso Trujillo; Dr. M. G. Wright; and the heirs of Keith Lane;

S. 1257. An act for the relief of Eleonore M. Hannon;

S. 1698. An act to define the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, and for other purposes;

S. 1716. An act for the relief of Mrs. Iola Veach;

S. 1721. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of injuries sustained by G. R. Below, late of Seattle, Wash.; and

S. 1796. An act to provide for the preservation of the frigate *Constellation* and to authorize the disposition of certain replaced parts of such vessel as souvenirs, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on March 2, 1948, present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3726. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions;

H. R. 5525. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 231. Joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Caribbean Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 4, 1948, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1356. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting copies of Consumption of Fuel for Production of Electric Energy and the Financial Record







# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 5, 1948  
For actions of March 4, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 41

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HIGHLIGHTS: Herter Committee submitted various reports on foreign aid. Senate committee reported measure for use of Sec. 32 funds in connection with foreign aid. During debate on State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill, House agreed to amendment restoring some cotton statistics funds in Census Bureau. Sen. Kom introduced meat inspection bill. Sen. McCarran introduced bill to revise Federal personnel classification.

## HOUSE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 5607 (pp. 2216-44).  
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Whittington, Miss., restoring \$170,000, of the Committee's reduction in Census Bureau, for cotton statistics (pp. 2240-1). Previously rejected an amendment by Rep. Gary, Va., to restore the Budget estimate on the entire current-census-statistics item (pp. 2239-40).  
Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted biographical statements on the agricultural attaches of the Foreign Service (pp. 2224-9).
2. FOREIGN AID. Received reports from the Committee on Foreign Aid (Herter Committee) as follows: Report on Germany (H. Rept. 1500), What western Europe can do for itself (H. Rept. 1501), inflation and methods of financing foreign-aid program (H. Rept. 1502), governmental control powers affecting the foreign-aid program (H. Rept. 1503), transportation as it affects the European recovery program (H. Rept. 1504), report on Greece (H. Rept. 1505) (p. 2256).
3. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4954, to authorize the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. (H. Rept. 1507) (p. 2256).
4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Today, S-J-C-J appropriation bill, synthetic-rubber bill; Mon., Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; Tues., same and miscellaneous military bills; Thurs. and Fri., Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill (p. 2244).



SENATE

5. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S.J.Res. 187, which provides that, to encourage exportation of surplus commodities for foreign aid, the Department may make payments from Sec. 32 funds, including payments to any Government agency procuring or selling such commodities or products, in an amount not over 50 percent of the sales prices; and cancels the rescission of Sec. 32 funds by Public Law 266, 80th Cong. (S. Rept. 966) (p. 2167).
6. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported adversely H.Con.Res. 131, which would disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1948, to transfer the U.S. employment service and the Bureau of Employment Security from the Federal Security Agency to the Labor Department (S.Rept. 967) (pp. 2167-8). This action, in effect, supports the President's plan.
7. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 2202, the ERP bill (pp. 2178-203).  
Sen. Johnson, Colo., inserted his recent address before the North Park College forum, outlining his proposals for a foreign aid plan (pp. 2203-7).
8. PRICES. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted and discussed a Trainman News article urging adjustments in prices as a means of stabilizing employment and the economy generally (pp. 2172-3).
9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Flanders, Vt., inserted a memorandum of the Parliamentary concluding that action of the conferees on certain points of difference between the Senate and House versions of H.R. 4127, the bill amending the Civil Service Retirement Act, were within the power of the conferees (p. 2170). Some claims had been made that actions by the conferees on certain points were not within their purview.
10. EXPORT CONTROLS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Omaha World-Herald editorial criticizing export control activities of the Office of International Trade, Commerce Department (p. 2207).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. MEAT INSPECTION. S. 2256, by Sen. Kem, Mo., relating to the meat-inspection service of the Department of Agriculture. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2168).
12. PERSONNEL. S. 2265, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to amend the salary rates contained in the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1923. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 2168.)  
H.R. 5712, by Rep. Jones, Wash., to provide for automatic increases in compensation, in certain cases, for persons with temporary indefinite appointments. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2257.)  
H.R. 5715, by Rep. Jones, Wash., to extend the benefits of Sec. 1(c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act to employees who were involuntarily separated during the period from July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1947, after having rendered 25 years of service, but prior to attainment of age 55. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2257.)
13. PUBLIC WORKS. S. 2260, by Sen. Martin, Pa., to enable States and their agencies and political subdivisions to plan for the construction of public works. To Public Works Committee. (p. 2168.)



which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States."

(b) Section 231 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to income of foreign corporations) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) Exclusions: The following items shall not be included in gross income of a foreign corporation and shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter:

"(1) Ships under foreign flag: Earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States;

"(2) Aircraft of foreign registry: Earnings derived from the operation of aircraft registered under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this act shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1947.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CLARIFYING EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE STATUS OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE VENDORS FOR SOCIAL-SECURITY PURPOSES

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5052) to exclude certain vendors of newspapers or magazines from certain provisions of the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) section 209 (b) (15) of the Social Security Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 42, sec. 409 (b) (15)), and section 1426 (b) (15) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(15) (A) Service performed by an individual under the age of 18 in the delivery or distribution of newspapers or shopping news, not including delivery or distribution to any point for subsequent delivery or distribution;

"(B) Service performed by an individual in, and at the time of, the sale of newspapers or magazines to ultimate consumers, under an arrangement under which the newspapers or magazines are to be sold by him at a fixed price his compensation being based on the retention of the excess of such price over the amount at which the newspapers or magazines are charged to him, whether or not he is guaranteed a minimum amount of compensation for such service, or is entitled to be credited with the unsold newspapers or magazines turned back; or."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) to section 209 (b) (15) of the Social Security Act shall be applicable with respect to services performed after the date of the enactment of this act, and the amendment made to section 1426 (b) (15) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be applicable with respect to services performed after December 31, 1939.

SEC. 2. (a) Section 1607 (c) (15) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(15) (A) Service performed by an individual under the age of 18 in the delivery

or distribution of newspapers or shopping news, not including delivery or distribution to any point for subsequent delivery or distribution;

"(B) Service performed by an individual in, and at the time of, the sale of newspapers or magazines to ultimate consumers, under an arrangement under which the newspapers or magazines are to be sold by him at a fixed price, his compensation being based on the retention of the excess of such price over the amount at which the newspapers or magazines are charged to him, whether or not he is guaranteed a minimum amount of compensation for such service, or is entitled to be credited with the unsold newspapers or magazines turned back;".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be applicable with respect to services performed after December 31, 1939, and, as to services performed before July 1, 1946, shall be applied as if such amendment had been a part of section 1607 (c) (15) of the Internal Revenue Code as added to such code by section 614 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939.

SEC. 3. If any amount paid prior to the date of the enactment of this act constitutes an overpayment of tax solely by reason of an amendment made by this act, no refund or credit shall be made or allowed with respect to the amount of such overpayment.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, by way of explanation, I should point out that the legislation I propose is purposed to clarify the status of certain newspaper and magazine vendors which has been recently thrown into confusion as a consequence of the rendition of several Federal court decisions.

At the time of the enactment of the Social Security Act in 1935, and again when certain amendatory legislation was under consideration in 1939, 1945, and earlier in this session—H. R. 3997 and House Joint Resolution 296—the Congress clearly revealed its intention that the common-law definitions of independent contractor and of master and servant—employee and employer—should govern insofar as social security coverage under old age and survivors and unemployment insurance was concerned.

Up until the rendition of the Federal court decisions I have referred to were rendered the status of the newspaper and magazine vendors was considered by everyone, and as this Congress clearly intended, to be that of independent contractors since they bought their periodicals at a low price and sold them at a higher price, deriving their livelihood from the profit in the operation.

By reason that is fantastic, these court decisions, in order to scoop them into the voracious maw of Social Security against their will and over their violent objection, these vendors were arbitrarily declared to be employees and therefore subject to the pay-roll taxes though the money they receive is not wages, as generally understood, but profits derived from an independent business operation of their own.

This did not suit anybody. The newspaper publishers protested that in many instances they did not even know the names of the men who had established their small businesses on the highways and byways of our cities and counties whom the courts had announced were their employees. The newspaper vendors

were staggered by the number of employers they suddenly found themselves possessed of, for, under the same arrangement, many of them were handling hundreds of newspapers and magazines, this to say nothing of fruits, chewing gums, safety razor blades, "who done it" detective stories, and so forth, and so forth.

Realizing the utter unworkability of their newly defined situation, the confusion it would cause everyone engaged in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of newspapers and magazines, I have prepared this bill to take these self-employed independent contractors out of the Social Security Act—as all newsboys under 18 years have long been excluded—at the request of the news vendors themselves, their labor union representatives and the Newspaper Publishers' Association, all of whom vigorously object to this surprising move to reverse the oft-manifested intention of Congress and to legislate a new rule of coverage by judicial decision and bureaucratic regulation.

The enactment of this legislation does not exclude anyone from coverage who was ever embraced in the social-security system. Its enactment would merely declare that none who is clearly outside of the system shall be dragged into it by judicial decision against his will and in violation of the revealed intent of the Congress of the United States.

When newspaper vendors are covered into the social-security system—and I believe they will be by act of Congress before this session ends—they will be brought in as the independent contractors which they actually are, as the self-employed, this in recognition of their true status, not as a consequence of a fictitious treatment which cannot be justified or defended on any logical or legal basis whatsoever.

I think that everyone understands the provisions and legal effect of the measure which I now offer for enactment. If there are any questions I would be glad to endeavor to answer them.

(Mr. GEARHART asked and was granted the right to revise and extend his remarks.)

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, just to keep the record straight, I think the memory of my friend and colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] is at fault in the statement which he has just made with respect to appropriations for the Veterans' Administration, for the present fiscal year.



The facts are that a cut of 5 percent believed to be moderate was made in respect to the over-all administrative expenses of the Veterans' Administration, as compared with budget recommendations for the fiscal year 1948, in the bill which passed the House on June 18 last.

It was made perfectly clear that not one penny of this cut was to apply to any benefit provided by the Congress for our veterans, to any financial assistance to the disabled, to the widowed, or the orphaned, or to hospital or medical care for those eligible.

In fact, the bill carried \$20,000,000 more for hospital and medical work than was requested from either the Appropriations Committee of the House or the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

The cut of 5 percent in administrative expenditure was made as a result of the unanimous vote, both Democratic and Republican, in the subcommittee in charge of the bill. It was made as a result of the unanimous vote, both Democratic and Republican, in the full Committee on Appropriations. It was made as a result, as far as I know, insofar as this item in the bill was concerned, of the unanimous vote, both Democratic and Republican, of those present and voting, on the floor of the House. I recall no dissenting voice in this connection in either body of the Congress.

Available information would appear to indicate that the present situation, at least insofar as New England is concerned, is the result of the failure to apply available funds in accordance with the intention of the Congress. For example, it appears that the administrative funds of the regional office in Providence were cut to the extent of 13.3 percent; that those of the regional office in Boston were cut to the extent of almost 10 percent; while those of the branch office in Boston were cut only to the extent of 0.04 percent.

The Congress will, of course, make available at any time such funds as may be shown to be essential to the humane and efficient operation of the Veterans' Administration.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5607, the State, Commerce, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, 1949, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose yesterday we had read the first paragraph of the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 2870); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, including one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replacement only); and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except sec. 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; \$17,168,000, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the act entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930," approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: On page 3, line 9, after the word "State", strike out "\$17,168,000" and insert "\$21,168,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment restores \$4,000,000 which have been stricken from the departmental services of the Department of State.

Once again an aggressor nation is on the march. The names of the leaders are different, the ideologies are diverse, but the purposes and pattern of encroachment are the same. When we read in today's press the news of events which are transpiring in Czechoslovakia and Finland, our minds revert to the unhappy experiences in the Ruhr, Ethiopia, and Poland prior to World War II. In the light of these rapidly moving events, we must recognize that Soviet Russia has embarked upon a course of world domination, and that her leaders are just as ruthless as those of Fascist Germany. She seeks to extend her conquests by using force and spreading fear

and terror which are the effective weapons of dictatorship and totalitarianism.

What is the answer to this situation? Frankly, I do not know, but I do know that the State Department today is facing the most intricate and complicated problems of international relations that have ever been presented in all history. Notwithstanding this fact, the personnel of the Department has been substantially reduced. There were 7,920 positions in the departmental service in 1947. In 1948 this was reduced to 5,914 positions. Only 5,342 were requested for the fiscal year 1949. The \$4,000,000 slash in salaries will necessitate the discharge of nearly 800 present employees in this Department. It will reduce the staff of the Department in Washington by 16 percent.

Can we afford to take this chance under present conditions? I, for one, am not willing to assume that responsibility. I, therefore, offer this amendment to restore the \$4,000,000 slash made by the committee, and I urge you to adopt it as a measure of national security.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. Chairman, this is just the beginning of various attempts which will be made to rewrite this bill in committee. On yesterday during debate you heard the committee criticized for not decreasing appropriations. Now we have an attempt to increase an item.

I recommend a careful reading of the committee report, especially page 5, in which we call attention to the duplication of effort between offices and divisions and in the diffusion of activities and responsibilities to the extent that very few divisions have a clear-cut definition of their own responsibilities. Our investigators have been in the Department for 4 months in order to determine how we could save the taxpayer's dollar without injuring the efficiency of our various departments, divisions, and agencies.

I call attention to the fact that before the war and during the war the Department of State had less money with which to operate than it had last year and less than the committee is allowing for the next fiscal year.

In 1939 the appropriation was \$2,437,000, with a supplemental appropriation of \$66,000; in 1940, \$2,425,000; in 1941, \$2,695,000, with a supplemental and deficiency appropriation of about \$800,000; in 1943, \$5,415,000, with a supplemental appropriation of \$343,000, plus \$303,000 for overtime; in 1945, \$11,056,000, with a deficiency and supplemental appropriation amounting to approximately \$200,000.

Mr. Chairman, your committee is allowing the State Department this year \$17,168,000. We think the committee has been very liberal.

I want to call attention also to an article by Felix Morley captioned "Our swollen State Department." I agree it is swollen. The committee has rendered a great service to the Department of State by making this modest reduction and calling attention to some of the deficiencies that exist down there.



Mr. Chairman, I hope the pending amendment will be defeated.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have been quite seriously disturbed in noticing this cut of \$4,000,000 for the personnel of the State Department. I have been disturbed even though I have sometimes been critical of the activities or the organizational set-up of the State Department. On the other hand, efforts to force a reorganization within the Department through this very drastic cut of some 15½ percent in the total of administrative personnel in Washington is to my mind, the wrong way of going about it. We have today operating, and operating very thoroughly, a committee headed by former President Hoover, which is making a study of the entire organization of our Government with a view to making recommendations to us before the end of the year. That committee is, among other things, studying the entire organizational set-up of the State Department. I think it is a little dangerous for us here arbitrarily to make as large a cut as this at a moment when the unforeseen contingencies in our foreign affairs are disturbing many of us.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman referred to an investigation by a former President of the United States. Our committee of investigators made an investigation. General Nelson made an investigation. All of them admitted an endless amount of duplication.

Mr. HERTER. I am not going to quarrel with the gentleman, because I think that he knows very well that I have been critical of many of the operations of the State Department and of their organizational set-up. I am not sure that cutting a blanket amount out of the total appropriations, however, is going to settle that form of organization. What I am afraid of is that the money is likely to come out of the very operations in the State Department that are the most needed at the present time. If I might have the attention of the Chairman for one moment for a question, as I understand this cut is a lump sum cut that can be applied by the State Department within Washington wheresoever in its judgment it sees fit; is that correct?

Mr. STEFAN. There is no question about that.

Mr. HERTER. Is it also correct, Mr. Chairman, that in the review that may take place in the other body with reference to this appropriation, in the event that those gentlemen felt that the cut had perhaps been a little too deep, that there would be an opportunity of compromise?

Mr. STEFAN. There is always an opportunity of compromise in the other body.

Mr. HERTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I will say to the gentleman that this amendment relates solely

to the departmental services, and it would have to be applied within the departmental services, which means the personnel in the State Department in the city of Washington.

Mr. HERTER. Yes; I fully understand that it has only to do with that one item.

Mr. GARY. But it ties in with an amendment which I shall next propose restoring certain funds to the Foreign Service. Now, the Foreign Service has also been very materially reduced, but there is no point in restoring the personnel of the Foreign Service if you do not have sufficient personnel in the Washington office to give them supervision and direction.

Mr. HERTER. I will not quarrel with the gentleman, except to this extent, that if you give complete discretion to the department to make cuts of \$4,000,000, running over some 15 to 20 different sections in the department, there is no control that the Congress has whatsoever over where those cuts are going to be made.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I notice on page 2 of the report that the actual cash reduction is \$35,000,000. Well, \$35,000,000 on a bill of \$500,000,000 is less than 8 percent. I do not consider that a very radical reduction considering the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. HERTER. The appropriation I am speaking about is the reduction of \$4,000,000 in a requested appropriation of \$21,000,000. They reduced it to some seventeen-million-plus, which is a very substantial reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 26, noes 51.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GARY and Mr. STEFAN.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 38, noes 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise provided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); ice and drinking water for office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of 23, including 2 for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes; maintenance, opera-

tion, repair, and rental of motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of household furniture and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings, except as provided by the act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by the act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and the operation and maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed \$200,000, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$42,500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not exceeding 10 years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: On page 6, line 7, strike out the sum "\$42,500,000" and insert "\$44,665,830."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment restores the \$2,165,830 which the committee took from the budget of the Foreign Service.



While the committee's recommended cut is not as great as that applied to the departmental service, the effect is just as serious. The Department has already trimmed its estimates, cutting its personnel abroad 500 below the number authorized for this fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that it is faced with the necessity of opening 22 new posts. All that has been said with reference to the amendment just disposed of applies with equal or greater force to this amendment. I offer it because I am convinced that the safety of America demands it. I trust that it will be the pleasure of this body to adopt it.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this committee will recall that Congress has been very, very liberal with our Foreign Service. I yield to no man in my admiration of this branch of our Government and my efforts to be of utmost service to it. I want the best Foreign Service in the world. I want the highest type of people in the United States representing our Government in every part of the world. But I call your attention to the fact that not very long ago the House, under suspension of the rules, passed a bill reorganizing the Foreign Service and giving them the best salaries in the Government service. They have a special retirement, which is not enjoyed by other employees of Government. We have taken very good care of our Foreign Service in foreign lands. The lend-lease money which we voted for, and the surplus material which we have been giving away to foreign countries is represented in benefits which we today are extending to our Foreign Service officials. In other words, our Foreign Service officers, in my opinion, are securing more benefits from our surplus property and lend-lease money than any other branch of our Government because we are now buying land and building buildings and residences and equipping them from the credits of lend-lease and surplus property. No other benefits have come to us, in my opinion, from lend lease or surplus property except the beautiful buildings and beautiful homes that we are constructing for these Foreign Service officers for whom this committee is appropriating in this bill \$42,500,000 for salaries and expenses, and which my colleague from Virginia is attempting to increase by over \$2,000,000.

This money is not entirely for personnel, Mr. Chairman. It is for equipment and all other items including travel, and including official residence allotments. What do we do for these Foreign Service officers? Let me give you a little information about what you did by passing that bill under suspension of the rules. Here is a Foreign Service officer whose salary is \$25,000. Annual salary \$25,000. His post allowance is \$1,360. He lives in a Government-owned home for which he pays no rent. He gets \$3,400 for entertainment. He gets \$4,500 in addition as an official residence allotment, or a total of over \$42,000 a year. That is very liberal.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I just wish to ask how many such officers as the gentleman describes are there in the entire Foreign Service?

Mr. STEFAN. I have three sheets of them here. I can read them off.

Mr. JAVITS. Just the number who get \$25,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Here is one who gets \$15,000, plus \$1,000 for post allowance and he lives in a Government-owned home. His entertainment allowance is \$2,100 and his official residence allotment is \$2,100.

Here is one who gets \$21,500 salary. Here is another who gets \$22,750.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. That is about all I have to say about this. I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, I yield.

Mr. REES. I notice on page 2 of your report, speaking about salary increases, you say you increased the salary of personnel in the State Department in some cases as high as 3,085 percent. I would like to have the gentleman explain that a little.

Mr. STEFAN. I endeavored to explain that a little while ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize full well that my friend the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has given great study to this bill but I am doubtful if he has carefully gone into the matter of pay in the Foreign Service. He has spoken to you of the Ambassador or Minister who gets \$25,000 a year; of the embassies the United States is building. This amendment raises the salaries which have been cut. The cut will affect in either one or two ways—reduced personnel or a reduced amount which they will receive if you keep all the personnel.

Now I wish to state those who have been in various parts of the world on these various congressional committees must realize, and I am speaking of the commercial attachés, as well as others of similar status and others not getting as much salary, that their expenditures during these days are enormous, even for their own personal expenses.

I cannot visualize that this great country of ours, the leading Nation in the world today, will be penurious with its servants in the foreign field. You gentlemen who went to these various foreign cities last summer and were entertained by various members of an embassy or legation staff or consulate staff must remember that that entertainment they gave to you came out of their personal pockets. So I say to you that in justice to our Foreign Service we should raise this appropriation. Support this

amendment which the gentleman from Virginia has introduced.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, although recognizing the value and the great, the consecrated service of our Appropriations Committee, I should feel myself very delinquent if I did not give to the House something of my own knowledge of the Foreign Service and something of what this cut will mean. I realize there are perfectly logical and reasonable criticisms of methods; I do not like some of them myself. I am discussing them with members of the State Department who are responsible and I find they already know about them, that they have been pressuring to get certain things done. Unfortunately they are not always able to surmount the pressure of opinion from higher echelons.

I should feel very sorry to have us accept this recommendation because I know from personal knowledge that in addition to having it made very difficult for the consuls and vice consuls and so on who are in charge of important though not large posts, we have a situation where the wives of these men are using their own personal funds in order to give the parties they have to give—even for Congressmen, sometimes, when they come. Do we think there is no expense entailed in making possible the meetings between Members of Congress and members of the governments to which they go? In many of the countries it is very necessary that these be first on a social basis. I know there are Members of this House who have very strong feelings about these representation allowances. But how is a man going to be friendly with another man in another country unless he goes down with him to a little restaurant and buys him a dinner or a brandy? He has to buy himself one too, does he not? This he does because he is told by his office to go and get certain information. He cannot go out and take the foreigner off in a forest and hold a pistol to his tummy and tell him, "You tell me this, or else." He will get nothing that way. He has to first set up a spirit of friendliness and that friendliness follows certain formalities of the countries involved.

I realize these are only small matters, Mr. Chairman. I spoke yesterday for 15 minutes and I would suggest that you will find considerably more information if you will examine the RECORD. I do not feel that the only way to solve the problems of the Foreign Service or the State Department is by cutting them down in such way as will actually make a very difficult situation for us in the foreign field where we should be building character, building responsibility in the minds of the people of other countries. I regret very much that there has been so great a cut. I realize that it is much less in ratio for the Foreign Service than for the State Department as a whole, but it is enough to make it difficult in our outposts to follow those precedents, those regulations and those formulas that are understood in other countries.



Mr. Chairman, I trust that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any Member of the House who wants to be penurious, as has been suggested, with respect to the salaries or the allowances of Government employees, especially as it may relate to the State, Commerce, and other departments included in the particular bill under consideration.

In reading the hearings and the report on this bill I have observed a rather liberal allowance for these employees, and that is so especially with respect to salaries. On page 2 of the report attention is called to a number of cases of salaries of individual employees since they have been in the service that have been increased up to 3,800 percent in some instances. It appears the Government has been pretty liberal in the payment of salaries and allowances of employees in the State Department. All appropriations for the State Department have been very generous, I think.

I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee about these employees. Unfortunately a lot of the information is not included in the hearings. There are tables, but, somehow, somewhere, we do not get them except by asking the Members. They are not in the printed hearings or in the report on the bill and not available to the Members of the House.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska. He will read from a table that is not in the hearings.

Mr. STEFAN. I merely read from a report showing the salary and allowance range from \$18,000 up to \$52,000. I should like to refer to another breakdown of the employees in the lower brackets.

Mr. REES. I would like to have some of those figures. In fact, they should be placed in the RECORD so the Congress and the people may have the information.

Mr. STEFAN. I may say to the gentleman that he will find in the lower ranks the salary range for 1938 from \$4,000 plus to \$6,600 plus. That is the average of the low-salaried group. This is the highest paid aggregation of Government employees in the entire Government.

This modest reduction that the committee has made does not affect the salaries. The salaries were fixed by law. This only affects travel, equipment, supplies, and official residence allowance. Certainly there will be a few personnel reductions, but the salaries will not be reduced because we are not reducing the salaries.

Mr. REES. I am interested in this proposition. Our Civil Service Committee has under consideration the question of increases of salaries of Government employees. It is rather difficult to deal with the question when we find employees upgraded and transferred from one place to the other within the agency with increases in salaries out of all proportion to those in other parts of the Government. In the higher grades rules and regulations of civil service are pretty well thrown out of the window.

Mr. STEFAN. Referring to the increase in salaries and the percentage jump from 300 to 380 percent, that included classified employees.

Mr. REES. That is entirely out of line, and shows abuse of authority on the part of officials who take the question of salary adjustment in their own hands. We seem to be condoning the thing in making these appropriations.

Mr. STEFAN. That is not for this service at all. You will find that explanation on page 2 of the report.

Mr. REES. I have that before me. It is very brief. Why not explain who they are and where employed? Let the record show who approved these big increases. Also why it was done.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, a very distinguished member of the committee.

Mr. GARY. May I ask the gentleman one question, and that is if he would like to serve in the Persian Gulf area where the temperature remains around 132 degrees in the shade for the salaries that are now paid by the State Department? Those are the salaries we are paying to these men who are giving up their homes and going to remote parts of the world where they are suffering in some instances untold hardships.

Mr. REES. I have not heard of a single instance where there is any demand on the part of anybody for help over in the Persian Gulf area or anywhere else. As a matter of fact, more people want to go abroad for the Government than want to work for the Government at home. There are many other places besides the Persian Gulf where Government workers are employed. The high-salaried employees are not in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. STEFAN. We also have many, many privates first-class who are serving in countries where the temperature average is 120 degrees who do not get \$52,000 a year in salary and allowances.

Mr. REES. I thank the gentleman for his statement. If you will look into the matter you will not find the high-salaried employees with big allowances in the Persian Gulf or places of that kind. I think those who are required to pay the bill will feel that Congress is pretty liberal in salaries and allowances to those who represent our country in foreign lands.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not often take the floor for the purpose of defending or opposing a proposition, but I am impelled to do so on this occasion because I believe that the cut made by the Committee on Appropriations for the Foreign Service is unfair, is unjust to the Service, and was ill-considered. The chairman of the committee spoke of the high salaries received by the representatives of the Foreign Service. He mentioned only ambassadors, the highest paid men in the Service, of which there are but a few. Up until the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the Foreign Service of our country was the best trained but the worst-paid men in the service of the

United States Government. The salaries in the Foreign Service of our ministers, our consuls, and our ambassadors were fixed by this Congress in the year 1854 and remained unchanged until 1946. In 1854 the salaries of our ambassadors were fixed at \$17,500 a year, and remained unchanged until the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The salaries of those men in the lower brackets in the Foreign Service were fixed in 1924 and remained unchanged until the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I had the privilege of serving on a subcommittee under the gentleman before he introduced the Kee bill which became the Foreign Service Act of 1946. At that time we found that when Lord Halifax was receiving \$70,000 a year, tax clear, for salary and expenses, our Ambassador in Great Britain was receiving \$33,000 a year for salary and expenses, tax-free. We felt at that time, in view of the accomplishments of British diplomacy as opposed to ours, that over-all we could possibly save more money in billions of dollars if we paid a little more money for both salary and expenses to our servants, and I believe the gentleman will agree that the policy which we wrote into that bill for increased salaries and expense accounts for our diplomatic officials is still sound policy, and this reduction is out of line with that policy.

Mr. KEE. I wholeheartedly agree with the gentleman from Ohio. He failed, however, to mention that in addition to the \$70,000 a year that Lord Halifax received tax-free, he also, as I am advised, received an additional allowance for entertainment of an equal amount at that time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the gentleman ask the chairman of the subcommittee how much the embassies and legations in Europe this summer and fall had to spend entertaining congressional delegations?

Mr. KEE. I am afraid that would be impossible for the gentleman to answer.

Let us see for a moment what this cut will do. To absorb the recommended reduction of \$2,165,830 in salaries and expenses in the Foreign Service, it will be necessary to make a reduction of 494 officers and employees. There will be a reduction of 35 Foreign Service officers, men who have been trained for years in the Foreign Service, the most highly trained officers we have in any Service of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?



There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. As I said, there will be a reduction of 494 officers and men. In that reduction, in addition to the 35 Foreign Service officers I have mentioned, there will be a reduction of 50 reserve officers, there will be a reduction of 257 members of the staff, and a reduction of 150 aliens employed in the different stations over the world.

If there is any time in the history of this country when we need a full and complete Foreign Service, it seems to me that that time is now.

I am advised that before the committee reported this reduction the Foreign Service officials had planned to screen the representatives in South America and select from those representatives, although they could ill be spared, 400 representatives of the Foreign Service who were badly needed for service in Europe and the Far East. That plan will have to go overboard if this reduction is sustained. During the first 8 months of this fiscal year the Foreign Service has been building up its force within the appropriations authorized for 1948. If the House committee's reduction is not restored, the Department will be forced to undo most of what has been accomplished to achieve a balanced staff during the last 4 months. I submit that this reduction is unfair and ill-considered, and this sum should be restored by the House.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. May I ask the gentleman if he does not know that there are now under contemplation 22 new offices for the Department in the foreign field, which they contemplate opening during the next year?

Mr. KEE. That is true.

Mr. GARY. This will seriously handicap that program. That need arises largely from the tremendous increase in consular services such as visas and passports. There is now a tremendous backlog, and the backlog will be tremendously increased if this appropriation is cut.

Mr. KEE. That is true. Also 35 additional Foreign Service officers planned to be recruited under the Manpower Act cannot be employed and plans to recruit 50 reserve officers will have to be abandoned.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment for this primary reason: We are very careful on the floor, as the debate on appropriations for our military forces will show, that in the present state of what is euphemistically called the "cold war" between the ideologies, to consider our military forces a sacred cow. There is real justification for such a position. But are we saying there is so little hope left for peaceful accommodation, and that arms alone must settle the ideological issue? Are we willing, therefore, to hamper and dismantle our peace machinery which is our Foreign Service and our State Department?

Let us see why the committee says it cut this particular Foreign Service appropriation. It says, according to the committee's report, which I now read:

This reduction is in part related to the reduction made in the departmental salaries and expenses and in part on the information of the committee that the Foreign Service organization is in many instances rendering services to private individuals and business organizations which they could do for themselves.

And the next sentence I ask the committee to note very particularly:

Also it is the thought of the committee that the great number of additional posts proposed for the Far East cannot be established within the time limits indicated, coupled with the greater reductions in personnel and activity that might be effectuated in other parts of the world, particularly the Western Hemisphere.

Here we are considering the spending of \$570,000,000 to aid China, and yet for the very front rank of the American position in the Far East, which is our own Foreign Service, we hesitate to vote the necessary money so that the establishment of offices in the Far East may be expedited. Whereas the one thing in the world we would want to supplement with relation to our policy there, and we would want to expedite rather than retard because we did not appropriate enough money, is the opening of offices there.

The report of the committee itself in its hearings is very illuminating on this question of cutting salaries. The House should know that the Foreign Service has asked for no more personnel, 11,265 positions, than they had in the fiscal year 1948. But, the testimony shows, and I am reading from page 318 of the hearings, that \$547,000 more is needed for salaries due to automatic promotions by virtue of this very Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The chairman of the subcommittee has told us that this \$44,665,830 asked for represents a lot of other things besides salaries, but it is a fact that over \$29,000,000 of the \$44,665,830 here cut, \$42,500,000, goes for direct payment to all these employees according to the committee's own report.

One final thought. Right now we have a very restricted visa service in the United States occupied areas of Germany and Austria. But we have no appreciable visa service in the areas of Germany and Austria occupied by the British or French. A great many of us here in the House are very concerned about the fate of the displaced persons who have been very neglected, and who I have said here myself are suffering a "living death." It would take about a quarter of a million dollars in order to extend the visa service, so that the displaced persons in the British and French zones of Germany and Austria would also have a chance, but with the policy of cutting appropriations for the Foreign Service which we have here, even simple requirements of justice and humanity cannot be served. I therefore respectfully suggest that on the basis of the facts this amendment should be voted in the bill and the cut should not be made in the Foreign Service, which is

our first line of defense for the United States. The amendment should be adopted.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The item that the gentleman is talking about was considered. We took into consideration the opening up of offices in the Far East. I am just as interested as the gentleman from New York in having a strong, fine, efficient Foreign Service. But I call your attention to the fact that the amount of money we are allowing this agency for their permanent field forces, namely 11,265 positions, would cost around \$29,452,000. You should know that they have approximately 202 vacancies which they cannot fill. You should know that, and the House should get some accurate information instead of a lot of information that is not absolutely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I wonder if we can reach some agreement to close debate on this amendment?

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I think we could all profit by a little perspective now and then. We are not treating the State Department as painfully as has been asserted. All of this heart-bleeding is entirely unnecessary in my opinion. The fact remains that in this appropriation bill we have got 10 times the sum that we had 10 years ago. It has risen from around \$20,000,000 for the State Department until today it is over \$190,000,000 in the bill before you. Where do we stop?

I also want to point out that in this particular item alone, for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service, we appropriated in 1939 a little less than \$10,000,000. As late as 1945, 2 years ago, we appropriated less than \$25,000,000 for this. Today that item is more than \$42,000,000. When and where do we stop?

A lot of sad words have been poured out here this afternoon about the small cut in an item that is about \$20,000,000 more than it was 2 years ago. Where do we stop? We are not only considering salaries and expenses here. Let us look at the whole picture and not delude ourselves. Otherwise we might meet ourselves coming back some day. There is \$7,000,000 in this bill for living quarters and quarters allowances. That is remuneration. If you do not think so, ask some veteran who would like to rent a house here in Washington. We also have a half million dollars for representation allowances. That is remuneration. If



you do not believe so, ask somebody in the Foreign Service. We also have an item of \$2,150,000 for Foreign Service retirement and disability fund. You are considering not \$42,000,000, but about \$52,000,000 when you vote on this matter. I just want to leave the question with you who have the responsibility of the fiscal soundness of this country. Where do we stop?

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. Is it not a fact that there is just one way to reduce and that is to reduce?

Mr. HORAN. That is right.

Mr. JENNINGS. Then if we put in this \$2,000,000, the hatchet boys will be out here in a few days asking where is the reduction program of the Republicans in this House.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 56, noes 64.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. GARY and Mr. STEFAN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 65, noes 93.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$500,000.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 7, line 8, strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, in view of what has transpired thus far I assume it is unpopular to offer an amendment to cut any of these items because the effort seems to be to increase them. Not being a member of the committee, I realize there may be some criticism that I am not as familiar with this problem as those who have given this bill as much study as they have.

What I propose to do by my amendment is to cut \$200,000 from the \$500,000 allocation in this bill for representation allowance—entertainment, they call it. Your attention has been called to the fact that the amount of money spent for the Foreign Service has been increased by some \$20,000,000 in 2 years. No wonder the cost of Foreign Service has reached such large proportions.

What was done last year was to not only allow \$700,000 for this item but this House allowed several other items for the same purpose. I mean entertainment expenses. When we talk about entertainment allowance we mean allowances to various individuals for expenses of vari-

ous kinds. Then to cap it off the committee throws in another \$500,000, together with another \$128,000 for so-called participation in international organizations and things of that kind. Last year this Congress allowed additional expense items, other than the regular expense items and the same thing seems to be done again this year. There are what is described as "contingencies" and other items amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

All in the world I am asking you to do by my amendment is to save \$200,000, a small amount. Just put it back somewhat in line with what the Congress did some 6 years ago and 8 years ago. Have you stopped to think \$500,000 would buy a lot of bread for hungry people? It would do so much more good in reaching understanding with people in other parts of the world.

May I say incidentally that the members of the committee have not put in this report just what the money is spent for, but if you will ask any one of them, they will tell you the itemized account is sort of off the record. In other words, they come to this committee and off the record will tell how much money they are spending to buy liquors and things of that kind. Unfortunately too much of the testimony of the State Department representatives is not on the record.

Let us cut out about \$200,000 of this allowance. And while we are talking about this entertainment matter, and there is a tremendous amount of it, of course, we could well use the money that is spent for these various embassies and for representatives abroad for a more valuable purpose. Why not use some of this money to send over a number of teachers, a few lawyers, a few laboring men, ministers, businessmen who can really better represent the people of this country rather than spend this money on this particular group that just entertain themselves and other foreign representatives. Nothing is accomplished.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee, who has always supported me in an effort to reduce this appropriation.

Mr. JENNINGS. Has the gentleman any idea how many billions of dollars the people of this country have lost, and how much loss of prestige this entertainment has cost the people of this country? I know something of human history and I have observed my fellow man. I have never heard of a drunk hero or of any man who found wisdom at the bottom of a bottle. If we could be assured that our representatives would let the other fellow drink this liquor and wine that is to be bought with these funds and would themselves remain sober, this might be a good investment. Certain it is no drunk man and no partially drunk man should be entrusted with the interests of this country when it comes to determining whether our boys should fight and die in foreign wars. We will safeguard the interests of this Nation if we can keep our foreign representatives sober. You have only to turn back the pages of history and read the account of how

much bourbon and Scotch whisky our representatives took to the conference between Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta, and remember how much vodka and champagne the Russians took to that meeting, and then think of what happened to this country as a result of what took place there. Read Elliott Roosevelt's book *As I Saw It*. And when you have read of the drunkenness at Yalta as recited by Elliott Roosevelt, you will then understand why this Nation, England, France, and China came out losers and Russia gained the Balkans, Poland, Hungary, outer Mongolia, and Manchuria. You will see the stark and brutal truth of Will Rogers' statement that "This country never lost a war and never won a conference."

Mr. REES. The gentleman from Tennessee always makes a good statement. Anyway, we could use a little sobriety here and save a couple of hundred thousand dollars, and still spend more money than we should for this sort of thing. Last year Congress spent practically a million dollars, and the committee is proposing \$500,000, which would buy a tremendous amount of food. In fact, if you spent the whole \$500,000 for food, you would do a whole lot more good and bring about a better understanding with the people of other countries than attempting to do it by spending it for liquor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. Chairman, the only way to reduce governmental expenses, which the people are praying this Congress will do, is to really reduce them. Here we meet again today on about the third appropriation bill, and every time we seek to reduce expenses there is a great cry coming up from the gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House in particular, that we should not do it, and they offer amendments trying to put back into the bill all that we have cut out. Two or three years ago they had this representation allowance up to about \$1,000,000. Part of it could be seen, but part of it was unseen. Now, the gentleman from Kansas has asked, inasmuch as we have made considerable progress last year in reducing this to about \$600,000, that we further reduce it by \$200,000. I think it is a sound proposition. I agree with the gentleman from Tennessee that we need to keep our foreign representatives in a position to do the clearest thinking in these most serious times. When I look at the colossal blunders that have taken place in the State Department year after year, which have got us into a position where it looks like we are about to lose the peace of the world after the great sacrifice we made in the last war, I believe that we ought to have at least as clear thinking as possible on the part of our representatives in foreign countries. Consequently, I am supporting this amendment to reduce this appropriation by \$200,000. In these serious times,



when we hear so much about starvation and the lack of food throughout the countries of Europe, where many of our diplomats serve, you could take this \$200,000, if we can save it, and buy 1,800,000 loaves of bread for the women and children in those countries. This amendment means more bread for hungry people and less liquor for well-fed diplomats. The gentleman from Kansas has not offered this amendment just as a matter of form; neither am I speaking for it just as a matter of form. Let us see if we cannot reduce the amount by a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

I hope that the Members of this House will vote to reduce this item, which will be spent largely for more liquor and for more entertainment than is necessary on the part of our representatives, and by our diplomats abroad. I think we ought to reduce this by \$200,000. I hope the majority of the House will join in this request. I do not believe the American people who are supposed to control this Government through us, their elected representatives, would approve this excessive appropriation of \$500,000, to be used for wasteful and excessive entertainment in foreign countries. I urge the Members of the House to support this amendment and save \$200,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have had a Foreign Service ever since the days of Benjamin Franklin. This amendment would seek to reduce our representation allowance from half a million to \$300,000.

The amendment would not do what the author of the amendment seeks to do. We have had representation allowances in our Foreign Service for many, many years, and every other government in the world has its representation allowance.

It is not the intention of the chairman of this subcommittee to sabotage our Foreign Service in spite of the fact that I am opposing certain amendments to increase amounts which in the judgment of the majority of the committee are fair. Other things are done with the representation allowance besides what is alleged. The committee went into this item very, very carefully last year; in fact, I had vouchers brought to Washington from all parts of the world giving me information on minute expenditures of money from this particular appropriation. We feel that this fund is well supervised, better than ever before. We cut the request from \$700,000 to \$500,000. Last year the request was for \$1,000,000, and the item was increased in the Senate from \$500,000 to \$700,000 as a compromise between the Senate and the House committees.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES. I know the gentleman wants to be fair, but he well knows that this \$700,000 item is not the only item that is going for the representation allowance. No only that, as the gentleman has suggested, he has the vouchers

that indicate what the money is spent for. Unfortunately, we are not able to get those items in the hearings. We never have. The members of the committee get them and carry them around in their pockets, but we who are also entitled to the information just do not get them. If those figures could be placed in the hearings so we could see them, there is no question in my mind but that my amendment would carry.

We are still leaving \$300,000 here for the representation, which is for liquor, and things of that kind. Not only that, you still have an additional \$400,000 in here that goes for the same purpose, as the gentlemen of the committee well know.

I realize the gentleman has to sustain his committee, and I appreciate his viewpoint. Nevertheless, he knows as well as I do by reading his own hearings that there still is in this bill a further allowance of something around \$400,000 that is going for the same purpose. If the gentleman did not happen to hold the important position he has here and did not have to sustain his committee, I think he really would agree with me.

I am sorry the gentleman cannot put in the record the complete story about the amount of money that is actually spent for all kinds of high-powered liquor. I am not holding that against him any more than I hold it against the gentleman from Virginia, who also has the figures on that subject.

I give due credit to the chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], for cutting it down to \$500,000, but let us save a couple of hundred thousand more while we are at it. It will do us all good and be better for the State Department. My amendment puts this expenditure in line with what it was 6 years ago.

Again I want to commend the chairman for keeping the figure at \$500,000 because I believe if it had not been for his efforts the State Department might have had their way. If the State Department's views on this item were approved, it would have been a million dollars. So, I commend the gentleman for his good work, even though I would like for him to go still further and cut it another \$200,000.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is most unfortunate that every year when we reach this item in the bill we have a discussion in which the item is referred to as the liquor item. That is not true, and it conveys an entirely false impression to the people of our country.

I hear a lot of talk about putting business methods into government. There is not a business organization in the United States that sends its salesmen out to sell its products that does not give them a representation allowance. They may not call it by that name, but they give them an allowance with which they may entertain prospective customers. The State Department is engaged in selling the United States of America to the rest of the world. We charge them with the duty of selling our system of free enterprise. We must fur-

nish them the machinery, the tools, with which it can be done. That is all this item does.

It enables the State Department to hold conferences to which they can invite representatives of other governments and sit down and discuss the various problems that arise.

It was my privilege to travel in Europe last fall. I have no doubt that I enjoyed the benefits of this very fund. Why? Because some of the most interesting and important conferences that we had while I was abroad were conferences at dinners or lunches or some occasion which had been arranged by the State Department or by the Army to gather together the important people of the country where we were visiting so that we might there discuss with them our problems and gain certain information which we were seeking. I think that a fund of this kind is of the utmost importance. Last year the State Department requested \$1,000,000 for this fund. The House cut them to \$500,000. We cut it exactly in half. It went over to the other body and there was increased to \$700,000, and we agreed on that amount. The State Department did not request the \$1,000,000 again this year, but only requested \$700,000. We cut that back to \$500,000, the same amount that the House approved last year. I trust it will be the pleasure of this body to keep it at that figure.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. REES. The gentleman well knows that we also have in this bill additional items under so-called contingencies that total something over \$800,000. The gentleman well knows that. I am sure he knows it, although it is not marked for buying liquor. They always have had the items showing how much they spent for it. All that I am asking the gentleman to do is to just cut it a little bit. Let us cut it a small percentage. Let us cut it by about 25 percent. Let us save about \$200,000, and let us use that now especially when the people abroad need to be fed. If you want to use \$200,000 let us use it to feed the people who need it abroad, and in that way we will come much closer to creating good will among the people abroad than we will by a thing of this kind. Of course, they have to spend a certain amount of money for dinners and things of that kind, but they do not have to spend it on this kind of thing. Let us put it back to where it was some 4 or 6 years ago when we only used \$250,000 for this. Let us put it back to \$250,000. That is all I am asking the gentleman to do. I am not asking to cut it out completely.

Mr. GARY. My answer to the gentleman's question is that every item in this bill has been scrutinized very carefully by the subcommittee and we think that every one of these items is needed.

Mr. REES. Let us supervise these items a little more, then.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].



The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided, and there were—ayes 16, noes 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

International Information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office purposes; acquisition, production, and free distribution of information materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of information and educational activities outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," "Printing and binding, Department of State," "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service," and "Printing and binding, Foreign Service," under this title: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests (which may be for one or more years) payments may be made in advance for the entire

term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appropriation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY:

On page 21, line 15, after the word "statutes", strike out "\$28,000,000" and insert "\$34,378,000."

And on page 21, line 16, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,450,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment restores the \$6,378,000 which the committee struck from the budget of the information and educational activities of the State Department.

I do not intend to make another speech on this subject. The Congress has been carefully considering these activities for more than a year. I attempted to describe to the House on yesterday the results of our handiwork in reducing this fund last year. I had hoped that we had learned our lesson, but although experience is a great teacher, we do not all learn by experience. The State Department requested \$34,378,000 for the 1949 information program. The committee has reduced the appropriation to \$28,000,000. Many of the Congressmen who traveled abroad last year think we should spend not less than fifty or one hundred million dollars a year on this vital activity. I am merely restoring the amount to the \$34,378,000 requested by the State Department. I trust that it will be your pleasure to adopt this amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can come to some agreement on a limitation of debate on this item. Has the gentleman any other speakers?

Mr. GARY. Not so far as I know, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. This is in reality two amendments, but they are tied together.

The gentleman from Virginia seeks to increase from \$28,000,000 to \$34,378,000 the amount for the Information Service, in which the Voice of America is included. He also seeks to increase the limitation of \$2,500,000 to \$3,400,000 for administrative purposes. I oppose both of the amendments for many reasons.

The information that the committee received from the Department as to their actual requests from the Bureau of the Budget was not correct. I wish to make the statement now that I am very much disappointed that we do not get the true information when we ask for it.

The committee is allowing this agency, which was not authorized during the last

session but which is now authorized by law, \$28,000,000, which is more than two times the present appropriation.

The activity, in my opinion, is not organized administratively to economically spend more money. Greater economies would result if more opportunity were given private firms and private organizations to operate abroad such as motion pictures, private magazines, and periodicals; and I have an amendment on the Clerk's desk which I shall offer for what it is worth in order to improve the service and in order to take care of the present emergency, one which will not require additional funds. Rather than spending money for portable motion-picture equipment, private theaters should be allowed greater opportunity to show our films. The State Department has done nothing along this line.

There is a request here for \$4,400,000 for the purpose of constructing relay stations. It is admitted today that the Voice of America is a feeble voice. Our signals are not strong enough. So we must spend money to build relay stations in order to get our voice out so people can hear it; so, in reality, instead of an increase there should be a decrease, there should be a rescission. Some of the activities that are not effective today should be discontinued and something effective should be done. The \$4,400,000 for construction of relay stations is too large a sum. I have received subsequent information after the hearings were held indicating that the \$4,400,000 is too much to build the relay stations they are planning to build, that the price should be considerably less. Being somewhat acquainted with radio technology and radio theory, I know that \$4,400,000 will build a lot of relay stations. I therefore suggest that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] be defeated.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman take the position that so far as the Voice of America is concerned we definitely need a stronger Voice of America?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; we do, and we are providing for it in this bill.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Is the amount the gentleman refers to in the bill the total amount appropriated for it?

Mr. STEFAN. We have appropriated \$28,000,000, twice as much as last year, and in that is the \$4,400,000 for relay stations to make the Voice stronger.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. What can we do in this bill to make the Voice adequate for America? That is what we need, it seems to me.

Mr. STEFAN. Get better administration, sir, and more efficient people from private industry, who know the business, people who know the radio business, who know the newspaper and magazine business.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.



Mr. GARY. Is it not a fact that most of this radio business is now being handled by private industry?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, but not to the extent possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: Page 22, line 16, after the word "Statutes" and before the period, insert the following new proviso: "Provided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to offer amendments to an appropriation bill which contain legislation; however, I have spoken to my colleague, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], and he is agreeable to allowing me to offer the amendment. I have also taken the matter up with the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], author of the Mundt bill, which authorized the information service, and he has agreed to allow me to offer this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to be honest with the membership of the committee and say that this amendment is subject to a point of order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I have been one who has tried consistently and conscientiously to eliminate all legislation from appropriation bills. I want the prerogatives of the legislative committees to be preserved. However, this is an emergency. It has to do with one country, Italy, where elections will be held, as I understand it, in April.

One individual is given the monopoly on the showing of newsreels. He controls the newsreels in 8,000 theaters in Italy and he shows those newsreels to not less than 8,000,000 people every week. I understand that perhaps there is broad authority in the bill giving the Administrator of this item the power to contract with individuals in that country, however there is some fear that he will not take advantage of such authority and that special authority is needed. I have, therefore, offered this amendment in good faith in order to make the Voice of America a little stronger through private industry, through people who understand how to show it. Instead of showing these pictures to people in the embassies, to the rich people in consulates, we will have a chance here to show them to the rank and file of the people who go to picture shows of their own choice and run by their own countrymen.

I believe that the amendment which I offer should be accepted for the sake of a stronger Voice of America.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I might say that we have made some study of this amend-

ment, and while we think the authority is now in the bill, it is also true that we face this urgent situation in Italy in April, and rather than take a chance that it might not be so construed by the legal authorities downtown, I think the amendment should be added at this time, and I certainly approve of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take 5 minutes, but I do want to bring to the attention of the House what I think is the intent of Congress, particularly those Members who were instrumental and active in passing what is now known as the Smith-Mundt bill, the so-called Voice of America program. While that bill was on the floor here I offered an amendment which was accepted by the committee. It is now known as section 1005 of the Smith-Mundt bill. That amendment was designed to do just one thing, and I want to take this time so that the departments downtown will know the feeling of Congress in this matter. We wanted those who were going to operate the so-called Voice of America, or more properly, the Office of Information and Education, to use every adequate and qualified American private facility in this Voice of America work. We wrote section 1005 into the bill. Since the hearings closed, I have been struggling with an attempt to provide an amendment that would spell that out in this bill. That was not easy to do. But, I trust that taking this time and reading some expressions from Senator SMITH and from Congressman MUNDT may spell that out for the Department and make it unnecessary to write it into the bill.

After the bill was passed, Senator SMITH, in a complimentary broadcast over the Worldwide System, had this to say:

In this bill we will emphasize all the way through that as far as possible private organizations, private facilities, organizations such as your own, the existing educational foundations, shall be incorporated in this work, and so far as the Government can get cooperation from these private agencies, the Government itself will withdraw, because we want to encourage the private initiative in the way Americans do things in this entire enterprise.

At the same broadcast the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] had this to say:

Mr. Lemmon, I think there is no question at all about that. You have done a grand piece of work in the past, and after all it must be emphasized over and over again, that this is not a propaganda program—simply a program of presenting the facts about freedom to the peoples of the world. For that reason, we are determined to use private agencies and private enterprise wherever possible, and you very fittingly qualify under that category.

I think that should make it sufficiently clear to the Department of State and those operating this program that they should bring into this program every qualified and able American facility, in-

dividuals, corporations, groups, or what have you.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the objection being made against placing the Marshall plan under the State Department is that this Department is so incompetent and so completely infiltrated with Communists that it would be dangerous to the security of the United States to trust it with this responsibility. In my opinion, both grounds are unimpeachable. The whole business ought to be abolished, entirely reconstituted and put in charge of real Americans. If that were done, the State Department could be operated with about one-tenth the force and cost now required. In addition, it would give us an American foreign policy instead of a foreign American policy.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, since food is such an important item in the world and since during the last 20 years in our foreign offices we have had what are known as agricultural attachés, I shall include with my remarks here a statement showing the individual histories of the agricultural attachés in the various legations throughout the world and a further statement showing the salaries they receive. There is no doubt but that their work is an important part of the work of every legation, especially when there is so much conversation about food as there has been during the war and since the war.

My only comment in connection with these men is that their service records indicate that most of them are men of agricultural training. This would not be a bad idea to put into effect once in a while in our own Department of Agriculture. There is no reason why as a group they should not be relied upon really to do some good so far as the agriculture of the world is concerned. Incidentally, I could mention that one of these men was not an American citizen until 1944. Possibly he has learned much and will make a good attaché.

The information I have referred to concerning these agricultural attachés is as follows:

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, STAFF OFFICERS, AND RESERVE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO FOREIGN SERVICE POSTS FOR FULL-TIME AGRICULTURAL WORK AS OF JUNE 30, 1947

#### ARGENTINA

Arthur T. Thompson: Wiota, Iowa, September 2, 1906; Iowa State College, bachelor of science, 1928-42; secretary, Combined Food Board, 1943-45; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Buenos Aires, September 20, 1945.

Richard O. Cromwell: Cass County, Nebr., November 25, 1890; Weeping Water High School graduate; Weeping Water Academy graduate; University of Nebraska, bachelor of arts, 1912, doctor of philosophy, 1918; State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina, master of science, 1916; United States Forest Service, summer, 1913; assistant plant pathologist, North Carolina State Agricultural Experiment Station, 1918-20; director of commodity department for mercantile company, 1920-21,



1923-41; commodity analyst for grain merchants, 1921-23; senior agricultural economist, 1941-44, marketing specialist, 1944-45, Department of Agriculture; appointed assistant agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Buenos Aires, May 18, 1945.

#### AUSTRALIA

Llewellyn V. Toyne: Sedgwick, Colo., February 27, 1906; Logan County High School graduate; Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, bachelor of science, 1927, summer school, 1927, 1930, 1933, 1937, 1938; county extension agent, 1934-45; appointed agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to the Department, December 16, 1944; at Sydney, February 21, 1945; also vice consul at Sidney, September 28, 1945; agricultural attaché and vice consul at Canberra, February 12, 1946.

#### AUSTRIA

Richard A. O. Schwartz: London, England, July 12, 1901; naturalized, 1944; schools in England and Germany; George Washington University, 1944; clerk and accountant in England, 1919-25; secretary-accountant, United States Department of Agriculture, Berlin, 1925-28; foreign correspondent for London bank, 1928-29; head clerk and office manager, United States Department of Agriculture, Berlin, 1929-39; transferred to American Embassy at Berlin, 1939; clerk at Oslo, September 22, 1939; at Ottawa, January 4, 1940; administrative assistant, British Food Mission, 1942-44; administrative assistant, Department of Agriculture, 1944-45; appointed assistant to agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to office of United States political adviser on Austrian affairs, Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Mediterranean theater, January 13, 1945.

Frederick A. Motz: Crookston, Minn., September 12, 1893; Rock Island (Ill.) High School graduate; Oregon State College, bachelor of science, 1917; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, master of science, 1929; extension horticulturist and professor of horticulture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1917-29; principal marketing specialist and agricultural commissioner, 1929-39, international commodity specialist and chief of horticulture branch, 1942-45, Department of Agriculture; appointed agricultural adviser in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to office of United States political adviser on Austrian affairs, Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Mediterranean theater, December 28, 1944.

#### BELGIUM

Jerome T. Gaspard: Minneapolis, Minn., January 18, 1907; St. Thomas Academy graduate; St. Thomas College, B. A. 1927; Sorbonne, diplomé d'études supérieures de philosophie, 1929; Harvard, M. A., 1933; instructor, St. John's University, 1931-32; economist, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1933-41; liaison officer, 1941-43; assistant to director, 1933-44; Department of Agriculture; appointed agricultural economist in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Brussels October 23, 1944; agricultural attaché at Brussels November 1, 1945.

#### BRAZIL

Guy L. Bush: Gordon, Nebr., April 17, 1890; Cotner Academy graduate; University of Nebraska 1913-16; United States Navy 1917-18; farmer 1918-25; editor of farm publication 1925-33; supervisor of farm loan department for insurance company 1933-35; information specialist, Department of Agriculture, 1935-43; appointed agricultural attaché at Rio de Janeiro July 2, 1943.

Dwight R. Bishop: Winfield, Ala., June 11, 1914; Raymondville (Tex.) High School graduate; Texas College of Arts and Industries, B. S. 1937; Agricultural and Mechanical Col-

lege of Texas, M. S. 1939; overseer for fruit company, Guatemala, 1939; adjuster for insurance company 1940; trainee, Department of Agriculture, 1941-42; United States Navy, 1942-45; lieutenant, overseas service; statistician in commodity brokerage company 1945-46; appointed agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Sao Paulo January 7, 1946.

Jack E. Conner: Marfa, Tex., January 16, 1921; Henrietta M. King School (Kingsville) graduate; Texas College of Arts and Industries, B. A., B. S. 1939; University of Texas, summers 1936-40; University of Virginia, 1939; teacher in public schools 1940-41; ground instructor in private and Army flying schools 1942-43; United States Navy 1943-46, lieutenant; appointed Foreign Service officer unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the diplomatic service July 25, 1946; to the Department September 22, 1946.

#### CANADA

Meade T. Foster: Franklin, Pa., September 27, 1900; Franklin High School graduate; Pennsylvania State College, B. S. 1922; University of Missouri, A. M. 1926; associate professor, University of Missouri, 1923-30; marketing specialist, Department of Agriculture, 1930-44; appointed assistant agricultural attaché at Buenos Aires May 24, 1944 (canceled); at Rio de Janeiro August 21, 1944; at Buenos Aires May 18, 1945; agricultural attaché at Ottawa, February 5, 1946.

Roy O. Westley: Panora, Iowa, April 9, 1892; Guthrie County High School graduate; Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, B. S. 1915, M. S. 1918; instructor, Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts and Washington State College, 1915-23; agronomist 1923-38, supervisor 1938-42, Department of Agriculture; assistant manager, Office of Defense Transportation, 1942-43; agronomist, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1943-45; appointed agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to the Department March 20, 1945; at Belgrade, Budapest, Sofia, and Tirana May 24, 1945; also at Bucharest October 16, 1945; assistant agricultural attaché at Belgrade, Budapest, Sofia, and Tirana March 12, 1946 (canceled); assistant agricultural attaché at Bucharest March 12, 1946; agricultural officer at Bucharest November 13, 1946.

Quentin, R. Bates: Fairfield, Iowa, March 28, 1919; Fairfield High School graduate; Parsons College, B. A. 1940, graduate work 1946; student instructor in history, Parsons College, 1937-40; United States Army 1941-45, first lieutenant, overseas service; appointed Foreign Service officer unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service July 19, 1946; to the Department August 16, 1946.

#### CHILE

Eugene V. Harris: Kenmare, N. Dak., February 8, 1913; Minnesota State Teachers College, B. E. 1933-37; University of North Dakota 1940-41; Ohio State University, 1941-43; University of Chile 1943; assistant principal, public school, 1938-40; part time teaching, University of North Dakota, Ohio State University 1940-43; Maintenance Fellowship, Institute of International Education, 1943; appointed clerk (OEI) at Santiago, January 21, 1944; appointed assistant agricultural attaché, February 23, 1947.

#### CHINA (ALSO MANCHURIA)

Owen L. Dawson: Frost (Harrison), Mich., December 6, 1892; Joliet (Ill.) High School graduate; University of Illinois, B. S. 1920; South Dakota State College, M. S. 1926; Department of Agriculture Graduate School 1927-28; United States Army 1916, 1917-19, Mexican border and overseas service; farmer 1920-21; teacher in high school 1921-22; agricultural statistician and economist, Department of Agriculture, 1922-28; ap-

pointed assistant agricultural commissioner at Berlin January 1, 1929; delegate, International Congress of Agriculture, Bucharest, 1929, Congress of the Rose and the Orange of the Sahara, El Golea, French North Africa, 1929; agricultural commissioner at Shanghai, January 1, 1931; adviser, Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, Manila, 1937; agriculture attaché at Shanghai November 17, 1939—December 7, 1941; to the Department and detailed to the Department of Agriculture September 4, 1942; agriculture attaché at Chungking June 11, 1943; liaison secretary United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Hot Springs, Va., 1943; liaison secretary, first session of the council, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Atlantic City, N. J., 1943; to the Department October 16, 1944; agriculture attaché at Chungking November 27, 1944; agriculture attaché at Shanghai March 25, 1946.

Alexander L. Peaslee: Oak Park, Ill., February 5, 1922; Defiance (Ohio) High School graduate; Miami University, A. B. 1943; Stanford, A. B. 1945; United States Army 1942-46; employment officer, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1946; appointed Foreign Service officer unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service June 3, 1946; to the Department June 17, 1946; vice consul at Shanghai September 11, 1946.

Willard O. Brown: Stanford, Tex., August 12, 1911; Abilene High School graduate; McMurry College, B. S. 1931; University of Texas, graduate work 1931-32; Louisiana State University, A. M. 1933; Iowa State College, graduate work 1934-35; Department of Agriculture Graduate School 1941-42; liaison work in farm management for Iowa State College, of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and Department of Agriculture 1934-35; assistant professor of agricultural economics, North Dakota Agricultural College, 1935-40; associate agricultural economist, Department of Agriculture, 1940-42; appointed agricultural economist at London June 2, 1942; staff of United States political adviser on German affairs, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, June 22, 1945; assistant agricultural attaché at Manila October 2, 1946; en route to post on June 30, 1947.

#### COLOMBIA

Kenneth Wernimont: Ohio, Nebr., August 30, 1909; Geneva High School graduate; Nebraska Wesleyan, bachelor of arts, 1930; American University, master of arts, 1937, graduate work, 1937-40; exchange fellowship, University of Rome, 1937-38; member of bar of Nebraska; farmer, 1930-34; with farm-loan association, 1934-35; with Agricultural Adjustment and Resettlement Administration, 1935-37; legislative planning analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1938-42; administrative officer, Commodity Credit Corporation, 1942-43; appointed agricultural commissioner at Para, April 16, 1943; at Rio de Janeiro, June 6, 1944; at Bogotá, October 7, 1946.

John G. Gossett: Lawton, Okla., January 20, 1921; University of Oklahoma, bachelor of arts, 1936-40; Army of the United States (captain), 1942-47; appointed department, April 30, 1947; training in Department of Agriculture on June 30, 1947.

#### COSTA RICA (ALSO NICARAGUA AND PANAMA)

Dr. Theodore J. Grant: Newton, Mass., January 20, 1903; Newton High School graduate; Massachusetts State College, bachelor of science, 1926; University of Wisconsin, 1930-33; associate pathologist, 1933-40; senior pathologist, 1940-45, Department of Agriculture; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at San Jose, Managua, and Panama, July 16, 1945.

#### CUBA

Dr. Paul G. Minneman: Sidney, Ohio, July 9, 1902; Sidney High School graduate; Ohio



State University, bachelor of arts, 1924, master of science, 1926, doctor of philosophy, 1929; University of Breslau, Germany, 1926-27; first lieutenant, Officers Reserve Corps; research assistant, 1928, and instructor, 1929, Ohio State University; economist, Department of Agriculture, 1929-36; appointed assistant agricultural attaché at London, May 1, 1936; to the Department and detailed to the Department of Agriculture, September 15, 1939; member Joint Survey of Cuban Agricultural Resources, Habana, 1941; agricultural attaché at Habana, April 15, 1942.

Dr. Louis C. Nolan: Senoia, Ga., December 28, 1904; Senoia High School graduate; Emory University, bachelor of philosophy, 1926; graduate work, University of South Carolina, 1926-27, University of Chicago, 1929-30; Duke, doctor of philosophy, 1935; information specialist, Department of Agriculture, 1934-39; associate editor on agricultural publication, 1939-41; economics analyst, 1941-43, chief of Division of Foreign Information, 1943-46, Department of Agriculture; appointed assistant agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Habana, January 17, 1946.

Philip M. Davenport: Washington, D. C., December 21, 1915; McKinley High School graduate; University of Pennsylvania, bachelor of science, 1937; Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, master of arts, 1938; appointed Foreign Service officer unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service, July 6, 1938; vice consul at Berlin, July 18, 1938; Foreign Service School, June 9, 1939; vice consul at Canton, January 8, 1940-Dec. 7, 1941; at Karachi, July 20, 1942; second secretary and vice consul at Habana, June 22, 1945.

#### DENMARK

John L. Stewart: Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1897; Bethlehem Preparatory School graduate; Pennsylvania State College, bachelor of science, 1922; Lehigh University, master of science, 1923; with Department of Agriculture, 1924-45; United States delegate, Fifteenth General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1940; appointed agricultural attaché at Copenhagen, May 28, 1945; adviser, United States delegate, second session of the conference, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Copenhagen, 1946.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Rollo P. Stovall: Gainesville, Ga., February 18, 1912; Miami (Fla.) Senior High School graduate; University of Florida, bachelor of science, 1935; Georgetown, master of science, 1938; Academy of International Law, The Hague, summer, 1938; supervisor of correspondence unit, Rural Electrification Administration, 1935-39; junior economic analyst, War Department, 1939; examiner's aid, Bureau of Customs, 1940-42; assistant chief and chief of mica section, War Production Board, 1942-45; appointed economic analyst in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Ciudad Trujillo January 3, 1945.

#### ECUADOR

Hugo W. Alberts: Watertown, Wis., March 29, 1889; Johnson Creek High School graduate; Milwaukee State Teachers College, diploma 1914; University of Wisconsin, bachelor of science, 1918, master of science, 1920, doctor of philosophy, 1924; University of Illinois, doctor of philosophy, 1926; Harvard, 1926; teacher, 1908-11; principal of elementary school, 1911-12; assistant county superintendent of schools, 1914-15; principal of high school, 1915-16; instructor, University of Wisconsin, 1918-24; director, agriculture experiment stations, Alaska, 1926-32; specialist in northern agriculture, Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Leningrad, 1933; assistant crop and livestock estimator, Department of Agriculture, 1934; agricultural economist, Land Policy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 1934-35; regional director, 1935, associate agronomist, 1936-37; agronomist in charge of research station in Puerto Rico, 1938-43, Soil Conservation Service; appointed agricultural adviser at Lima February 16, 1943; at La Paz, Bolivia, temporary, September 26, 1944; at Lima November 10, 1944; agricultural attaché at Guayaquil and Quito May 10, 1946.

Robert B. Elwood: Omaha, Nebr., November 30, 1912; Napier (Iowa) High School graduate; Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, bachelor of science, 1935, master of science, 1939; associate agricultural economist, Works Progress Administration, 1936-39; research assistant, Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, 1939-40; extension specialist, University of Tennessee, June-December 1941; agricultural specialist, Foreign Economic Administration, 1943-45; appointed assistant agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Cairo February 15, 1945; assistant agricultural attaché at Cairo March 5, 1946; at Athens, temporary, April 30, 1946.

#### EGYPT (ALSO PALESTINE, TRANSJORDAN, SUDAN, AND ETHIOPIA)

Ben H. Thibodeaux: Breaux Bridge, La., December 13, 1903; Breaux Bridge High School graduate; Louisiana State University, bachelor of science, 1925; Iowa State College, master of science, 1928; Harvard, graduate work, 1932-33, 1940-41; instructor, Louisiana State University, 1925-28; agricultural economist, Department of Agriculture, 1929-43; United States Army, 1944-45, colonel, overseas service; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Paris, January 10, 1946.

#### FRANCE

Richard C. Desmond: Lynn, Mass., September 2, 1916; Leesburg (Fla.) High School graduate; Massachusetts State College, bachelor of science, 1937; Yale, master of forestry, 1939; forester, United States Forest Service, 1939-42; United States Army, 1942-46, captain, overseas service; to the Department, August 9, 1946.

Harry R. Zerbel: Appleton, Wis., February 17, 1920; Appleton High School graduate; University of Wisconsin, bachelor of arts, 1941, master of arts 1942; United States Army, 1942-45, overseas service; appointed Foreign Service officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service July 5, 1946; to the Department July 24, 1946.

#### GERMANY

Roy I. Kimmel: Las Vegas, N. Mex., March 19, 1901; Lamar (Colo.) High School graduate; Colorado College, bachelor of arts, 1926; Yale, master of arts, 1931; assistant to Administrator, Farm Security Administration, 1935-37; assistant, office of secretary, 1937-39, chief program analyst, 1939-42; Department of Agriculture; chief of industrial division, War Relocation Authority, 1942; head of United States lend-lease mission to New Zealand, 1943; United States Army, 1943-45, lieutenant colonel, overseas service; member, Combined Working Party on European Food Supplies, London, 1944; appointed assistant agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service auxiliary and assigned at London November 16, 1945.

#### GREAT BRITAIN (ALSO IRELAND)

Paul O. Nyhus: Chippewa Falls, Wis., April 18, 1894; Chippewa Falls High School graduate; University of Wisconsin, bachelor of science, 1923; United States Army, 1918-19; second lieutenant Officers Reserve Corps; county agriculture agent, Wisconsin, 1919-20; manager farm department of bank 1920-22; agriculture statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, 1922-26; agricultural commissioner at Shanghai, 1926-31; at Department of Agriculture in Washington, 1931-34; appointed agricultural attaché at Buenos Aires July 28, 1934; adviser, Pan American Commercial Confer-

ence, Buenos Aires, 1935; and Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938; agricultural attaché at London May 5, 1945; adviser, United States delegation, International Wool Talks, London, 1946.

Fred Taylor: In England, January 25, 1878; naturalized 1899, New Bedford Textile Engineering School graduate; associate professor, Clemson College, 1907-12; division chief 1912-19; agriculture commissioner 1930-44, Department of Agriculture; general manager of cotton mills 1919-30; delegate to International Cotton Conferences in Europe and Washington, D. C.; appointed agriculture commissioner in the Foreign Service auxiliary and assigned at London Oct. 20, 1944; at Tokyo February 8, 1946.

Irven M. Eltreim: New Underwood, S. Dak., July 1, 1910; Mount Vernon High School graduate; University of Minnesota, bachelor of science, 1932; Harvard School of Business Administration, 1936-37; administrative assistant, Department of Agriculture, 1933-36; with manufacturing company, 1937-38; agriculture economist, Department of Agriculture, 1938-40; appointed Foreign Service officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service September 3, 1940; vice consul at Nuevo Laredo September 7, 1940; at Mexico City March 19, 1941; to the Department, August 15, 1941 (Foreign Service School, November 3 to December 6, 1941); vice consul at Winnipeg December 3, 1941; at Fort William and Port Arthur, temporary, August 15, 1942; at Winnipeg September 22, 1942; third secretary and vice consul at Ottawa December 8, 1942; at London September 28, 1944.

#### GREECE

Jay G. Diamond: Lafayette Hill, Pa., December 27, 1891; Conshohocken High School graduate; University of Pennsylvania, 1909-11; United States Army 1918-19; agriculture statistician, Bureau of Agriculture Economics, 1921-45; appointed agriculture officer in the Foreign Service auxiliary and assigned to the Department August 29, 1945; at Berlin, October 10, 1945.

#### GUATEMALA (ALSO HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR)

Graham S. Quate: San Diego, Calif., April 4, 1890; Baker High School graduate; University of Mexico, summer 1941; private tutors in Spanish 1943-44; forest ranger 1920-25; engineer 1927-33; planning engineer, United States Foreign Service 1933-34; agricultural engineer 1934-35; State conservationist for Utah 1935-42, Soil Conservation Service; with office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs 1942-45; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Guatemala April 5, 1945; also agricultural attaché at San Salvador and Tegucigalpa April 5, 1945.

#### HAITI

Edward L. Tanner: Bunkie, La., April 2, 1892; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, B. S. 1914; superintendent of schools 1914-15; entomological inspector, office of Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, 1915-16; United States Army 1917-19, captain, overseas service; instructor in agronomy 1920-21; county agent 1922-24; 1925-37 Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; director of schools, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 1921-22; rehabilitation assistant, Veterans' Bureau, 1924-25; assistant information specialist 1937-40; water facilities supervisor 1940-42; community manager 1942-43; senior agronomist 1943-45, Department of Agriculture; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Port-au-Prince January 1, 1945.

#### HUNGARY

Harry Le Bovit: Newark, N. J., April 12, 1915; West Side High School graduate; Rutgers University, B. S., 1939; American University 1940; Department of Agriculture Graduate School 1940; dairy plant manager 1940; analyst, Department of Commerce,



1940-42; industrial economist, War Production Board, 1942-44; marketing specialist, Department of Agriculture 1944-45; appointed agricultural economist in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to office of United States representative, Advisory Council for Italy, December 26, 1944; in office of United States political adviser, staff of Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean theater, February 17, 1945; at Budapest, April 10, 1945; assistant agricultural attaché at Budapest June 5, 1946; Foreign Service staff officer of class eight, November 13, 1946; agricultural economist at Budapest, November 13, 1946.

## INDIA

Dr. Clifford C. Taylor: Loveland, Colo., May 15, 1895; Fort Collins High School graduate; Colorado Agricultural College, B. S., 1917; Iowa State College, M. S., 1923; Harvard, A. M., 1926, Ph. D., 1930; county agricultural agent, Colorado, 1917-18; research assistant, Department of Agriculture, 1918-20; farm management specialist, University of Idaho, 1920-21; research assistant, Iowa State Experimental Station, 1921-23; associate professor and head of department of agricultural economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1923-30; entered Bureau of Agricultural Economics November 15, 1930; agricultural attaché at Pretoria 1930-33; appointed agricultural attaché at London July 27, 1935; American representative, International Wheat Advisory Committee, 1936-39; technical adviser, International Sugar Conference, London, 1937; delegate, meetings of International Sugar Council, London, 1937-39; Foreign Service officer of class four, July 1, 1939; agricultural attaché at Ottawa, September 30, 1939; consular and secretary in the diplomatic service, November 16, 1939; adviser, United States delegation, first session of the conference, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Quebec, 1945; class 1, December 17, 1945; consul of embassy for economic affairs at Warsaw, January 2, 1945. En route to post on June 30, 1947.

Cleveland B. McKnight: Atlanta, Ga., June 24, 1908; Emory University, bachelor of arts, 1932; with tractor and equipment company, 1924-30; with motor company, 1933-35; teacher in public schools, 1935-36; with Department of Agriculture; travel in Europe, north Africa, and Near East; appointed clerk in the Foreign Service and assigned to the Department, December 26, 1940; at London, April 26, 1941; vice consul at London, September 29, 1944; at Foynes, January 23, 1945; Foreign Service officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the diplomatic service, July 19, 1946; to the Department, July 29, 1946.

Henry W. Spielman: Chickasha, Okla., September 28, 1911; Classen High School (Oklahoma City) graduate; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, bachelor of science, 1933, master of science, 1935; Department of Agriculture Graduate School, 1940; Brookings Institution, 1933-34; clerk, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, August-November 1934; supervisor of research, 1935-36; statistician, Farm Security Administration, 1936-37; junior agricultural economist, Agricultural Marketing Service, 1937-39; associate marketing specialist, Surplus Marketing Administration, 1939-42; appointed junior agricultural economist at Sao Paulo, February 10, 1942; agricultural economist at Bombay, December 10, 1945; also administrative officer at Bombay, July 1, 1946; agricultural economist at Bombay, November 13, 1946.

## IRAN

Horace G. Bolster: Bufort, N. Dak., November 21, 1899; Plentywood (Mont.) High School graduate; Montana State College, bachelor of science, 1932; Iowa State College, master of science, 1933; appraiser, 1933, on loan commission, 1933-34, Federal land bank; extension

economist, Montana State College, 1934-45; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Tehran, July 21, 1945.

## ITALY

Dr. Howard R. Cottam: St. George, Utah, July 27, 1910; Provo High School graduate; Brigham Young University, bachelor of arts, 1932; University of Wisconsin, master of philosophy, 1938, doctor of philosophy, 1941; research assistant fellow, teaching assistant, and assistant to dean of men, University of Wisconsin, 1935-39; research assistant, Ohio State University, 1939-40; assistant professor, Pennsylvania State College, 1940-42; chief rent examiner, Office of Price Administration, September-November 1942; Chief of Program Appraisal Division, War Food Administration, 1942-44; appointed agricultural economist in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Paris, October 21, 1944; agricultural attaché at Rome, April 8, 1946.

Nathan B. Salant: Scranton, Pa., July 28, 1910; Suffolk Law School; Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science; Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, master of science; assistant chief of division, Department of Agriculture; appointed agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Calro, September 14, 1945; at Rome, April 19, 1946; assistant agricultural attaché at Rome, November 13, 1946.

Robert A. Brand: Norwich, Conn., November 5, 1920; Norwich Free Academy graduate; University of Connecticut, bachelor of arts, 1941; production expeditor with electric boat company, 1941-42; United States Army, 1942-46, captain, overseas service; appointed Foreign Service officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the diplomatic service, July 19, 1946; to the Department, August 14, 1946.

## MEXICO

Jacobs B. Gibbs: Columbia, Mo., November 5, 1900; University High School graduate; University of Missouri, bachelor of science 1924; Columbia, master of arts 1930, graduate work 1939-40; United States Army, 1924-40, captain; junior statistician 1924-25, assistant statistician 1925-29, associate statistician 1930, assistant agricultural commissioner, 1930-39, international commodity specialist 1939-45, Department of Agriculture; chairman and secretary of Combined Food Boards Commission; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service auxiliary and assigned at Mexico City, January 22, 1945.

Don Stoops: Roosevelt, Okla., August 2, 1917; Roosevelt High School graduate; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, bachelor of science, 1940; Ohio State University, graduate work 1940-41; Department of Agriculture Graduate School, 1941; junior agricultural economist, Department of Agriculture, 1941-42; appointed junior agricultural analyst at Buenos Aires, January 14, 1942; furlough for military service, December 6, 1943-January 1946; assistant agricultural attaché, January 13, 1946; at Mexico City, January 20, 1946.

John N. Smith: Mutoto, Belgian Congo, of American parents, October 10, 1916; Stuart Robinson (Blackey, Ky.) High School graduate; Davidson College, bachelor of arts, 1938; University of North Carolina, master of arts 1940; teacher in high school 1938-39; United States Army 1940-46, major, overseas service; appointed Foreign Service officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the diplomatic service, July 25, 1946; to the Department, September 21, 1946; Foreign Service officer of class 6, November 13, 1946.

## NETHERLANDS

Dr. William H. Riddell: Fort Langley, British Columbia, June 19, 1897; naturalized 1940; King Edward High School (Vancouver) graduate; University of British Columbia, bachelor of science and agriculture 1922; Uni-

versity of Minnesota, master of science 1924, doctor of philosophy 1932; graduate fellow and instructor, University of Minnesota, 1926-29; assistant and associate professor, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, 1929-39; professor and head of dairy department, University of Arizona, 1939-44; United States Army, May to December 1944, captain; appointed agricultural adviser in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned near the Government of the Netherlands, established in England November 21, 1944; agricultural attaché near the Government of the Netherlands established in England, May 3, 1945; at The Hague, August 29, 1945.

## NORWAY

Abner K. Chestem: Decatur, Nebr., May 13, 1892; University of Nebraska, 1910-15; Nebraska State Board of Control 1915-17; United States Army 1917-19; farmer 1919-35; chairman county corn-hog association, 1934-35; with Department of Agriculture 1935-44; appointed agricultural adviser in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned near the Government of Norway established in England November 30, 1944; at Stockholm, February 5, 1945; at Oslo, July 1, 1946.

## PERU

Dr. Clarence A. Boonstra: Grand Rapids, Mich., January 5, 1914; Grand Rapids Christian High School graduate; Michigan State College, bachelor of science, 1936; Louisiana State University, master of arts, 1937, doctor of philosophy, 1942; auditor for milling company, 1937-38; economist, State agricultural experiment station January to September 1938, Department of Agriculture 1938-39; instructor, Louisiana State University, 1939-42; information and administrative officer, Department of Agriculture, 1942-43; appointed agricultural economist at Habana, February 13, 1943; assistant agricultural attaché at Habana, October 14, 1943; agricultural attaché at Manila, October 19, 1945; agricultural attaché at Santiago, November 20, 1946.

## PHILIPPINES

George H. Maness: Pauls Valley, Okla., May 26, 1913; Ada High School graduate; East Central State College, bachelor of arts, 1933; Universidad Nacional de Mexico, 1935; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, master of arts, 1936; private language study, Berlitz School of Languages, 1936; teacher of Spanish in high school, 1932-36; principal of high school, 1936-40; appointed Foreign Service clerk October 14, 1940; vice consul at Manáos October 26, 1940; at Rio de Janeiro April 19, 1943; at Sao Paulo, temporary, January 23, 1945; assistant agricultural economist at Chungking February 28, 1945; vice consul and administrative assistant at Nanking May 15, 1946; at Manila October 2, 1946.

## POLAND

Edwin R. Raymond: Evansville, Ind., March 26, 1896; Ohio State University, bachelor of science, 1919; department manager on farm, 1919-20; county agent, Ohio State University, 1920-29; district manager of nitrate bureau, 1929-32; salesman for insurance company, 1932-33; farm appraiser for Federal land bank, 1933; field representative, 1933-40, assistant to general agent, 1939-40, Farm Credit Administration; secretary, Production Credit Corporation, 1940-45; appointed agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to the Department May 5, 1945; agricultural attaché at Warsaw May 24, 1945.

## SPAIN

Joseph E. Wiedenmayer: Newark, N. J., February 16, 1905; Montclair Military Academy; Cornell, bachelor of science, 1929; administrative assistant, 1929-38, assistant manager, 1938-43 for dairy products company; officer and director of association of ice cream manufacturers, 1938-43; administrator of aviation education bureau New Jersey Council, National Aeronautic Association,



1939-41; president and public relations director of aviation ground-school program, 1941-43; member of board of directors and chairman of aviation committee, American Red Cross in New Jersey, 1941-43; aviation adviser, Civilian Aide Commission, United States Army Air Forces, 1942; United States Civil Air Patrol, 1942-43, captain; business analyst, 1943, assistant head of fluid-milk section, 1943-44, Office of Price Administration; at Montevideo September 10, 1944; agricultural officer at Montevideo August 1, 1945; senior economic analyst at Madrid September 14, 1945.

#### SWEDEN (ALSO FINLAND)

Eric Englund: Trehorningsjo, Sweden, April 1, 1893; naturalized, 1917; school in Sweden; high-school graduate; Oregon State College, bachelor of science, 1918; University of Oregon, bachelor of arts, 1919; University of Wisconsin, master of science, 1919; Harvard, doctor of philosophy, 1936; United States Army, 1918, second lieutenant; field agent, Department of Agriculture, 1919; assistant, University of Wisconsin, 1919-21; professor of agriculture and economics, Kansas State College, 1921-26; divisional head and assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1937-42; branch chief, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1942-46; adviser, First West Indian Conference, Barbados, British West Indies, 1944, Second West Indian Conference, St. Thomas, V. I., 1946; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service and assigned at Helsinki and Stockholm, September 2, 1946.

#### SWITZERLAND

Dr. Einar Jensen: Copenhagen, Denmark, January 3, 1896; naturalized; Royal Agricultural College, University of Copenhagen; University of Wisconsin; University of Minnesota; Harvard, doctor of philosophy; general manager of agricultural laboratories,

Copenhagen; lecturer, University of Alberta; agricultural economist, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 1933-34; analyst, Board of Economic Warfare; international commodity specialist, Department of Agriculture; agricultural economist, United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, 1944-45; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned at Bern, August 14, 1945.

#### TURKEY

Charles R. Enlow: Spivey, Kans., June 28, 1893; Harper High School graduate; Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, bachelor of science 1920, master of science 1927; United States Army, 1917-19, second lieutenant, overseas service; teacher and athletic coach, 1921-23; assistant agronomist, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, 1924-27; agronomist, 1927-33, chief agronomist, 1933-45, Department of Agriculture; United States delegate, Fourth International Grassland Congress, London, 1937; appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to the Department April 3, 1945; at Pretoria, May 7, 1945.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Joseph L. Dougherty: Newcomerstown, Ohio, March 13, 1907; Newcomerstown High School graduate; Ohio State University, bachelor of science in agriculture 1930; manager of farm, 1930-33; assistant soil conservationist, 1933-43; superintendent of rubber plantation in Haiti, 1943-44; appointed agricultural analyst at Porto Alegre, August 26, 1944; assistant agricultural attaché at Ottawa, February 18, 1946.

#### U. S. S. R.

Joseph J. Bulik: New York, N. Y., February 25, 1916; High School of Commerce graduate; University of Wyoming, bachelor of

science 1937; University of Minnesota, master of science 1939; research assistant, University of Minnesota, 1937-39; section chief, Bureau of the Census, 1940-42; agricultural economist, Department of Agriculture, 1942-44; secretary of commission, 1942-44, and Soviet liaison officer, 1943, Combined Food Board; appointed attaché at Moscow, March 30, 1944; agricultural attaché at Moscow, November 13, 1946.

#### VENEZUELA

James H. Kempton: Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1891; high-school graduate; University of Minnesota, 1908-09; special agent, 1907-08, 1908-09, assistant plant breeder, 1910-24, assistant, associate, and senior botanist, 1924-42, Department of Agriculture; appointed agricultural adviser at Caracas, September 7, 1942; adviser, United States delegation, Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Caracas, 1945; agricultural attaché at Caracas, May 15, 1946.

#### YUGOSLAVIA (ALSO ALBANIA)

William Kling: New York, N. Y., May 8, 1915; James Monroe High School graduate; College of the City of New York, bachelor of social sciences 1937; Massachusetts State College, master of science 1938; Clark University, doctor of philosophy, 1943; graduate assistant, Massachusetts State College, 1937-38, Clark University, 1938-39; instructor, College of the City of New York, 1939-40; agricultural economist, United States Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration, 1940-45; appointed agricultural officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned to the Department, April 2, 1945; at Bucharest, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Tirana, May 14, 1945; agricultural attaché at Belgrade in addition to duties as agricultural officer at Bucharest, Budapest, Sofia, and Tirana, April 17, 1946.

*Foreign Service officers, staff officers, and reserve officers assigned to Foreign Service posts for full-time agricultural work as of June 30, 1947*

Country	Name	Title	Salary	Allowances <sup>1</sup>	Total
Argentina.....	Arthur T. Thompson (FSO) <sup>2</sup> .....	Attaché.....	\$8,000	\$3,076	\$20,696
	Richard O. Cromwell (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	7,380	2,240	
Australia.....	L. V. Toyne (FSS).....	Attaché.....	15,380	5,316	7,761
			6,660	1,101	
Austria.....	Frederick A. Motz (FSS).....	Adviser.....	9,120	546	14,548
	Richard A. O. Schwartz (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	4,500	382	
Belgium.....	Jerome T. Gaspard (FSR).....	Attaché.....	13,620	928	11,080
			7,500	3,580	
Brazil.....	Guy L. Bush (FSS).....	do.....	8,580	4,610	25,645
	Dwight R. Bishop (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	4,860	2,280	
	Jack E. Conner (FSO).....	Third secretary, vice consul.....	3,500	1,815	
			16,940	8,705	
Canada.....	Mcade T. Foster (FSR).....	Attaché.....	6,900	1,965	19,725
	Roy O. Westley (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	5,760	None	
	Quentin Bates (FSO).....	Third secretary-vice consul.....	3,900	1,200	
Chile.....	Eugene V. Harris (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	16,560	3,165	4,320
			3,240	1,080	
China.....	Owen L. Dawson (FSO).....	Attaché.....	10,350	3,060	25,610
	Alexander Peaslee (FSO).....	Vice consul.....	3,500	2,700	
	Willard O. Brown (FSO).....	Attaché.....	6,000	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Colombia.....	Kenneth Wernimont (FSR).....	do.....	19,850	5,760	14,180
			6,600	3,680	
			3,900	( <sup>4</sup> )	
Costa Rica (also Nicaragua and Panama).....	Dr. Theo. J. Grant (FSS).....	Attaché.....	10,500	3,680	10,280
			7,380	2,900	
Cuba.....	Dr. Paul G. Minneman (FSO).....	do.....	10,350	5,406	37,282
	Dr. Louis C. Nolan (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	7,860	4,060	
	Philip M. Davenport (FSO).....	Second Secretary-Consul.....	6,000	3,006	
			24,210	13,072	
Denmark.....	John L. Stewart (FSR).....	Attaché.....	8,900	3,470	12,370
Dominican Republic.....	Rollo Stovall (FSS).....	Economic analyst.....	5,220	1,825	7,045
Ecuador.....	Hugo W. Alberts (FSS).....	Attaché.....	7,380	1,726	9,106
Egypt (also Palestine, Transjordan, Sudan, and Ethiopia).....	Robert V. Elwood (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	6,120	2,627	8,747

Footnotes at end of table.



Foreign Service officers, staff officers, and reserve officers assigned to Foreign Service posts for full-time agricultural work as of June 30, 1947—Continued

Country	Name	Title	Salary	Allowances <sup>1</sup>	Total
France.....	Dr. Ben H. Thihodeaux (FSR).....	Attaché.....	\$8,900	\$4,240	\$25,690
	Richard C. Desmond (FSO).....	Third secretary-vice consul.....	4,300	2,640	
	Harry L. Zerbel (FSO).....	do.....	3,900	1,710	
			17,100	8,590	
Germany.....	Roy I Kimmel (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	9,120	1,820	10,940
Great Britain (also Eire).....	Paul C. Nyhus (FSO).....	Attaché.....	10,700	4,513	33,804
	Fred Taylor (FSS).....	Commissioner.....	7,800	2,204	
	Irven M. Eitrcim (FSO).....	Second secretary vice consul.....	6,000	2,527	
			24,560	9,244	
Greece.....	Jay G. Diamond (FSS).....	Attaché.....	7,140	None	7,140
Guatemala (also Honduras and El Salvador).....	Graham S. Quate (FSS).....	do.....	7,140	2,760	9,900
Haiti.....	Edward L. Tanner (FSS).....	do.....	6,660	2,436	9,096
Hungary.....	Harry LeBovit (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	5,220	3,540	8,760
India.....	Dr. Clifford Taylor (FSO).....	Attaché.....	12,000	( <sup>2</sup> )	27,385
	Cleveland B. McKnight (FSO).....	Secretary.....	4,500	1,680	
	Harry W. Spielman (FSO).....	Consul.....	6,000	3,205	
			22,500	4,835	
Iran.....	H. G. Bolster (FSR).....	Attaché.....	6,900	3,820	10,720
Italy.....	Dr. Howard R. Cottam (FSR).....	do.....	7,900	2,857	24,349
	Nathan B. Salant (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	6,660	2,220	
	Robert A. Brand (FSO).....	Third secretary vice consul.....	3,500	1,212	
			18,060	6,289	
Mexico.....	Jacob G. Gibbs (FSR).....	Attaché.....	8,900	3,561	25,861
	Don Stoops (FSR).....	Assistant attaché.....	4,900	2,100	
	J. Newton Smith (FSO).....	Third secretary vice consul.....	4,300	2,100	
			18,100	7,761	
Netherlands.....	Dr. Wm. H. Riddell (FSR).....	Attaché.....	7,900	3,440	11,340
Norway.....	Abner Chestern (FSS).....	Adviser.....	7,330	2,019	9,349
Peru.....	Dr. Clarence Boonstra (FSO).....	Attaché.....	6,000	1,880	7,880
Philippines.....	Huhert Maness (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	4,500	1,400	5,900
Poland.....	Edwin R. Raymond (FSR).....	Attaché.....	7,800	853	8,653
Spain.....	Joseph Wiedemeyer (FSS).....	Assistant attaché.....	6,120	1,430	7,550
Sweden (also Finland).....	Erick Englund (FSR).....	Attaché.....	10,000	4,240	14,240
Switzerland.....	Dr. Einar Jensen (FSS).....	do.....	7,380	4,570	11,950
Turkey.....	Charles R. Enlow (FSR).....	do.....	8,900	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,900
Union of South Africa.....	Joseph L. Dougherty (FSO).....	do.....	6,000	( <sup>3</sup> )	6,000
U. S. S. R.....	Joseph J. Bulik (FSR).....	do.....	5,300	2,660	7,960
Venezuela.....	James H. Kempton (FSS).....	do.....	8,820	7,140	15,960
Yugoslavia.....	William Kling (FSR).....	do.....	6,300	4,304	10,604

<sup>1</sup> Allowances include cost of living and rental, when officers are entitled thereto, based on annual rates last reported by posts as having been established for each individual during the fiscal year 1947.

<sup>2</sup> FSO: Foreign Service officer; FSS: Foreign Service staff; FSR: Foreign Service Reserve.

<sup>3</sup> En route to post.

<sup>4</sup> Training, Department of Agriculture.

<sup>5</sup> Report not yet received.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, one of the surprising developments in the debate on this measure is the irresponsible character of some of the statements made here on the floor.

The gentleman from Ohio who has just left the floor said that if the Department of State were put in the charge of real Americans we would accomplish something. This is the first time I have heard General Marshall charged with not being a real American. I am certain the House listened to the statement with astonishment.

Yesterday we heard the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in the same vein, make a still more astonishing statement. He said he wondered if the United States had any real representation at all in the Department of State. It was so absurd that I thought I must have misunderstood him, but I note he has it in the RECORD this morning.

I want to ask you, my friends, what do you think of the serious statement made here on the floor and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that the United States

has no representation at all in the Department of State?

The gentleman from New York has a favorite phrase which he uses continually on the floor, "It is ridiculous." That phrase is certainly applicable here. The statement that he wonders if the United States has any representation at all in the State Department is ridiculous. What credence can be given to any argument prefaced by such a statement as that?

And he supports that absurd statement by argument just as absurd. He would have the world believe that the State Department is honeycombed with Communists and communism.

But in endeavoring to support charges that the State Department is employing Communists by advancing the highly novel argument that it has declined to employ two Communists, we are running true to form.

In the memorable effort to impeach the WPA in which the gentleman from New York was one of the leaders, and which incidentally, after an investigation lasting for months, completely exonerated the WPA of every charge, a Negro was brought down from New York who had been taken to Russia where after a 6 months' course in street fighting and other subversive activities he was returned and planted in New York to await developments. There was no question

about the trip to Russia and its purpose. And a facsimile of the man's membership card as a Communist was printed in the hearings—an unprecedented procedure. The only hitch was that the man has never worked for WPA, had never received any WPA benefits, and had never had any connection of any kind with WPA at any time. Yet he was brought down to Washington at the expense of the Government and testified before the committee and his testimony was printed in the hearings to prove that WPA was infested with Communists.

And here again when the charge is that the State Department is infested with Communists, the cases of two men who have never been identified with the work of the State Department in any way, case 99 and case 100, are submitted as proof. That is a fair sample of the logic and the tactics employed in an attempt to convince the American people and foreign governments that the American State Department is not American at all—that it is in charge of men who are not true Americans and that its employees are Communists seeking to undermine our form of government. Mr. Chairman, that is too high a price to pay for political advantage.

Mr. Chairman, I trust it is not necessary for me to take a position against communism or against the employment of Communists in Government positions.



In the last Congress we had identically the same situation we have here. It was charged that there were three men in the Government who had Communist leanings or were under Communist influence. We took prompt action. I appointed a special subcommittee to investigate. And on the findings of the subcommittee we denied them their salaries. The Supreme Court intervened and awarded them back salary but their position was untenable and they have had no position or connection with the Government since that time.

The committee still has the authority to go into any Department and bring any employee up here and investigate him, and if the situation warrants, certify the evidence to the Justice Department. If there are Communists in the Department of State, why does not the committee bring them up here for questioning? The chairman of the committee cites the McCarran amendment and says the Secretary of State can arbitrarily fire anybody in his Department. As a matter of fact, the Secretary has exercised his authority under that law, and has had before him all the evidence adduced in an FBI investigation, and has acted on every case submitted.

But the Committee on Appropriations has not exercised its authority. It has not brought anybody up here or provided a subcommittee to look into these sensational charges. It has had FBI men investigating the employees of the State Department for months under instructions to produce evidence to convict any Communist found down there. After intensive screening of every employee of the Department by the ablest investigators to be found anywhere, they have produced no evidence that would warrant the committee in bringing anyone up here for questioning or certifying evidence to the Secretary of State or the Department of Justice.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. Please let me conclude this statement and I shall be glad to yield.

Let us take another of the cases cited by the gentleman from New York. He brings up the case of No. 9, and in reading from page 190 leaves little doubt as to No. 9's disloyalty. No. 9 is apparently a dangerous character. But he did not refer to page 190 of the record where it is pointed out that No. 9 served for 3 years in the United States Army and received the Legion of Merit for his services. Part of the citation reads "by his resourcefulness, ingenuity, and dynamic energy, broad vision, and high efficiency, No. 9 reflected great credit upon himself and the military service." No. 9 was also made a knight officer of the crown of Italy for his outstanding military service. It was surprising that in the charges made here this pertinent evidence has been overlooked.

The gentleman also read from page 182 of the record relating to case No. 52 as evidence of subversive disloyalty in the State Department. You will find, however, on page 190 that he considers No. 52 ineligible for his high diplomatic post on the basis of charges attributed to a high OSS official. That official has reported to the State Department that he

has never made any such charges, and has never previously heard of them and that he was falsely quoted.

So far as Hamilton Robinson is concerned, notwithstanding the unsupported charges made against him, we can be safely guided by the opinion of Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy. I mention Jack Peurifoy because he is referred to by every member of the subcommittee on charge of this bill, on both sides of the table, in words of the highest praise. And knowing him as the Members of the House do I think all will agree that he deserves everything said about him. And he is free to say that he has every confidence in Mr. Robinson's competence and ability and in his absolute loyalty. And nothing is to be found on any of the pages of the record which have been cited here on the floor to cast any doubt on Mr. Peurifoy's judgment in the matter.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is the gentleman from Missouri telling the Congress there are no Communists in the State Department?

Mr. CANNON. If I thought there were I would insist on calling them up as we did here in the last Congress and firing them. If the gentleman believes there are Communists in the Department why does he not do that?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I am rather intrigued by the statement of the gentleman that in the last Congress the Appropriations Committee called some people up who were alleged to be Communists and fired three of them. I am a member of that committee and I never heard of any such procedure as that at all.

Mr. CANNON. We denied them their salaries.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman referring to the work of the Kerr Committee, of which I was a member?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. KEEFE. That is an entirely different situation than what you have placed in the RECORD by your statement and the gentleman well knows it and I shall answer you in a few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. I would like to ask for five additional minutes, Mr. Chairman, so that the gentleman can answer me now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] to tell me wherein the situation differs from the situation in the last Congress? It is charged that men in the State Department are Communists, and you have not done anything about it except to talk. In the last Congress when it was charged that employees of the Government were Communists, we called them up here and investigated them and re-

fused to appropriate money for their salaries. The Supreme Court held they were entitled to back pay but we got rid of them. And the Committee on Appropriations can take action which will rid the Government of any disloyal employees whenever it can produce the evidence to sustain the charges.

Mr. KEEFE. I will answer the gentleman in a moment in my own time and I think you will be glad to stay here and listen. If you do, you will get some enlightenment because I was a member of that committee.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly. I appointed the gentleman on the committee myself.

Mr. KEEFE. I am glad you did.

Mr. CANNON. And the gentleman came in here and recommended that we take their salaries from them, and we did, and, although the Supreme Court held it to be unconstitutional, they have never held any office under the Government from that day to this. But we do not have to deny the salaries of disloyal employees to get rid of them. If the Committee on Appropriations will produce the evidence, Secretary Marshall will do the rest.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I would like to advise the gentleman that I happen to be a member of the subcommittee on the State Department of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

If the gentleman wants to know some of the facts regarding Communists in the State Department and will consult some of us privately he can find out. Unfortunately, I cannot reveal here, and no responsible American would reveal, some of the situations which we found. It would make us look too bad before the world. After all, the State Department must deal with other nations and we would like them to have some confidence in us.

Mr. CANNON. Whenever it is disclosed that there is a traitor anywhere in any department, whether the State Department or any other department of the Government, he should be promptly discharged and properly dealt with. And it is the duty of any loyal citizen to divulge any information which might lead to the apprehension of such persons.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman please consult some of the members of our subcommittee?

Mr. CANNON. There is no reason why the gentleman should not tell us and why he should not disclose to the Committee on Appropriations or other appropriate committee, in executive session if he prefers, the name of any employee he believes to be engaged in subversive activities.

Mr. JUDD. We got rid of a good many more than has been publicized. The thing would look too bad if the whole story went abroad. I can repeat that a great deal has already been accomplished.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman's committee has been so successful in getting rid of Communists why has it left in the Department of State the Communists of whom the gentleman from New York has been complaining?



Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations has had the best FBI operatives obtainable at work on an exhaustive investigation of the State Department with instructions to ferret out any possible Communist in the employ of the Department. After months of investigation they have been unable to produce evidence which would justify the committee in bringing any one up here for questioning or even appointing a subcommittee to handle such cases, or which would warrant the certification of such cases to the attention of the Secretary of State.

The cases I have cited here are a fair sample of the character of proof offered to show that there are Communists in the Department or that it is in charge of men who are not true Americans or that the United States has no representation at all in the State Department. It is not necessary to defend such men as Cordell Hull, James F. Byrnes, or General Marshall. No one believes that they would tolerate for an instant such a situation as has been charged here on this floor.

In these unsupported charges we have reached a new era in political partisanship.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the amazing statement made by the gentleman from Missouri, I feel that the House should have a fact or two. I am wondering how the gentleman voted when the question was presented to us to pay these people whose salaries had been cut out by the Congress after a Supreme Court judgment which was rendered in my opinion improperly and without fair consideration.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. I voted to cut out their salary and fire them. When the question came before us later as to whether we would follow the Constitution of the United States, I voted to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. TABER. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further. The gentleman voted to pay those salaries after voting that they should not be paid.

I just want to tell you that I do not go off half cocked. The investigations of the Appropriations Committee indicated a very large number of Communists on the rolls of the State Department. The very least that they have there now is 14, and those cases instead of resulting in immediate dismissal as the interests of the United States required, have been dragged on and dragged on for 6, and 8, and 10 months. I do not know whether anyone is entitled to wonder whether we are getting American representation in the State Department when that sort of people and their cases are not disposed of and they are not discharged in 8 and 10 months, but for my own part I believe that the interest of the United States requires that the State Department be clean, that it be loyal. Only just the other day we were given the picture of a blond United States Embassy "gal" over

in Moscow in a strategic position going off and getting married to a Russian and then admitting her preference for Russia. I quoted four or five cases here yesterday, I described them. They are in the hearings. They begin at page 177 and run through to page 186.

They still have 13 cases of that kind pending and of those cases I do not believe a single one of them is loyal. On top of that they have employed people whose record according to their own files is not such that any loyal American would trust them.

I do not know how much longer the people of the United States can stand it to have such things as that go on in the State Department. We are not going to inspire the rest of the world with confidence in our foreign policy as long as we go ahead in this ridiculous way.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel that because Assistant Secretaries of State and heads of departments are obliged to spend so much time going about the country lecturing on the Marshall plan they cannot know what is going on in their own departments in Washington?

Mr. TABER. Well, I think it is a case of too much fear. They are afraid that they will offend people who are inclined to be liberal. They call themselves liberals. Often times they get themselves out so far that they are absolutely a menace to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the outburst of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri is indeed characteristic, but I am astounded that when he ought to be in a position to give this Congress the facts and the truth he would so garble his statement, a reader of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD would find difficulty in ascertaining the truth. The substance of his complaint is that the present chairman of the Appropriations Committee made a charge on the floor that certain Communists were retained in employment in the State Department. After giving great praise to General Marshall, dragging poor General Marshall into the situation, he rises up, pointing to himself as a former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and exclaims that—

In the last Congress when I was chairman of the Appropriations Committee we did something about it. Why have they not done something about it now? We brought these Communists up here and we fired them, we took them off the pay roll. Why have you not done it?

Did you hear him say that in substance?

What a pitiful statement in view of the facts. To some of you gentlemen who were not here, let me tell you the facts. In the last Congress and in several before that, since I have been a Member of the House, year after year when appropriation bills came before the House someone would offer an amendment to the appropriation bill containing a proviso that none of the funds should be used to pay the salary of this person or that person or the other person, naming them in the appropriation bill. Year after year appropriation bills were tied up with that sort of proviso. I had the privilege of standing here on the floor myself and making the suggestion that if there were people that were accused of having Communist affiliations in any department of government, why would it not be a good thing to set up a committee in the Committee on Appropriations and give these people an opportunity to be heard. That was done. The Speaker was authorized to appoint such a committee as a result of action of this House. Such a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of my very dear friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR. There served on that committee the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the present Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Lane Powers, and myself. Pursuant to that mandate we brought certain people who had been charged with having communistic affiliations before the committee to give them an opportunity to answer the charges that had been leveled against them. Then, what happened? We took three people and held extensive hearings. One involved a man by the name of Robert Lovett, another involved a man by the name of Dodd, and another involved a gentleman by the name of Watson. The latter two were employed by the Federal Communications Commission. As a result of those hearings, the Kerr committee voted unanimously to report back to this Congress that Federal funds should not be used to pay the salaries of such people. The House passed such an amendment on an appropriation bill, and it went over to the other body, then in control of the Democrats, whom the gentleman from Missouri represents.

The contention was made that the House was usurping the authority of the Executive and had in effect passed a bill of attainder and that the action of the House was unconstitutional, and so forth. So, that appropriation bill, as you will recall, was tied up until it got almost to the very last day. Finally, as the result of the influence of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Woodrum, we finally agreed upon a compromise which provided that those people would go off the pay roll unless the then President, President Roosevelt, reappointed them to their jobs by a certain date. The President did not veto that bill, but issued a statement on it in which he said to the departments of Government and to the judiciary to pay no attention to the ac-



tion of Congress; that the action of the Congress was unconstitutional. The then Attorney General, Francis Biddle, rendered an opinion and held that he could not defend the action of Congress because he felt that our action was unconstitutional. So, they did not fire these three people at all. They stayed on their jobs. The Comptroller refused to approve payment of their salaries. They started suit in the Court of Claims against the Government of the United States for their pay. And, who defended the action of the Congress? The most unusual thing happened, perhaps, in the history of the Congress. We had no Attorney General to defend the action of Congress, and this Congress provided, by resolution, for the appointment of its own counsel to represent the Congress in those suits by these three people, whom the executive department had refused to fire in defiance of the Congress. That case was heard in the Court of Claims, and the Congress was represented by its own counsel. The Court of Claims sustained the claims of these three men and the cases went to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States in effect held that the Congress could not do the very thing that the gentleman from Missouri is here asking that the Congress do. So we went through all that effort and spent all that money in a vain attempt to get three people off the pay roll that a committee of this Congress and the Congress itself had declared were unfitted longer to serve upon the pay roll of the Government.

There followed the McCarran rider, which in effect gave the departments themselves the right, after suitable investigation by the Civil Service Commission, to dismiss those people who were considered not to be good security risks. So when the gentleman from Missouri makes the speech he did this afternoon, he should get himself in accord with the facts of the situation and not have the charge made on the floor of the House that the Republican Party and the Republican Appropriations Committee, under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from New York, are failing in their responsibility to get rid of the communism that exists in the State Department or any other department of Government.

I do not know how many Communists there are in the State Department, but I want you to know that when the gentleman from Missouri makes the bald statement that under his administration as chairman of that committee he got rid of three of them and challenges the present chairman to emulate him in doing the thing which he says he did, but which never took place at all, he is making a statement that is neither in accord with the facts nor in accord with simple, sound, common sense, and judgment as applied to the situation now at hand. I challenge the gentleman from Missouri or anybody else to dispute one single fact I have stated this afternoon. In view of these facts, I am sure the gentleman would feel compelled to stand up here on the floor and in good conscience state for the purposes of this record that he

was in error in making the charges he made against the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, the preceding discussion regarding the extent of communism in the State Department has been very interesting and informative. It is something which the Congress and the country should consider carefully. In my opinion the time has long since past when those in charge of the executive departments, generally, and the State Department in particular, should hesitate to take bold and definite steps to rid their services once and for all of all Communists and their fellow travelers of every shade, tint, and variety.

In drafting the Mundt bill to establish a permanent and comprehensive United States information service abroad our subcommittee took positive and definite steps of an unprecedented nature in requiring that as a condition precedent for employment in our information service that all employees must first of all be checked and cleared for loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Speaker, this may mean that it will take a little longer to recruit the necessary staff for this all-important information campaign but it will also mean that once the staff is recruited and trained we shall be represented in this branch of the service by men and women whose loyalty to the United States is above and beyond all question. I wish the time would speedily arrive when we could be sure that this status of things existed in the State Department, generally.

While I regret that the full amount of money requested by the State Department for this new information service was not made available by the Appropriations Committee I nevertheless do want to congratulate the subcommittee and its chairman, Mr. STEFAN, on the fact that they have recommended a substantial figure for the first year of this program's operation. I do not believe it is sufficient to do the job satisfactorily, but it is a substantial start. I hope the other body, after hearing testimony as to what will be entailed by the reductions made by the Appropriations Committee, will restore all or part of these cuts. In fact, in view of the rapidly changing foreign situation, I dare to hope the other body will even increase beyond the State Department's estimate the amount of money to be utilized for this significant peace-preserving program in the next fiscal year.

Above all, I hope the deficiency committee of this House will act promptly to bring in a deficiency appropriation to be used during the remainder of the current fiscal year so that the vital work of recruiting adequate and efficient personnel can be started promptly and so that we can begin locating the office space

and the technical facilities abroad which will be required to put this information program into full-scale operation immediately after next July 1. In fact, in my opinion it is simply common sense, good prudence, and action in our own self-interest to appropriate money within the next week or so to let the American information program get under way within the next 30 days to begin doing a man-sized job of publicity in those areas of the world which are today in such critical condition. If, for example, we fail to provide for prompt action in Italy and find that the Communists have won the election the middle of next month we may never be able to forgive ourselves for our tardiness and our temerity.

Mr. Allen, the new Director of the United States Information and Educational Service has taken over the administration of that service only this week. A number of us are meeting with him in a planning session early next week. It is expected that his rich background of experience in the Foreign Service will provide him with knowledge which will stimulate him to move into action promptly and positively in today's critical areas. But without funds he can do little and without a deficiency appropriation, now, the Voice of America must remain a muffled whisper in a world in which it should be a strident call for decency. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Deficiency Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will measure up to expectations and come to us very soon with recommendations for the immediate appropriation of funds to put our new information service into operation with emphasis and with efficiency.

Now for the first time in American history we have the machinery available under the terms of the so-called Mundt bill to wage a peace and to implement the leadership which only the United States is capable of giving a distraught and a distracted world. I have every confidence that this Congress will not fail to provide the money power required to put this machinery into action. I hope that we can do it promptly and adequately. The forces of aggression are moving rapidly and we must step up our action and increase our efforts in the field of information abroad if we are to prevent the eventuality of confronting a world which has been either coerced or corrupted against us. A few extra dollars spent within the next 5 or 6 months in getting the truth to the people abroad may well save us in the end many billions of dollars in war and the lives of many millions of human beings.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cooperation with the American Republics: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the act entitled, "An act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics," approved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out,



other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, interns, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American Republics; and the actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons, not United States Government employees, who may die while away from their homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said act of August 9, 1939; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,900,000; and the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the United States and the other American Republics, including the distribution of materials and other services in the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I refer you to the hearings on this item, cooperation with the American Republics. I believe the program could be far more efficient than it is. Your representatives on this subcommittee in going over the budget for the State Department did not fail to point that out to the State Department. They are not doing the job the work calls

for. I trust that the justifications next year will reflect some of the advice we gave them that I think is altogether to the point.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that we find it necessary to turn aside in this appropriations debate to discuss how much each party has done to get rid of the Communists, and other subversive elements in the public service.

In the Seventy-ninth Congress the Committee on the Civil Service, of which I was a member, appointed a subcommittee of three, consisting of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], and myself, as chairman, to look into the question of what had been done about getting disloyal elements out of the Government service. A lot of talking had been done, but we decided to try to find out what had been done toward actually getting them off the pay roll, and to recommend some kind of machinery and procedures to screen employees and get them out without being unfair and doing an injustice to honest, loyal employees. As a result of our investigations, carried on behind closed doors and not in the newspapers, we made recommendations that led to the Presidential order many months ago setting up the Loyalty Board, in the Civil Service Commission which, with the cooperation of the FBI and under an appropriation made by the present Congress, is now engaged in a systematic, down-to-earth, honest-to-goodness, fair screening of the employees of our Government in an effort to separate the disloyal employees, who I am sure are only a small minority, from those who may be subject to suspicion, and to remove from the pay roll those found to be guilty of subversive acts or who are bad security risks.

A number have been fired or have resigned, so I understand, as a result of that investigation. I just thought that you would like to have that called to your attention.

A real job is being done when it comes to dealing with this question of communism or disloyalty to our Government. It is not a Democratic question or a Republican question; it is an American question.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACKINNON: On page 30, after line 17 and before line 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 107. No part of the sums appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any officer or employee who is found by the Department of State to be in violation of the

Government policy set forth in Federal Personnel Manual, page C-2—27, by virtue of having participated directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or commodities for speculative purposes as distinguished from bona fide investment purchases."

#### NEED FOR RESTRICTING SPECULATORS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. MACKINNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, those of you who have been following the tremendous sums of money that have been expended by the Department of State in our foreign purchases which run into the billions of dollars should be tremendously concerned in the light of recent disclosures as to the effect of that particular activity in the State Department if we allow speculators to take any part, however small, in that program. I do not charge that there are any substantial number of people in the State Department who are engaged in speculative activities, but we know that some have in the past, and we know that our foreign-aid program is going to be seriously endangered unless it be honestly administered.

The Federal Government has a stated policy in its manual for all employees, which prohibits speculation by Federal officers and employees. This was promulgated in 1937. I have a letter here from President Truman in which he states:

It has always been my opinion that the policy set out by the letter of President Roosevelt to the President of the Civil Service Commission should be enforced, and that is what I have been trying to do.

This particular amendment would not do one thing more than to make it possible to enforce that particular policy which is presently contained in the Federal Personnel Manual. It is thus a matter of public knowledge open to all in the Government, but we have found that this policy is not being enforced. I include at this point the correspondence with the President and the Civil Service Commission on this subject:

JANUARY 17, 1948.

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN,

*The White House, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith is copy of bill I have recently introduced to prohibit speculation by certain Government employees. In studying this matter I have come across a letter from President Roosevelt to the President of the Civil Service Commission dated April 22, 1937, in which the president stated it a matter of policy that no employee should be permitted to speculate in stocks, bonds, or commodities. On April 30, 1937, notice of this policy was forwarded to heads of departments and independent establishments. Copies of this letter of April 22, 1937, and the notice of April 30, 1937, are attached.

Since the statement of policy promulgated by President Roosevelt is somewhat broader than the bill I have introduced, and since it would be unnecessary to pass the bill if the policy were enforced, I would like to have made known to me the attitude of the Executive Department with respect to the policy enunciated by the letter and notice hereinbefore referred to. I would appreciate your informing me with respect to these matters.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE MACKINNON.



APRIL 22, 1937.

Hon. HARRY B. MITCHELL,  
President, Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MITCHELL: I believe it to be a sound policy of the Government that no officer or employee shall participate directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or of commodities for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona fide investment purposes. Engagement in such speculative activities by any officer or employee, whether under the competitive civil service or not, should be among the matters considered by the heads of department and establishments and by the Commission in passing upon questions concerning his qualifications for retention or advancement.

I would appreciate it if you would take steps to make this known throughout the Government service.

Very sincerely yours,  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

UNITED STATES CIVIL  
SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1937.  
To Heads of Departments and Independent  
Establishments:

In a letter dated April 22, 1937, the President requested the Commission to take steps to inform all officials and employees of the Government that speculation on their part or in their behalf in corporate stocks or bonds or in commodities is contrary to Government policy. The President said:

"I believe it to be a sound policy of the Government that no officer or employee shall participate directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or of commodities for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona fide investment purposes. Engagement in such speculative activities by any officer or employee, whether under the competitive civil service or not, should be among the matters considered by the heads of department and establishments and by the Commission in passing upon questions concerning his qualifications for retention or advancement."

Accordingly, an official notice to this effect should be distributed to each officer under your jurisdiction, whether under the competitive civil service or not, for the information and guidance of the officials and employees therein.

By direction of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,  
HARRY B. MITCHELL,  
President.

H. R. 4826

A bill to prohibit certain officers and employees of the United States from engaging in transactions involving contracts of sale of commodities for future delivery

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That no officer or employee in the Executive Office of the President, the National Military Establishment, the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and no member of the military or naval forces of the United States shall directly, or indirectly, through an organized commodity exchange, engage in any activity involving any contract of sale of any commodity for future delivery unless such activity is incident to the disposition of commodities grown or produced on land owned, rented, or leased by such officer or employee. As used in this section, the terms "contract of sale," "commodity," and "future delivery" shall have the same meaning as when used in the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the first section of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than 3 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the 30th day after the date of its enactment.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, January 20, 1948.

Hon. GEORGE MACKINNON,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MACKINNON: I appreciated very much your letter of the 17th with the attached bill.

It has always been my opinion that the policy set out by the letter of President Roosevelt to the President of the Civil Service Commission should be enforced and that is what I've been trying to do.

Of course, I have had no opportunity to study your bill and can't pass on it for that reason. I appreciate very much your calling it to my attention, however.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

JANUARY 17, 1948.

Hon. HARRY B. MITCHELL,  
President, Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: Attached hereto is notice directed to heads of departments and independent establishments dated April 30, 1937. Will you kindly advise me whether this policy is being presently enforced, and if not, when this policy was changed. If you have any subsequent directives upon this same subject, I would also appreciate very much to receive them.

I desire this information in connection with my pending bill to prohibit certain employees in the Federal Government from speculating in commodities. Your early attention to this matter will be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MACKINNON.

UNITED STATES CIVIL  
SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1948.  
Hon. GEORGE MACKINNON,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MACKINNON: As the enclosures to your inquiry of January 17 show, the Commission by letter of April 30, 1937, transmitted to the heads of departments and independent establishments the letter of the President of April 22, 1937, as to speculation on the part of officers and employees of the Government. The Commission's letter stated that whether the employees were under the competitive civil service or not the President's letter should be brought to the attention of officials and employees for their information and guidance.

No jurisdiction was given the Commission to follow up on this letter; but the Commission, nevertheless, has done so by having included in the Federal Personnel Manual, on page C2-27, the following:

"SPECULATION

"I believe it to be a sound policy of the Government that no officer or employee shall participate directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or of commodities for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona fide investment purposes. Engagement in such speculative activities by any officer or employee, whether under the competitive civil service or not, should be among the matters considered by the heads of departments and establishments and by the Commission in passing upon questions concerning his qualifications for retention or advancement." (Letter of the President to the Commission, dated April 22, 1937.)

This Federal Personnel Manual is a publication of the Commission which is sent to all agencies of the Government and is maintained on a current basis by transmittal letters from the Commission. In its own information pamphlet, which is given to each employee of the Commission, specific information to this effect appears.

Furthermore, the Commission is preparing a letter to go to all the departments and agencies referring to the letter of April 30, 1937, and calling their particular attention to this provision in the Federal Personnel Manual, advising them that it continues to be in full force and effect and that its provisions should again be brought to the attention of all officers and employees.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,  
President.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACKINNON. I am happy to yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. STEFAN. The reason I did not make a point of order against the amendment is because I believe it is really a limitation, but I am wondering if the gentleman does not feel that would be quite restrictive. For instance, somebody in the employ of the Department and who has a farm might want to buy some corn or wheat as against a future crop. Would that affect him?

Mr. MACKINNON. No, I do not think so. I have gone into that matter quite thoroughly. Where he has a legitimate interest in it, where it is a hedging operation, it is not speculation.

I sincerely hope the Committee will give this very serious consideration. This proposed amendment only applies to the officers and employees in the Department of State and it is directed there because of the tremendous sums of money that are presently placed at their disposal to buy goods and materials for shipment to Europe. I feel it is absolutely essential that we throw every safeguard around this activity, to assure the American people that our foreign-aid program will be honestly administered and not in any way open to the charge that it is done for personal profit. If that condition arises, future support for the program will be jeopardized.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, because it is too restrictive. I do not believe an amendment like this should be in an appropriation bill. I believe it should be studied by the appropriate committee and some legislation brought to the House for its full consideration for the protection of those who may be unfairly treated with this very restrictive amendment.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I interrupted the gentleman for the purpose of pointing out that there is a job to be done, undoubtedly, in the commodities-exchange markets, but I want to point out that the proper way to approach that would be through a strengthening of the possibilities in our already established commodity exchange authority, which is in the Department of Agriculture, and also the approach whereby we might get the business-conduct committees of the commodity exchanges themselves to operate more forcefully. I certainly know a wheat grower in my district would not like to restrict those who can buy in commodity exchanges. Even the Farmers' Union, which is certainly not a conservative organization, supports the commodity exchange. There is a job



to be done here, but it cannot be done on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. MACKINNON. Is it your thought that Government employees ought to be free to buy in a speculative market on commodity exchanges, notwithstanding the present policy that has been announced since 1937?

Mr. STEFAN. Let me answer that. Certainly we believe in the objectives of the amendment which the gentleman has offered. Of course we do not believe that a Government employee who has first-hand information of how much corn the Government is going to buy, how much grain or how much meat is going to be shipped overseas, should be in the speculative market. No Government employee who is in position to get information ahead of the general public should be in the market. We believe in the objectives of the gentleman's amendment but I do not believe this belongs in an appropriation bill. I think we should adopt separate legislation. I would be glad to support it. I think the gentleman is doing a service to the country in looking into the matter, but I suggest that he write some legislation so that we can act on it in the regular way.

Mr. HORAN. I share in the objectives of the gentleman's amendment, but what we should do is to strengthen these facilities against those who may be speculating. We have got to do that rather than exclude people from dealing in speculative commodities.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I am in sympathy with what the gentleman from Minnesota is seeking to do, but the mechanics of it will encumber the audits of the General Accounting Office, will require that every voucher drawn against these millions of dollars appropriated herein will have to be covered by affidavits of the people receiving the money that they were not in a speculative position.

I think the amendment of our personnel acts or the Civil Service Act would do far more to correct the situation than could be done by adding an amendment to an appropriation bill which costs thousands and thousands of dollars to carry out.

Mr. STEFAN. I share the views of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a few observations on this proposition. The United States, if we can believe what the Congress is discussing these days, especially over in the other body, together with what has happened in the last few months in the way of the purchase of basic commodities by the Federal Treasury, you might say operating through the agents of the Government, we are rapidly getting into a position where Government agencies operating primarily under the direction of the State Department

will set up the greatest buying, selling, distributive, and allocating agency of all history. I refer to the operations under the Marshall plan. We have reached the point where the employees of various agencies of Government can spend weeks and months planning a buying campaign, and after all of the reports are in and everything is tied up ready for action the Secretary of Agriculture, for instance, can make a decision entirely on his own judgment which may cost our people literally hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars incident to the costs of living, or by reason of the inventories which they happen to have on hand; and that goes right down to the little farmer himself who produces these basic commodities.

I will give you an illustration. We have seen and heard about this so-called speculation in commodities during the last several months. We have seen the gyrations of the market up and down. We know that those economic operations blow across the capital structures of individuals just like physical storms blow across fields and villages and tear them all to pieces. Within the last few weeks the sugar industry of this country, as an illustration, operating in the open market, voluntarily reduced the price of sugar to the American consumer first from \$8.40 a hundred down to \$8, and then to \$7.75, making those reductions in the interest of decreased cost of living and for the benefit of the American people. After that second reduction, however, the sugar operators in Cuba came to the State Department and said: "Now, wait a minute! These reductions are hurting us, and we want you to support the market." The State Department and the Commodity Credit Corporation stepped into the picture and purchased a million tons of sugar from Cuba to support the market against 145,000,000 sugar consumers here in the United States and raised economic hell generally through the whole sugar industry here in the United States. That is the power of the State Department and Government employees carrying on transactions of that nature. That is why our friend has offered this amendment. If Government employees are going to run the economy of this country and if Congress is going to permit loopholes whereby Government employees operating with inside information can raise these economic storms from time to time, you can bet your life our people are going to be economically bull-whipped all over the economic lot time and again, and you will have no stability in prices or cost of living or otherwise. Now, those are the actual difficulties we are up against in connection with considering this amendment. I do not know any way in which you are going to be able to legislate honesty and fair dealing at the hands of Government employees who have their special friends on the outside and who can tip them off to what is going to happen in these great economic movements when the departments of Government say what shall happen to this commodity price or that commodity price and so on down the line.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACKINNON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MACKINNON) there were—ayes 6, noes 27.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take a moment to make a brief statement in respect to an item that has not been submitted in the appropriation bill which would continue the work of a special commission established by the State Department looking to the enactment of treaties with various countries in the North Atlantic, a work that has been conducted over a period of many years with formal discussions already had by representatives of the State Department with officials of Canada and Newfoundland.

The State Department for years has been working on this information in order that we might be able to effectuate a treaty among those whose nationals ply the North Atlantic fishing grounds so that in turn we might be able to conserve perhaps one of the greatest fishing areas in the whole world. When I tell you that the New England fisheries alone last year produced over 750,000,000 pounds of fish in 1947 and that the fishermen themselves received in wages from that production over \$50,000,000 I do not need to tell you of the importance that the fisheries play in the food emergency that we are facing. The fishing industry is an important one and we ought to give every consideration to it.

Last year, however, Congress included an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of expanding the facilities of the State Department so that it could put its representatives to work in making a complete study of the over-all situation confronting the fishing industry in the North Atlantic, with the idea of coming to some kind of an agreement not only with Canada and Newfoundland but with a number of other European countries whose nationals fish in the North Atlantic.

Now, with that appropriation last year of \$25,000 they have been able to make considerable progress. This year they had hoped to receive another appropriation of \$30,000 that the State Department recommended to the Bureau of the Budget, but the Bureau of the Budget struck it out entirely, and as the report says here, the activities have been liquidated. Well, here we find ourselves with an expenditure of \$25,000 for laying the groundwork for these international agreements relating to our fisheries, and all of a sudden we find the appropriations are cut off, and all the work that has been done has practically been of no value.



I have spoken about this to the members of the committee, who I do not in any way blame for this situation, because it did not come up in the form of an item from the Bureau of the Budget, but realizing the value of such a treaty with these various governments whose nationals fish in the North Atlantic, we are hopeful that the other body will provide an appropriation in the bill when it gets over there as was recommended by the State Department. On the other hand, the members of the committee have assured me that they will give the matter very serious consideration when it goes to conference so that this very important work, that is so vital to conserving the fishing industry in the North Atlantic, will go forward. These are the greatest fishing banks in the world, and some international agreements should be entered into between this country and Canada, Newfoundland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and others interested in this very important industry.

I just wanted to say these few words as the bill was drawing to a close, with no criticism toward the committee, but hoping that when the bill goes to conference, the situation will be recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I join in the remarks made by my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], and if the other body should insert an amount in the bill, I hope that the members of the subcommittee who will be on the conference committee will weigh carefully the remarks made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] and my own observations, and that in conference they will allow an amount to remain in the bill, assuming the other body puts in an amount, that will enable the carrying on of the activity which was authorized by appropriation for this fiscal year.

The fishing industry in the oldest industry on the Western Hemisphere; as a matter of fact, in a sense it antedated the settlement of the Western Hemisphere. It is an industry that covers all parts of our country; all along the North Atlantic, the Atlantic, the Gulf, the Pacific, and the Great Lakes. I am very pleased to note that recently those interested in the fishing industry, both management and labor, no matter where located throughout the country, united in the interest of the justifiable strengthening and furtherance of this basic industry, not only in a proper way that Government should participate in, but in an educational program to show the people of this country and other parts of the world the value of fish as a food.

Within the last month or so I was pleased to have several gentlemen from the west coast call to see me in connection with a united proposal to urge the State Department to establish an Assistant Secretary of State for Fisheries, and to be contacted also by friends of mine interested in New England, I think that should be done. I say "united" because I refer to representatives of the

fishing industry throughout the country, and in "industry" I include labor. I mean it in its broadest aspect.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. The subcommittee in writing up the bill took that matter into consideration. We had some difficulty in approaching it in that way. I assure the gentleman that in all fisheries matters he certainly has a sympathetic member on that committee in the person of the gentleman from Washington. I do hope we can work things out. The gentleman and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] provide a service to one of our major industries by bringing this matter to the floor at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is correct. I know of the gentleman's keen interest in the furtherance of the fishing industry, and I know that he as a member of the subcommittee and all the members of that subcommittee view the proper progress of the fishing industry in not merely a sympathetic but a most favorable light. I hope the State Department will recognize the importance of this big industry, the first one in the Western Hemisphere, by providing for it recognition which will give it dignity and strength by placing in charge of this matter an Assistant Secretary of State or some high official in the State Department, so that the fishing industry as a whole will be given that recognition to which it is entitled, which will be beneficial not only to the industry but to the people of our country.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman from Massachusetts give some idea of the dollar value of the tonnage referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The fishermen themselves receive over \$50,000,000 as their share, the cost of production of 750,000,000 pounds of fish in the New England area alone. There is a total of over 4,500,000,000 pounds of fish produced in this country.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What I was getting at was this: We have a salmon fishery in the Alaskan waters which last year had a production of about \$66,000,000 in value. I am talking about dollar value now. I was trying to get a comparison of that with the value of New England production.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I think the New England fisheries production is far in excess of that, because the \$50,000,000 is just wages.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the value of the entire fishing industry in this country is hundreds of millions of dollars. I suggest to my friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] that he get the figures and put them in the RECORD. I think that would be a valuable piece of information.

Mr. Chairman, I join my friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] in regard to the particular item

to which he has addressed himself, and I know he joins me in the hope that the State Department will take the necessary steps to see that an Assistant Secretary for Fisheries is appointed or that there is some high official of the State Department designated whose responsibility it will be to deal with those problems that are connected with the fishing industry.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Those of us who are interested in fisheries all know that the country north of us, Canada, has already made fisheries a part of the Cabinet set-up.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct. They have given them what would be the equivalent of Cabinet status here.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. They are constantly increasing the appropriations to maintain the fisheries, while we as a result of our action on appropriations last year and this year are actually decreasing the appropriations for the fisheries of this country.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to show that this question is one that is of interest to various sections of our country. This is an important industry. It employs hundreds of thousands of persons directly and indirectly. It is an industry which, in order to strengthen our economic system, should be encouraged in every way that it properly can be encouraged through legislative and governmental action.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to express my regret that the committee did not see fit to include in this bill an appropriation to continue the studies which were begun last year toward developing an international conservation agreement among interested countries on methods to conserve the Northwest Atlantic fisheries. A draft or treaty already exists. Studies conducted by William C. Herrington of the Fish and Wildlife Service published in 1901 clearly indicated that uncontrolled fishing was endangering the supply of haddock. There was also unmistakable evidence that conservation measures will soon be needed to protect the Atlantic halibut, cod, rosefish and other ground fish. A \$25,000 appropriation was made last year and an additional \$30,000 to the Department of State is needed this year to carry on the work. In no other manner are funds available.

The National Fisheries Institute, the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, an organization of State conservation officials, have for some time been insisting that there be such an international conservation agreement. Labor unions, trade associations, boat owner groups, and a number of individual operators have for several years been concerned at the apparent reduction in quantity and size and the possibility of depletion of some of the more important species of fish in this area, which includes Georges Bank, the Grand Banks, the Nova Scotian Banks and other smaller



fishing grounds north as far as Greenland and east to the Flemish Cap.

While I am on the subject of fisheries, I should also like to call attention to the bills which I have introduced—H. R. 4907 and H. R. 4909—which authorize the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to make a comprehensive continuing study of the softshell clam and the methods of its conservation in the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The State of Maine is said to have derived a gross revenue of \$7,000,000 from the sale of its clams last year and we want to do everything possible to arrest depletion in existing productive beds, to restore beds formerly productive, and to develop new digging areas and new methods and techniques in digging, transplanting, and handling clams.

All of us have been much exercised in the last few years about existing and threatened meat shortages and high meat prices. Probably the best answer to these difficulties is to be found in more fish and I am decidedly of the opinion that we cannot be too industrious or too intelligent about dealing with the problem. Historically and currently the New England fisheries play a great part in the life of the district which I represent and in the life of the entire Nation.

I hope that the other body may make the appropriation lacking in this bill.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, representing as I do the city of New Bedford and Woods Hole in the town of Falmouth, and Provincetown that has large fishery interests, I endorse the remarks of the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES and Mr. McCORMACK] in respect to an appropriation to continue the work of the State Department in its efforts to negotiate treaties with those countries whose nationals engage in fishery operations in the North Atlantic. New England produces practically one-sixth of the country's fresh-fish supply. The three leading ports of New England are Boston, Gloucester, and the city of New Bedford which is in my district. There was a total of over 77,000,000 pounds of fish landed in New Bedford during 1947 and the fishermen received nearly \$9,000,000 in wages as their share. There are 30,000 fishermen and shore workers with 800 vessels of five net tons and over, engaged in the fishery industry of New England. About 7,000 smaller craft also are employed in the catching of fishery products. The New England fishery industry is an important industry from the standpoint of the food supply of this country. The North Atlantic is one of the greatest fishing grounds in the world. Fishermen, not only from the United States, but also from Canada, Newfoundland, Denmark, Norway, and other European countries fish in these waters. If the total catch of the nationals of all these countries were known, no doubt it would run a way over a billion pounds per year. The New England fishermen alone landed 750,000,000 pounds last year. Because of these large catches, it is greatly feared these fertile fishing grounds will be depleted unless conservation programs are put into effect at the earliest opportunity. The money that the State Department needs to carry on the work of for-

mulating treaties with the countries I have mentioned so that steps can be taken toward conserving these great national resources should be given and I trust that the Congress this year will give the State Department the \$30,000 it has requested which was cut out by the Bureau of the Budget. These funds are needed so that this Department can continue the work already well advanced toward entering into an international agreement with other interested countries. This appropriation, if inserted in the Senate bill, will have my hearty support when it comes back into the House for consideration.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the copy of a broadcast script of the State Department program sent over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. on February 16, 1948. This came to me as an authentic description of what took place in the Voice of America program. I want to just read a part of this script for you, and then if you think that we ought to spend the taxpayers' money in this way, then I will have nothing further to say. I just feel like resigning from the Congress, because I think we are doing so many things that are just so silly and nonsensical that they do not make any sense at all.

Following is copy of a broadcast script of a State Department program sent over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. on February 16, 1948:

KNOW NORTH AMERICA  
(NBC Spanish)

Music: Up and under.

Announcer: The National Broadcasting Co. presents Know North America, a weekly program in which we relate the intellectual adventures of two travelers who are discovering the multiple surprises and present-day life in the United States.

Music: Up and out.

Train sounds—establish and to background.

Voice: What book is that?

Narrator: Inside the United States.

Voice: Illustrated?

Narrator: Yes, it has more than 300 photographs and several maps.

Voice: Let me see it.

Voice II: You are like children. You are more interested in the illustrations than in the text.

Voice: In books, yes, but in women I like the text better.

Narrator: Materialist.

Voice II: O. K. You win.

Voice: As always.

Voice II: You are a plastic master. [Laughs.]

Voice: When you want to flatter me, use plain words, I mean a simple one. Thanks for the plastic, but I warn you it does not sound good to me.

Voice II: You have a vivid imagination.

Narrator: Let's see, give me the book, and then go on with the discussion.

Voice: Wait, I want to see the pictures of Colorado.

Narrator: What for? We just left there.

Voice: No matter how long I live, I will never forget the city of Denver.

Narrator: Where, according to the chamber of commerce, the air vibrates like a bell.

Voice II: And it's the truth.

Voice: The mountain paths, the plains, the canyon, the Brown Palace Hotel, and that Zeit's Cafe, full of vivid memories of the conquest of the West.

Narrator: Its owner is the only survivor of Buffalo Bill's companions.

Voice II: Every time I heard him talk, I felt like a little boy.

Voice: That's exactly why I like these trips: one sees, hears, and touches.

Narrator: Not as much as you would like to.

Voice: Of course not. But these travels are a sort of—of moving geography.

Narrator: And of history with seasoning?

Voice: Well, yes; although sometimes we have to swallow it plain.

Narrator: Is that an insinuation?

Voice: If this man were a baseball player, he would call strikes curves.

Both laugh.

Narrator: All right, all right. One of these days I'll get my revenge.

Voice II: On us?

Voice: How?

Narrator: Forewarned is forearmed.

Train up and under again.

Narrator: Although we still have not covered the whole country—

Voice: We are not complaining.

Narrator: I suppose that by now you have a pretty good idea of the United States.

Voice II: Of course we have.

Voice: When I was in my country and I heard people talk about the Octopus of the North I trembled with rage. But now I'd give anything to have the octopus devour me.

Narrator: The great thing about this country is not its big cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, but the interior, the part a tourist almost never sees—above all, the interminable and unique West, where the most extraordinary things are commonplace, because nature is in a perpetual state of exaltation as if she wanted to outdo herself.

Voice: That's all true, and maybe very poetic, but, frankly, the thing that surprises me most about the United States is that everywhere one finds the same conveniences; there is no difference between New York and the smallest town.

Voice II (laughing): There is always a five and ten.

Narrator: And the price is always the same.

Voice: To me, who am a perfectly common man, civilization is comfort.

Narrator: That is the continual concern of the Government, to raise the standard of living in the whole country; because if some live better than others, there is inequality.

Voice: And inequality is not democracy.

Train whistle.

Conductor (going through car): Next stop, Cheyenne; next stop Cheyenne.

Voice: What is he saying?

Narrator: Cheyenne is the next stop.

Voice II: So soon?

Voice: Cheyenne is the capital of Wyoming, isn't it?

Narrator: Officially, but the inhabitants of Casper, Cheyenne's rival city, say that their town is the real capital of the State.

Music: Up and out.

Station noises, voices, etc. Up and in BG.

Voice: What does that sign say?

Voice II: Looks like verse.

Narrator: They are short, rhymed lines.

Voice: Go on, read it.

Narrator: Wait (as if reading):

Traveler, no more adventures.

Pitch your tent in those grand heights.

You are at the end of your journey.

You are in Wyoming paradise.

Voice: The part about the end of the journey would not concern me if there were Eve in this paradise.



Narrator: There are plenty to choose from.  
Voice II: And all kinds of snakes—especially rattlesnakes.

Voice: Not for me.

Narrator: Ingrate. It was because of the serpent that the apple did not rot on the tree.

Voice: Hmmnm! What a bad opinion you have of father Adam.

Mexican (slightly off): Gentlemen, I have a very nice little car at your disposal.

Voice II: This guy is a Mexican. Put away your dictionary—you won't need it here.

Narrator: In the West it is not necessary to speak English. The traces of Spain and Mexico will never be erased from these lands.

(Up.) Listen, fellow, where is your car?

Mexican: Right out here, señor.

Narrator: All right, let's go.

(As they walk.)

Voice II: Are you a Mexican or a gringo?

Mexican: Well, I'll tell you, señor, I am both. My parents were from Chihuahua, but I was born here and, so, I am a gringo, although I am far from a blond.

Voice: You can tell that you are a gringo, because your language is different from ours.

Mexican: But we'll understand each other because the word "dollar" is the same in all languages.

(Laughter into.)

Music: Up and under.

Narrator: Wyoming is the Bolivia of the United States. High, naked lands, exposed to the snow and the sleet. In territory, it is one of the vastest States of the Union, and nevertheless it has only 250,000 inhabitants, that is to say, one-tenth of the population of Brooklyn.

Voice: How can that be?

Narrator: That's just the way it is. In this immensity of marvelous mountains, there are only 327 inhabited towns, and of these 171 have fewer than a hundred souls.

Voice II: Then, this is a place of the future.

Narrator: Of course, it is. Wyoming is a colonizable State, it is a land of the future.

Voice II: How is it possible that this State can be so rich having so few people?

Narrator: Wyoming is an endless pasture, full of cows, sheep, and horses; two-thirds of its inhabitants are ranchers.

Voice: That is to say, in Wyoming the important thing isn't the people, but the cattle.

Narrator: In addition to meat and wool, there are great oil wells, there is gold and silver, and the production of beet sugar is greater than that of Utah and Colorado.

Voice: By the way, we are going to buy a pound of beet sugar, for a souvenir. It must be very pretty.

Narrator: Just like any other sugar.

Voice: Do you mean to say it is not red? [Laughter.]

Narrator: Listen, if that is a joke, it is a bad one.

Voice: You laughed.

Narrator: And if you said it seriously, you deserve to be tarred and feathered.

Voice: What for? Every human being has the right to say a few stupid things. The difference between us is that you say them solemnly, while I—I can't think of the word.

Narrator: I can. I have it on the tip of my tongue, but I don't dare say it.

(Street noises, up and behind.)

Voice II: How many inhabitants has Cheyenne?

Narrator: Thirty-five thousand.

Voice II: Anyone would think that it had more. It seems like a big city.

Voice: The buildings are tall and modern.

Narrator: Here in the business section, yes; but on the other side the city is more primitive, more western.

Voice II: Cheyenne also had its tumultuous periods, didn't it?

Narrator: Yes; like all frontier cities, this one was a center of vice and crime.

Voice: A sort of real-life cowboy movie, with shootings and killings and held-up stagecoaches?

Narrator: Cheyenne was the last stop of the famous Wells-Fargo Express. Farther than this no one dared go, except in caravans, and very well armed. [Laughs.] Imagine how that must have been, if an American historian says this: "There was a time when all the inhabitants of Cheyenne were outlaws, including the mayor." [Laughter.]

Voice: I suppose that he was elected by his own gang, like in the movies.

Narrator: Of course. The laws of the State, even to this day, forbid the treasurer-general to serve more than 4 years.

Voice: Why?

Narrator: The governing officials in those days gave a very original and a very human explanation: "Everyone has the right to get rich, but anyone who cannot do it in 4 years should look for some other business."

Voice II: It seems impossible that these towns, so well-ordered, and so law-abiding, were semibarbarous regions 50 years ago.

Voice: What do you mean? Look at those cowboys, everyone of them carries two guns!

Voice II: Really!

Narrator: In Wyoming all citizens are allowed to carry firearms if they keep them in plain view, like these cowboys.

Voice: Then this is a situation made to order for the gangster.

Narrator: That's what they thought. But in 1929 a Chicago gang hid out here, and the ranchers hunted them down like wolves.

Voice II: You don't say.

Narrator: Another peculiarity of Wyoming is that here nobody needs a diver's license.

Voice: That's the way it ought to be everywhere.

Narrator: This State, furthermore, has the honor of being the first one to give the vote to women.

Voice II: Yes? When was that?

Narrator: In 1869 when it was still a Territory.

Voice: You see? They had to make a mistake somewhere.

Narrator: And that is not all. In 1925 Mrs. Nellie T. Ross was elected Governor.

Voice: It's unbelievable. Texas and Wyoming, two such masculine States, have allowed themselves to be governed by women. What's the matter with these cowboys?

Voice II: Nothing at all. The more masculine one is, the more he favors the women.

Music: Up and out.

Narrator: The longest and most bitterly fought war in the history of Wyoming was not between the Indian and the white man but between (mixed sounds of cows and sheep) the early cowmen and the upstarts who filled the state with sheep (sheep up and behind). The cowboys saw, with horror, how the grass of their pasture was disappearing, eaten to the ground by the sheep. That seemed to them an outrage, a humiliation. Nevertheless, at the beginning the struggle was fair and legal, but when they became convinced that arguments were useless, acts of violence broke out. Many men died and thousands of sheep were killed by running them into rivers and gullies, and they blew up the most prosperous ranches with dynamite. That war, like all wars, was a disaster for both sides.

Voice: Especially for the sheep who had to work overtime to recover their losses.

Narrator: But today nearly all the ranches in the State are mixed. However, one of the most important ranchers of Wyoming has said this: "It is sure that sheep produce more, but in cattle there is something of legend, something romantic—I do not know, but perhaps it is the combination of man and horse."

Music: Up and out. Large crowd, music, etc.

Voice: We certainly are having wonderful luck.

Voice II: To happen to be in Cheyenne at this moment.

Voice: And what is that they are celebrating—so that I can get enthusiastic, too?

Narrator: The past—the good old days—when Cheyenne was a lady of the world.

Voice II: And not an honorable and rich woman, as now?

Voice: Imagine how those times must have been, when they still miss them.

Narrator: The Frontier Day celebration is the most extraordinary festival of the West. People come from everywhere—from California to the Canadian border.

Crowd up. Big applause.

Voice II: Look! What magnificent Indian girls.

Voice: Feathered and naked.

Voice II: What are they going to do?

Narrator: Let me see the program. It's the 100-meter race.

Voice: Bravo! I bet \$10 that the one with the blue kerchief wins.

Narrator: Laughs.

Voice II: What are you laughing at?

Narrator: Listen to the names of the runners: Alice, of the Red Lake; Zena, the wounded; Zonati, the one afraid of horses; and Julia, the great eagle.

Voice: The one I like is the wounded.

Crowd up, yells, etc., into.

Music: Band up and out.

Narrator: So we say good-by to Wyoming, the most cordial State of the Union, the most fertile, and the most primitive—with its innumerable hills covered with sheep, its mountains full of mines, and its vast plateaus trembling under the hoofs of wild horses.

Music: Up and out.

Announcer: You have just heard Know North America, a weekly program in which we relate the intellectual adventures of two travelers who are discovering the multiple surprises of historic and present-day life of the United States.

The following persons took part in the program. The production and direction were in charge of Juan Jose Vasquez.

Music: Up and out.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does that script mention Pennsylvania as it does Colorado?

Mr. RICH. You read it tomorrow and get the whole text of it. Then you will wonder why you voted for the Voice of America.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I would like Pennsylvania to get a little advertising, and I am sure the gentleman would himself.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Does the gentleman want the United States to print all that stuff in the RECORD?

Mr. RICH. Yes. I want the Members of Congress to see how silly they have been in voting this money for the Voice of America.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this



amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States, transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including purchase of 15 passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items for which payment is made originally from appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the institutions.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks to follow the remarks made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties; \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I simply do this for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the fact that the script which my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] just referred to in the RECORD was

prepared by the National Broadcasting Co. and not by the personnel of the State Department.

The Clerk read as follows:

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form-tabulating paper; \$3,729,000.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: On page 46, line 21, strike out "\$3,729,000" and insert "\$7,120,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will restore \$3,391,000 cut from the budget for current census statistics, by the committee. The appropriations for the Bureau of the Census are \$4,000,000 less than the 1948 appropriation, notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau has begun preparation for the seventeenth decennial census in 1950.

The proposed cut added to the very material reductions of last year will seriously impair the efficiency of the Bureau of the Census; in fact, very few of the activities of the Bureau will remain. I called attention on yesterday to the very great importance at this time of statistics for the guidance of business and even for the guidance of the Congress and Government departments; and yet here we are practically eliminating the sole means that we have of securing those statistics. One item that has been cut out has been statistics with reference to cotton. The Census Bureau has been collecting these statistics for 50 years. They are used not only by the producers of cotton but also by the textile mills and other people processing and handling cotton. Mr. Chairman, I am merely trying to restore the item, and I hope the committee will see fit to restore it.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there are some real reasons for the reduction in this item. The committee is providing \$2,676,000 to prepare during this year for the seventeenth decennial census which is to be taken in 1950, and that will cost the taxpayers of the United States from \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000. We are providing every possible assistance to the Census Bureau to get ready for that very important task. It will require thousands of people, part-time employees, to gather and compile that very census. Presently, many forms of current statistics are being gathered by private institutions. For instance, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. indicates that the population of the Pacific coast area has increased more than 40 percent in the past 7 years. Other companies and organizations are gathering current statistics. We also provide considerable money for

current statistics. Many of them are being gathered on a monthly instead of a quarterly basis. We are endeavoring to arrive at some means of saving just a little money in order to have sufficient on hand when we are going to be called upon to appropriate around \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 for gathering complete statistics in connection with the regular decennial census in 1950.

Regarding the cotton ginning statistics, it is true that not only the Census Bureau but also the Department of Agriculture is authorized to gather cotton statistics. We thought it was only economy to turn it over to the Department of Agriculture to perform. Why have two agencies of government gathering cotton statistics even though both were authorized to do so?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. GARY. My purpose is to ask about these cuts in statistics. I notice from the committee's report they agree that these statistics must be obtained.

Mr. STEFAN. We certainly want them.

Mr. GARY. We have just concluded the marking up of the Agriculture appropriation bill. No provision whatever has been made for the Department of Agriculture to take over this work. As I understand it, under the basic law the Bureau of the Census is charged with the duty of doing this work; and I just wondered how the mechanics of taking over from this agency could be worked out. Should a report be made to the Subcommittee on Agriculture?

Mr. STEFAN. I may say to my friend from Virginia that we studied this matter very carefully. The suggestion was made to us to consider the transfer of cotton statistics from the Commerce Department to the Department of Agriculture. The gentleman's statement is quite convincing. I have talked to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] about it, and if it is satisfactory to the gentleman from Mississippi and the committee I will take the matter up with the Department and the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I am sure we can arrive at some satisfactory conclusion in the transfer we suggest. I may say to the gentleman that we certainly are not going to interfere with the gathering of cotton statistics.

Mr. WHITTEN. The agricultural bill will be up here in about 10 days for consideration, and there is no provision being made in it to take over this work.

Mr. STEFAN. I assure the gentleman from Mississippi that a very fine conclusion will be reached in connection with the cotton statistics item in this bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that this work will be carried forward.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, last year we went into this matter of duplication of services



quite fully with Mr. Capt. of the Census Bureau, and at that time he indicated to us something that does need clarification. On page 210 of last year's hearings, in reply to a question of mine, Mr. Capt. stated:

We know in a general way about what other agencies collect, but the Bureau of the Budget has a responsibility under the law to see that duplication does not exist and where it is found, to eliminate it.

We have nothing in the hearings, to my knowledge, that would indicate any clarification of the present position. I do know that the responsibility for collecting all sorts of agricultural statistics is claimed by the Department of Agriculture. I submit that the Congress could very well explore this matter and cut out duplication. As it is we have allowed for this one item almost as much as the whole Bureau of the Census received in 1937.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the pending amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] made the statement that the broadcast which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] referred to on the floor and read part of was not sponsored by the State Department nor paid for by the State Department, but was a National Broadcasting proposition. I want to say that that broadcast was furnished to me following my request to General Marshall for all broadcasts on the sixteenth day of February 1948, and that particular one was furnished me.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. May I say I did not make the statement that it was not sponsored by the State Department, I did not say that it was not paid for by the State Department. What I did say was that my good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has insisted throughout that the State Department should use the facilities of private organizations and that the script which was read on the floor, according to my information, was prepared by the National Broadcasting Co. It was one of the scripts which was given over the radio because the State Department is trying to follow out the instructions or views of the committee that it use private agencies. The script was prepared, as I understand it, by the National Broadcasting Co., and not by the State Department.

Mr. TABER. But is just as bad. It does not make any difference. The State Department is just as blameworthy as they would be if they had prepared it themselves. They had it prepared, and they used it, and it was one of those that they submitted as having been issued under the so-called Voice of America when it is a type of thing that they are putting out themselves.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I was informed, Mr. Chairman, that the Department of State not only O. K.'s these scripts, but they pay for them.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the State Department also pay for the time on the radio?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is all paid for?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, it is a State Department proposition all the way through?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The same as if you hired me as your attorney or accountant, or otherwise?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You pay the bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The point that I make is that it is bad enough to have it go over the air, but when you think that we are taxing the American people to pay for such trash as that, then it is just too bad.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: On page 46, line 21, strike out "\$3,729,000" and insert "\$3,899,000."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], for his statement that it was not the intention of the committee to eliminate the provision for collecting cotton-ginning statistics. But, I want to say this: In good faith, it does strike me that this amendment should be adopted in order to effectuate the assurance that the chairman has given to the committee. This amendment will add \$170,000 to the amount in the paragraph and provide and be intended to provide for the collection of cotton-ginning statistics.

The report of the committee states on page 21 that it is intended to reduce the items, including: "Cotton statistics, \$115,000."

I read further from page 21 of the report:

Cotton (agriculture) statistics: The reduction in this item is predicated on the apparent duplication that exists between the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture with respect to statistics on cotton ginning and cotton production. It is believed that considerable economy would result if the collection of these statistics were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. It is realized, of course, that these statistics are necessary.

The mere elimination of this item from the bill, as stated by the committee in its report, will not result in a transfer of this function to the Department of Agriculture.

I oppose duplication. The Department of Agriculture undertakes to collect statistics with respect to the production of cotton, of wheat, of corn, and of other products, and they do send out questionnaires. But I can recall as a cotton grower when the growers as well as the consumers of the country were dependent upon the reports as to ginnings, and upon the reports as to production by the cotton buyers, by the speculators, those who rigged the markets. The Congress provided in 1924, having previously provided more than 20 years before that, that there should be 12 collections of cotton ginnings from the cotton gins during the season. Visits have been made to those gins to collect for years. I respectfully submit that not only the cotton growers but that the users and consumers of cotton in this country ought to be protected, because without this provision now, which is not a duplication, which collection could not be transferred to the Department of Agriculture by a report of this committee, that a very great injustice is done to the people of the country, including both the consumers and the producers, because you set back the matter 50 years by making the people of the United States dependent, as I used to be as a cotton grower, upon what the cotton buyers and the speculators said as to how much cotton Texas was going to raise, as to how much cotton was going to be ginned, and as to how much the other States were going to produce, or had ginned.

I now read from the hearings. When this item was reached, the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska the chairman of this committee [Mr. STEFAN], who has very frankly stated that he does not want to interfere with this vital function, questioned the Director of the Census and his assistant, Mr. Eckler, and I read from page 127 of the hearings:

Mr. STEFAN. Let us go into agricultural statistics, item No. 6. That is \$340,000. What is the reason for that?

Mr. ECKLER. One-half of that is for the preparation of cotton statistics for which there is specific legislation, which we will present for the record.

That specific legislation was presented for the record, and it is to be found in United States Code, title 13, paragraphs 71 and 72. That title of the code provides that the Director of the Census is authorized and directed to collect these cotton-ginning statistics. That act was amended just before I came here in 1924, by a Republican administration, because the virtue of the act was recognized. It was intended to protect those who use cotton as well as those who produce it, who had therefore been at the mercy of the speculators and those who rig the market.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], the chairman of the committee, stated it was not the purpose to abolish the collection of these statistics. I state that the collection is made mandatory by the substantive law, as I stated,



by title 13 of the United States Code, paragraphs 71 and 72. I state, as a lawyer, that the language of the committee report, that the function should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, is not sufficient to transfer the function or to abolish the existing statute. The only way it can be transferred is by amendment to existing law.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. In answer to the gentleman's statement, may I say that the fact that an expenditure is authorized does not mean that we have to appropriate money for it. That is an argument about which I shall have something to say in my own time in just a minute.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I agree with the gentleman. I say that every year there has been an appropriation for this purpose. The gentleman says that statistics showed collected, and he thus approves an appropriation. It is a small item, but I do not know of any item that is more beneficial to the consumers, those who buy as well as those who produce cotton than as to the amount of cotton ginned. There was a drop in the cotton market very recently of \$20 a bale because of certain conditions, but it was not because of the production, of surplus cotton.

If the statute ought not to be executed, the committee would be justified in not making an appropriation, but I rely upon the statement of the chairman made in the report that the statistics ought to be furnished. This is not an authorization for which an appropriation should not be made. I am most grateful to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] for saying that it is not the purpose of the committee to eliminate the function, but it is the duty of the House to correct the mistake, if any mistake has been discovered. Let us insert the \$170,000. If it is found then that it is not proper, it can be taken out in the other body. But this House has a duty to perform. That appropriation has been made through the years, and in view of the language in the report, the only way it can be provided for is by an appropriation for that purpose, by the adoption of my amendment, which I trust the committee will accept.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is absolutely right when he states that the committee, and especially I as chairman of the subcommittee, agree on the value of these cotton statistics. I think the gentleman from Mississippi and I are aiming at the same objective: We are against duplication. For his information, may I say that the majority of the committee felt, after analyzing the situation in the Department of Agriculture and the Census Bureau, that the act of April 2, 1924, should be amended to consolidate the ginning and farm stock reports in one agency in the Department of Agriculture. It has been determined by conference with the officials of the Department of Agriculture, which department also collects statistics on cot-

ton ginning and cotton production, that the Department of Agriculture could incorporate the present census activity into its endeavors at a modest cost and that elimination of duplication would result.

The cost of this series of cotton reports by the Census is extremely costly, over \$100,000, and could be performed by the Department of Agriculture at a fraction of cost.

The gentleman from Mississippi seeks to amend on page 46 the appropriation for the Department of Census, adding \$170,000 to the total of \$3,729,000, making a total of \$3,899,000. The gentlemen from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON and Mr. WHITTEN], one being on the Appropriations Committee for the Department of Agriculture and the other having a great deal to do with the Committee on Agriculture of the House have convinced me that perhaps something should be done in the House on this very important item at this time. If there is any doubt in the minds of you gentlemen at all that this cotton ginning statistics program cannot be carried on and that we cannot get this matter into the Department of Agriculture so that we can eliminate duplication, I wish to state that so far as I personally am concerned, I will accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I assure the gentleman as a cotton grower that there is no duplication involved here, although I know there may be duplication in other instances.

Mr. STEFAN. I am accepting the amendment so far as I personally am concerned.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The information collected by the Department of Agriculture has to do with cotton forecasts and there is no duplication on this very, very important item. I agree with the gentleman and thank him for accepting the amendment. I think you are doing the right thing.

Mr. STEFAN. I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and other acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation and maintenance of 226 aircraft, but not more than 85 Government-owned aircraft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase (not to exceed 150) and

hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other organizations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Corporation and acting by and through the War Assets Administrator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, Calif., covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar, line, and shop equipment.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NICHOLSON: On page 48, line 9, strike out "\$82,451,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$82,485,854."

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, the committee had no cognizance of the necessity for this amendment until the last 3 or 4 days. This is an amendment to allow the operation of a control tower in the city of New Bedford, which is a city in the State of Massachusetts which I have the honor to represent. We already have authority from the CAA at the present time to have an instrument-landing system installed. I have no fault to find with the Committee on Appropriations. I think the chairman of the committee is about as strong an oak as there is in this country. I find no fault with him.

All I am asking is \$34,000 in one appropriation and \$40,000 in another. I would like to call to the attention of the Members who do not come from Massachusetts, that this is considered the summer playground of the world. We lose money and lives by not having equipment of this kind. I am asking the Congress to do something for Massachusetts and New England.

The committee has not considered this installation because they never had an opportunity. Since I came here recently, the CAA has advised me that the traffic at the New Bedford Airport justifies the need for the control tower. I am asking the Congress to appropriate an item of approximately \$70,000 to give us the control tower which will serve southeastern Massachusetts, representing about a million people.

This year the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has said it is going to abandon passenger service on the Old Colony line. How are we going



to reach Cape Cod, one of the greatest resort sections there is in the United States? All I am asking, Mr. Chairman, is that we appropriate \$34,000 under this item, which puts up the tower, and \$40,000 under the next item, which will maintain it and carry it along.

After all, the airport was built by the municipality.

I hope you will listen to me, because I think the chairman of this committee and other members, had they been advised of the situation, would probably have included it in the budget.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I appreciate very much the interest of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON] in civil aviation. I have discussed with him at great length the importance of New Bedford, Mass., as a place for visitors from all parts of the country and the world and its great importance regarding air traffic. New Bedford, because it is fog-bound a great deal of the time, has been given considerable encouragement by the Civil Aeronautics Administrator, who is going to install in New Bedford this year an ILS system in order to take care of the air traffic which cannot land there during zero weather.

The matter of control towers, however, is a very controversial one. Before the war the municipalities and States which had airports paid for the operation of the control towers themselves. During the war, when our armed forces needed airports, they took over quite a few airports in this country and paid for the operation of the control towers because they had to have a standard system of air traffic and air-traffic control. After the war, however, they released these airports and with them the control towers, and immediately officials of commercial air lines in the various cities bombarded the Congress, with the result that control towers for 125 locations came into the appropriation bill. We are appropriating money to operate 153 of them now. In this bill, however, we have added 15 more, at the recommendation of the Administrator. There are 15 others which meet the requirements, but for which no money was requested. As you know, they have to have a minimum number of control points before they are allowed to come into the program. However, we cannot appropriate money to provide the operation of a control tower in every town in the United States that wants one. I will assure the gentleman that there will be at least 100 towns in the United States which are perhaps presently or will soon be eligible with the minimum number of traffic points to come to Congress and ask for money to pay for the operation of their control tower.

This committee cannot designate a control tower here and a control tower there. It must be done by an administrator of an agency. The Administrator of the CAA has not recommended at this time the operation of a control tower at New Bedford, Mass.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The reason I offered the amendment was because the CAA had recommended this, had said after a thorough study that we had more points than they required.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; the gentleman's town has 19,000 points, I understand. The CAA, however, did not come before the committee and justify the operation of a control tower at New Bedford, Mass., or at a hundred other points that would like to have control towers. Unquestionably the CAA told the gentleman that New Bedford met the requirements; but they have not told the committee which held hearings on this bill for many weeks, that they wanted a control tower located at New Bedford, Mass. Perhaps next year they will recommend New Bedford and we will give it consideration. This committee has provided a tremendous amount of money, I may say to my colleague from Massachusetts, for the operation of the CAA. Approximately \$154,000,000 of the appropriation for the Department of Commerce goes for aviation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take much of the time of the House. I merely want to say that I agree with the remarks of the chairman of our committee and ask the members of the committee to support him in his opposition to the amendment.

[Mr. McCORMACK addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON]?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NICHOLSON) there were—ayes 9, noes 43.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have requested this time in order to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], about the policy of his Subcommittee on Appropriations regarding the administration of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

On page 25 of the committee report, House Report 1433, Eightieth Congress, second session, appears the following statement:

Instances have been called to the attention of the committee wherein approval for a certain class airport has been given despite the fact that a similar or nearly similar class airport existed in the immediate vicinity. It is not known, of course, how many instances such as this exist throughout the country, but the committee intends to go into this matter more fully in the future, and should it become warranted, it may be obliged to make appropriations on an individual project basis.

If I understand this statement correctly, it has reference to future appropriations and does not indicate a policy of earmarking by congressional action any funds provided for in the bill now under consideration or heretofore appropriated.

On page 723 of the hearings before the subcommittee the gentleman from Nebraska, Chairman STEFAN, made the statement that the committee had nothing to do with the administration of CAA in administering or carrying out the laws governing that administration. The bill now before Congress for consideration, H. R. 5607, provides on page 52 for the appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the Federal aid airport program, and on pages 283 and 284 of the hearings the spread of the allocations planned by CAA is discussed. My question is this, Does the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations plan to exercise any jurisdiction over the allocation of these funds or any unexpended funds heretofore appropriated for the Federal aid program to the extent of directing CAA as to what specific projects CAA shall allocate the funds heretofore appropriated and the funds provided for in the bill now before the House for consideration?

Mr. STEFAN. We do not try to administer, but we take a great interest in the pattern that is being followed in order that the funds appropriated by Congress are spent judiciously and properly. However, the location and the selection of airports is a matter between the Administrator of the CAA and the municipal locality or the State or the group that is planning to build airports.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman for that information.

Whenever the Committee on Appropriations undertakes the study indicated on page 25 of the committee report referred to in the afore-mentioned quotation I will want to be heard by the committee and I will appreciate the committee having some of my constituents appear as witnesses before the committee to set out more fully the record of developments and proceedings concerning the proposed airport at the Mount Joy site near Davenport, Iowa, in my congressional district. Some of the statements made before the committee on February 5 and appearing in the committee hearings on pages 719-723 need considerable clarification whenever your committee undertakes this study. I will not take the time of the House of Representatives to discuss this matter in detail at this time, but I wish to endorse wholeheartedly the statement of the gentleman from Nebraska, Chairman STEFAN, appearing on page 723 of the hearings that "there must have been some reason for CAA recommending an airport in Iowa 9 miles away."

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to get the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, or somebody who can furnish some information, a question with respect to this matter. Congress has heretofore shown that it is alert toward a proper program for aviation. I have been looking at this bill, particularly at page 52, where this committee recommends that we appropriate \$37,000,000, of which \$36,500,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said act and \$500,000 shall be for projects in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. I have also examined the report attached to the bill and I cannot find either in the



report, in the bill, or in the hearings, where this \$37,500,000 is going to be expended.

Mr. STEFAN. I can tell the gentleman where it is going to be spent all right, because I recently requested a list from the CAA. If the gentleman is interested in Oklahoma, I can tell him now where it is planned to build.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am not asking about any control stations or any airports in particular, but I think this Congress has some obligation to see to it—

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, all of that information is available from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and all Members are entitled to that information. We passed a law setting up a Federal airport program. The reason we did not give them \$40,000,000 in cash is because we found they had too much cash on hand now and had not spent it. They have had perhaps about \$2,000,000 really allocated and spent. They have about \$67,000,000 on hand. These are round figures and are not absolutely correct. Instead of giving them \$40,000,000, we give them \$37,000,000 more for contract authorization and \$3,000,000 for administration, because they are just beginning to get into the program, and they will need that administrative money.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am not finding fault with this committee in not appropriating enough money; what I am attempting to do is to find out whether we are wisely appropriating this money.

I should like to know whether under the program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, in which they propose to spend \$37,500,000, they may be duplicating in many instances airports that have already been established and paid for by cities themselves. I am wondering whether now, just because we have a program for Federal aid for airports, we should appropriate money for specific airports, using Federal funds to build airports to satisfy the whims of some particular cities. It seems to me that Congress could better vote on this total amount of \$37,500,000 if somewhere in the bill or the report it was set out where these airports are going to be built and who is going to get this money. Somebody might know of some city that is trying to get an airport by the expenditure of a lot of Federal funds, where it would duplicate an airport not needed at all. I am not criticizing the committee, but I cannot ascertain from reading the bill or the report where these airports are to be built, and I just do not know how to vote on these lump-sum appropriations. We have to take them on faith, I assume.

Mr. STEFAN. It was impossible to put into the record the thousands of airports with which the CAA is dealing. However, a record of what they are planning to do in 1949 has been furnished the committee and is available to every Member of the House. I have now turned to the page relating to Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am not talking about Oklahoma; I am talking about the overall program.

Mr. STEFAN. The information the gentleman is seeking is available here. As to the duplication of airports, where

they are competing with one another, much of what the gentleman says is true. However, during the vacation last summer, some members of the committee made an exhaustive investigation and visited 20 or 30 States in regard to the problem the gentleman is now discussing. We feel that the matter now is much improved over what it was when the gentleman first got his information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except sec. 5 (a)), \$3,000,000, and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$37,000,000, of which \$36,500,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects in Hawaii and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That the amount of \$3,000,000 appropriated herein shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including personal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed \$223,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$18,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby merged with this appropriation.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILSON of Texas: On page 52, line 7, after "exceeding", strike out "\$37,000,000, of which \$36,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,392,000, of which \$33,892,000"; and on page 52, line 23, after "appropriation" add the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be expended on the development of Fort Worth International Airport in Tarrant County, Tex."

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Along the line the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Ohio have been talking about, I have offered an amendment on page 52 to strike \$2,608,000 from both of these items by marking the \$37,000,000 down to \$34,392,000 and the other figure down to \$33,892,000. I have made two statements on the floor also in the past 3 or 4 days about this matter which many of you, I am sure, have not read or did not hear. I made a speech yesterday afternoon. Here in a nutshell are the facts. We have a great airport at Love Field. The citizens of Dallas have an investment of \$12,000,000. The Army took that airport over during the last war and during the First World War. During the last war, that is World War II, the Army built certain hangars and extended the runways a little bit and spent some 4 or 5 million dollars in hangars, much of which is not material to the airport now. Fort Worth has an airfield by the name of Meacham Field. It is a fine field. But the CAA at the instance and request of the air lines went down into that part of the country right between Dallas and Fort Worth, a little closer to Fort Worth than to Dallas, and

bought 632 acres of land. In order to save the air lines money, they propose to relegate Love Field and Meacham Field to auxiliary second-rate feeder airports. It was said on the floor yesterday afternoon by my friend and colleague from Tarrant County, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lucas] that Dallas was sore because Fort Worth wanted an airport. He knows that is not the fact. Fort Worth has an airport and has received Federal aid for Meacham Field for years. Dallas has an airport and has also received, not from the CAA, but back in the leaf-raking days, money from the Federal Government and the Army during World War II, so that four-motor bombers could land, extended the runways, and built certain hangars and shops. But the CAA proposes now to spend millions of dollars of the taxpayers money building that new airport to be known as the Fort Worth International Airport proposing to destroy Love Field and build a useless airport 12 miles away so that they can move all the air lines over to that airport and cause the citizens of Dallas who furnish 83 percent of the air-line traffic and 87 percent of their cargo traffic in the Fort Worth and Dallas area and Dallas who gets and sends more air mail than San Antonio, Houston, and Fort Worth put together, a great deal of inconvenience.

My friends, as I say I have voted three times for tax cuts since I have been here, which is a year and a half. I voted to override the President's veto two times and I intend to vote to override it the third time. But I say in connection with that, that we must save some money and quit spending Federal money foolishly building airports where they are not needed and certainly not between Dallas and Fort Worth. My friends, the engineers' report itself says that this airport will only do for a few years, that is the International Airport at Fort Worth, and then a larger airport will have to be built a little farther out between Denton, Fort Worth, and Dallas. I say the engineers in Dallas are fair-minded people who are conversant with the facts, and they say that Love Field is big enough to take care of the traffic around Dallas and that whole area for the next 15 years.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. If I understand the gentleman correctly, the expenditure of this \$2,600,000 will simply result in rendering useless the amount of money already put into both of these fields?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. That is right. That is entirely correct. That will only save the airlines \$10,000 a month and it will increase the money which the passengers who travel the airlines from Dallas will have to spend between one and two million dollars in taxicab and limousine fares to go from Dallas to this new airport 19½ miles away. The postmaster at Dallas estimates that it will cost \$54,000 per year more to handle the mail.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Wilson] has expired.



Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, there is a very important program of 1 hour to follow this afternoon, Pulaski Day. Judge SABATH is chairman of that program and I have been requested that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to speak on this matter. I know it will be important and I would like to listen to the ceremony but it is also important that Fort Worth get a new airport.

Mr. STEFAN. I think we could devote more time to it tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS], have 5 minutes at this time after which I will request that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Does the House object to my having five more minutes either now or tomorrow? I have not had an opportunity to discuss this.

Mr. STEFAN. I would not object to the gentleman talking from now on because I think he has a very important message. So has the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS]. I think both of those messages are very important. I am very happy that the Members of the House are taking an interest in aviation and that some of them know something about it. I think it is very healthy that this airport bill be discussed and aired in this House. I would like to devote considerable time to it, but I have been requested to move to rise at this time.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. GARY. I suggest that this matter go over until tomorrow, with the understanding that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] have 5 minutes tomorrow and then the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] have 10 minutes in reply.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. That is perfectly satisfactory to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia make that as a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. GARY. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, do I understand that that request provides that none of the rest of us may talk on this particular issue? I am in favor of the amendment and I want to discuss it.

Mr. GARY. No; I do not want to limit anyone else. I just wanted to make it plain that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] will have 5 minutes tomorrow and that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] will have the same amount of time to reply.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5607, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute in order to announce the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW AND THE WEEK OF MARCH 8

Mr. HALLECK. On tomorrow, as has just been ordered, we will meet at 11 o'clock and proceed to the conclusion of the pending appropriation bill, after which the synthetic-rubber bill (H. R. 5314) will come up for action; and I am quite sure we can dispose of that in due time tomorrow afternoon.

As to the proposed program for next week:

On Monday we will have general debate on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill.

On Tuesday and Wednesday we will continue with the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, followed by H. R. 3227, training and pay of the Organized Reserve Corps; and H. R. 2744, retirement and benefits for the Army of the United States; H. R. 3510, the Alaska airport bill; also, if a rule is granted, House Joint Resolution 323, the oil embargo bill, may be called.

On Thursday we hope to take up the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

On Friday we will continue with the Treasury-Post Office bill if it is not disposed of on Thursday, following which we may take up any unfinished bills and rules which have been listed.

The program for Saturday is undetermined.

Conference reports may be called at any time. I understand that it is probable the conference report dealing with the on-the-job training bill for veterans will be ready next week, and if so it is probable this conference report will be called up.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ISACSON] may address the House tomorrow for 20 minutes following the disposition of the

business of the House and the special orders heretofore granted for that day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MACKINNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein correspondence with the President and the Civil Service Commission and attached matter.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made on the floor of the House this afternoon.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON] may extend his remarks in the RECORD following those of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the 15 minutes I had for today be vacated, but that I may be permitted to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### MACARTHUR: THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Congress and the country will be interested in a letter that Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent to the Young Republican organization when they instituted their drive on 1,730 college campuses in an effort to stimulate interest in good government for our country. The letter follows:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR  
THE ALLIED POWERS,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER,  
December 22, 1947.

DEAR MR. BECKER: I am just in receipt of your letter of December 11, with its enclosed pamphlet designed to encourage political thinking and planning by university students. You cannot fail to find the university campus a receptive field for your purpose. The recent war is yet too close for students to forget the combat responsibility which inevitably becomes their lot if statecraft and diplomacy fail to maintain the peace. They thus will readily understand that in youth as in age, in peace as in war, there is a continuing responsibility which falls upon every citizen of the Republic to insure good and wise government dedicated invincibly to the preservation of our free way of life, immutable heritage from the past.

The Republican Party is peculiarly well fitted vigorously to espouse this laudable purpose to further arouse in the youthful mind the all-important concept of public responsibility, for the Republican Party has never deviated from the proposition that all political power resides in the people. It has never failed in its staunch advocacy for the maximum of personal freedom and individual responsibility, and has tenaciously held as









# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 8, 1948  
For actions of March 5, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 42

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Both Houses received President's message recommending transfer of War Assets Adm. and Bureau of Federal Supply to FWA and assignment of additional purchasing and property-management functions to FWA. House passed bill to provide domestic rubber-producing industry. Senate passed bill to provide for research on liquid fuels from agricultural, forest, and other products. Senate committee reported bill to consolidate Superior Forest lands. House committee reported Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House passed State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. Rep. Rankin urged additional REA appropriations.

## HOUSE

- 1. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.** Both Houses received the President's message on surplus property, purchasing, etc.; to Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (pp. 2302-4, 2318). The message said, in part: "I recommend that the Congress enact legislation for the following purposes:  
"1. To terminate the War Assets Administration and transfer to the Federal Works Agency the function of liquidating the remaining domestic surplus war property. The priorities and preference requirements of the Surplus Property Act applying to personal property should be eliminated in the near future. Those applying to real property should continue in effect until December 31, 1949.  
"2. To transfer the responsibility for liquidating the remaining surplus war property abroad from the Department of State to the owning agencies.  
"3. To transfer the Bureau of Federal Supply and its functions to the Federal Works Agency.  
"4. To provide on a permanent basis for the orderly and economical procurement, use, and disposal of Government property, under the central leadership and direction of the Federal Works Administrator. It is especially important that the Federal Works Administrator be given responsibility for developing improved methods, and that sufficient flexibility be provided in the law to permit the adoption of new methods without delay.  
"I have requested the Federal Works Administrator to submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress proposed legislation to carry out this program."  
"To improve the administration of those property-management activities which are not centralized, each executive agency should be required by law to maintain an adequate inventory control of its property, to shift property which has served its original purpose to other uses within the agency when appropriate,



and to report to the Federal Works Administrator any property no longer needed. Furthermore, the Federal Works Administrator should be given authority to establish a uniform system of identifying and classifying property, to make surveys of Government property management activities, and to prescribe uniform policies."

2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5607 (pp. 2264-89). Rejected, 41-78, a motion by Rep. Gary, Va., to recommit the bill with instructions that various cuts below the Budget be restored, including the cut in the "Voice of America" program (p. 2289).

3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 5728 (H.Rept. 1519) (p. 2316).

The bill carries funds for Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanics), Public Health Service, etc.

The full committee rejected a subcommittee provision that "No part of any appropriation under this title shall be paid as grants to any State or educational institution in which, because of race, color, or creed, discriminatory practices deny equality of educational opportunity or employment to anyone to pursue such educational courses or employment as are provided for by such a grant."

The report includes the following statement regarding health programs in Government agencies: "A specific provision in Public Law 658 directs that these health programs shall not be established in localities where there are an insufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the service. This leaves to the judgment of the Public Health Service the determination of what constitutes an insufficient number. The committee definitely feels that the Public Health Service should lean toward the conservative side in this respect and not recommend the establishment of health programs in any particular locality unless very clearly justified.

"In respect to this whole program generally, the Budget for the last 2 years has included provision for health programs in a number of agencies of Government. It appears that there has been little if any real coordination of all of these numerous separate budgetary proposals. Furthermore, such proposals have not been presented on a uniform basis for all departments and agencies. Accordingly, the committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget give consideration in connection with the 1950 Budget to the matter of uniformity and proper coordination of employee health programs on an inclusive basis."

4. R.E.A. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Rankin, Miss., urged additional appropriations for rural electrification and inserted a list of places where funds are now needed (pp. 2260-1).

5. RUBBER. Passed with amendments H.R. 5314, to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry (pp. 2289-302).

6. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Vursell, Ill., urged careful consideration of the proposed ERP in view of previous aid to European countries (pp. 2261-2).

Rep. Smith, Ohio, discussed various phases of the Marshall Plan (pp. 2311-6).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 8 (p. 2316).



*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of the said court.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we are getting right up to the issue involved. This is a defense subpoena and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is entirely correct up to that point, but they have no right to subpoena the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities; and for that reason I think this motion or agreement should be limited to granting the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the right to answer that subpoena, but as far as directing him to take the records of the committee is concerned I shall object to that, now and from now on.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I am taking with me to the court only those records which I have in my office, in my own file. I am not taking anything from the committee files.

Mr. RANKIN. None of the committee files?

Mr. MUNDT. None whatever.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I may say that the House has a privilege, that is, the right to have the Members in attendance, unless excused, which privilege is constitutional. Second, the staff of the House, that is the Clerk and the clerks to committees and others, do not enjoy the privileges of the House as far as personally responding to court subpoenas is concerned. But the Clerk of the House or the clerk of a committee has no control over the files. He is an employee of the House and as such is the custodian of the files. He has no discretion as to whether or not he will present these official files in court. It takes action by the House to permit an employee of the House to take the files of the House away from the House or make them public.

Mr. RANKIN. That is exactly what I want to bring out.

Mr. MICHENER. There is no question about that; let us not take any time on that.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not propose for every criminal lawyer who comes here to defend somebody charged with disloyalty or contempt to subpoena the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. First of all, the gentleman from Mississippi is incorrect. These men are not charged with disloyalty.

Mr. RANKIN. No; they are charged with contempt of Congress.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Just a minute, the gentleman from Michigan yielded to me.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from Michigan does not yield for a discussion as to the merits of the particular contempt case.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I merely want to correct the record. These men are not charged with disloyalty; they are charged with contempt. Furthermore, it seems to me that the court should pass on the admissibility of records, not the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman from New York is quite right, the court passes on the relevancy of the evidence. The Clerk may not take the documents from the House unless authorized by the House; and if and when documents are presented as evidence, then the court determines the materiality of the documents to the issue involved. I do not believe a defendant can secure all the files in the Clerk's office unless the court has passed on the question of materiality. If it were otherwise the functioning of the House might be prevented. If the Clerk and the files can be removed to court then the same rule would apply to all officers of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. Not on the merits. If it is a question as to procedure, I yield, but not on the merits of the case.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want to notify the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] that we will protect the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities without consulting him.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MICHENER. For a parliamentary inquiry? Certainly.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What I want to know is whether or not I was in contempt of the House or had violated some statute or rule of the House when 4 or 5 years ago they asked me to go before the grand jury. I went down there without bringing the matter to the attention of the House. They have asked me to come down again. May I go down of my own will or must I have permission of the House?

Mr. MICHENER. If it is a parliamentary inquiry, the Speaker will have to answer it; if it is not, I will.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is a parliamentary inquiry addressed to the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not care to answer the gentleman from Michigan at this time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. One word further; I am getting other subpoenas to go down there. Must I come before the House every time? That is what I want to know.

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman was here when the matter was up a few days ago he would have the answer.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I read the record but I did not so understand it.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. FOOTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and insert an editorial.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE FOREST-FIRE PROTECTION

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, fire protection, a major public responsibility, is basic to successful long-range forest management. Farmers and other small owners, whose holdings comprise three-fourths of all private commercial forest land, are major beneficiaries of public protection.

Public fire protection on private and State-owned forest lands is administered under the well-established cooperative pattern of the Clarke-McNary law, whereby the State forester administers the activity with Federal financial aid up to 50 percent of the total cost. The present Federal authorization is limited to \$9,000,000, the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1948. The program is deficient in two important respects:

First. Protection has not yet been established on hundreds of millions of acres that need it. It is in effect on 332,000,000 acres. During the calendar year 1946, approximately 16 percent of the unprotected area burned, as compared with less than 1 percent of the area under protection. Nearly three-fourths of the unprotected area is in the South, one of our most important forest regions.

Second. With the exception of a few States, the protection needs intensifying where it is already established.

In 1938 the cost of adequate protection for State and private forest lands was estimated at \$18,729,000, not counting the amount needed for Federal supervision and inspection. Today the corresponding estimate is \$40,662,000.

The major factor in this increase is the fact that it now takes much more money than it did 10 years ago to provide the same protection. In addition to inflationary increases in wage and salary rates and in equipment and other costs, State laws now require larger expenditures for retirement, accident insurance, unemployment compensation, and the like.

Also involved in the increase is the addition of 16,358,000 acres of watershed lands to the area in need of protection, bringing the total area to be protected up to 439,000,000 acres. Better information on what is needed in organization, training, supervision, equipment, and improvements has also led to some increase in the earlier estimates.

The Federal share of the present estimate would be \$20,331,000 plus administration costs of about \$553,000. Thus, \$20,000,000, which might be reached by successive increases of \$2,000,000 a year, would be a conservative limit to place on the Federal authorization.



For the present fiscal year, the 43 cooperating States and Hawaii are budgeting \$18,250,000 of State and private money for forest-fire protection. Although they never spend the full amount budgeted, the States could already match a major part of what ultimately might be called for. Past experience shows that increases in Federal funds stimulate increases in corresponding State appropriations.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 20]

Abbltt	Gross	Morgan
Allen, Ill.	Hall	Morrison
Andrews, N. Y.	Leonard W.	Muhlenberg
Bakewell	Hart	Multer
Barden	Hartley	Murray, Wis.
Bell	Havener	Norrell
Bland	Heffernan	Norton
Bloom	Herter	O'Toole
Bonner	Hill	Owens
Bryson	Jackson, Wash.	Patterson
Buckley	Jenkins, Ohio	Pfeifer
Byrne, N. Y.	Johnson, Okla.	Phillips, Calif.
Carroll	Jones, Wash.	Poage
Case, S. Dak.	Kearney	Price, Fla.
Celler	Kee	Rains
Chapfield	Kefauver	Ramey
Clark	Kennedy	Rooney
Clippinger	Keogh	Sarbacher
Coudert	Klein	Sasser
Davis, Ga.	Lane	Scott
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Hugh D. Jr.
Dawson, Ill.	Lichtenwalter	Simpson, Pa.
Dawson, Utah	Ludlow	Stigler
Delaney	Lynch	Stratton
Devitt	McCormack	Taylor
Dingell	McCowan	Teague
Dirksen	McCulloch	Thomas, N. J.
Domeneaux	McGarvey	Thompson
Dondero	McMahon	Towe
Douglas	Macy	Twyman
Eberharter	Manasso	Vall
Fernandez	Mansfield	Wadsworth
Fuller	Mathews	West
Gallagher	Merrow	Wilson, Ind.
Gavin	Mitchell	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twenty-five Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the remarks I have made and will make in the Committee of the Whole today I may be permitted to include certain letters and extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5607, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill, 1949, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read through line 23 on page 52 of the bill and there was pending the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Under the order of the Committee agreed to on yesterday, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] is recognized for 5 minutes, after which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] will be recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. That is satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I offered an amendment to cut \$2,608,000 from the CAA appropriation and provide that no part of the whole appropriation should be used in developing Fort Worth International Airport. My good friend and colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS], on the day before on this floor stated that Dallas was sore and did not want Fort Worth to have an airport. He knows this is not true. We do not care if Fort Worth builds 10 airports. As a matter of fact they have a municipal airport within 6 miles from downtown Fort Worth, the same distance as Love Field is from Dallas, and they can enlarge and develop that airport much more easily than they can build a new one.

What we object to in Dallas about this whole thing goes much deeper than petty jealousy. We think this whole matter will determine whether or not a Washington bureau is bigger than the Congress and whether or not a Washington bureau with Federal money, part of which was collected in Dallas, can connive and in an underhanded manner without even consulting Dallas and without giving Dallas an opportunity to be heard or to file a brief or to protest whether or not it can kick Dallas in the teeth, steal its airport when Dallas furnishes more than four-fifths of the traffic, both passengers, cargo, and air mail in the whole Fort Worth-Dallas area.

If the CAA and the air lines are permitted by this Congress to go through with this pernicious deal and wreck and ruin a \$12,000,000 investment which Dallas has in Love Field, and we are forced to use Fort Worth International Airport at great inconvenience and great expense and great hazard, we will go farther to board a plane than any other city on the American or Braniff air line system except Detroit which is using Willow Run temporarily until they can build one closer in.

The postmaster of Dallas says that if this change is made it will cost the Post Office Department \$54,000 additional per year to handle air mail.

I have voted three times for a tax cut and to override my own party's Presidential veto and I intend to do so again, but merely cutting taxes will not save the

taxpayers' money. A tax cut must be coupled with a determined attempt to cut out useless governmental waste and extravagance such as represented by this expenditure.

To show you that our fight is getting some results, day before yesterday the CAA notified Dallas that the North Texas Airport's official name had been changed to Fort Worth International Airport and that it had been reduced from a class 6 airport to a class 5, equal with Love Field, but this does not cure the wrong but is merely an attempt on the part of the CAA to save Dallas and to stop the fight on this appropriation.

Bear in mind that the regional office which decided to do this thing to Dallas and to Love Field is located in Fort Worth.

I am making no fight on the committee, because I think they have done a fine job on this whole bill with the exception of this appropriation, and I am sure they did not have the facts on it because only 10 days ago after the committee had closed the hearings and had had the hearings printed the CAA filed its airport plan that they intended to wreck Love Field and relegate it to an auxiliary airport.

We do not blame Fort Worth, and I do not blame my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS], but I do blame the CAA and the air lines when they make findings of fact not based upon the actual facts, and when they write conclusions of law that are not supported in any particular.

I ask that you vote with me to cut this appropriation out so that a fair hearing can be given both Fort Worth and Dallas and that whole area, and a fair, impartial decision reached.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. How much will we save and reduce this proposed appropriation if the gentleman's amendment is adopted?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Two million six hundred and eight thousand dollars for this year, and probably millions in the future, because they will be back here next year saying, "We have put in \$2,608,000; we want \$5,000,000 more."

Mr. JENNINGS. That is not hay, even in Texas.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. That is not hay anywhere.

If you vote this appropriation for the development of Midway Airport they will be back next year for \$5,000,000 and they will claim then that it would be a loss to the Government because you have already \$2,608,000 in the project and you cannot afford to quit. They are like the Fuller brush man. They want to get their foot in the door and they know that in doing so they have the sale made.

My colleague apologized because a frivolous matter was being discussed while more important matters could be discussed but I say I have no apology to make for demanding that Dallas not be discriminated against by a Federal bureau without an opportunity to be heard and to produce the facts.

If the CAA sought to emasculate the airport in your city and to discriminate



in favor of a neighboring city, I would not hesitate to vote against it and I would not hesitate to speak against it. Why did not the CAA put the National Airport that is so conveniently located to the city of Washington up around a halfway point between here and Baltimore? It is foolish in the extreme to allow the expenditure of this money when both Fort Worth and Dallas have airports that have been developed largely by local money and when Dallas recently voted a \$5,000,000 bond issue for the development of Love Field and Red Bird Airports.

This is not a little local fight but this fight involves a philosophy of government and that is the right to be heard, the right to present the true facts and the right to have an honest and fair decision from an impartial judge and I might add that this is only the beginning of our fight if this discrimination is allowed to stand whereby the Dallas Airport, Love Field, will be emasculated and relegated to nonuse.

The large majority of citizens in Dallas, Highland Park, and University Park live east of the Trinity River and east of the downtown district. My own home in east Dallas will be 26 miles from the Fort Worth International Airport and I have landed a hundred times in airplanes on Love Field and I have also landed on Meacham Field at Fort Worth in American and Braniff airplanes and they are both good airfields, both being capable of development to meet any standard required by the CAA but do you think that I would wire my wife to meet me at the airport 26 miles away after dark when she would have to drive on a lonely country road that is already saturated with traffic, a two-lane highway? The answer is "No." I would have to pay \$5 to ride to downtown Dallas in a taxicab and another \$1 to get to my home.

The CAA has lost sight entirely of necessity and convenience, the yardstick by which other transportation facilities are measured by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the various State commissions, and has sought by this expenditure to make it convenient for the air lines rather than the traveling public.

The engineer's report prepared by Fort Worth's own engineer, says that the Fort Worth International Airport will only serve for a few years and then another great airport will have to be built still farther away by the expenditure of millions of Federal dollars. Our engineers say that Love Field is ample in space and acreage for the developments for the next 20 or 15 years. The CAA found that Dallas only had 6 loading ramps and as a matter of fact we have 11. They found that we had 303,000 landings in 1946 and that we were overcrowded. The record shows 142,000 landings. These inflated figures gotten out of the thin air not based on fact nor upon the record are stated in their so-called justifications.

I ask that you and each of you aid a great city to maintain its airport that has been built primarily with local money even if we never get another Federal dollar because we are able to develop our own.

We care not how many airports Fort Worth may build and if they and the CAA do not try to ruin Love Field we care not how much Federal aid they get but as long as they seek to destroy our preeminence in the Southwest by the expenditure of a part of our own money, we are going to scream to high heaven and appeal to every fair-minded, conscientious citizen for fair dealing. I ask that you support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] for 10 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I repeat my apologies for such a matter as this coming on this floor. I am sorry that in such times as these we have to discuss municipal matters when we have such important matters, both national and international, to discuss and legislate upon. However, since this matter has been brought before us, it is incumbent upon me, representing Fort Worth, to answer the gentleman and give you some of the facts which my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] has failed to give you.

First, let me ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] one question: Will the gentleman please tell us, from the plan which has been submitted to him by the CAA, the total amount of funds which are going to be spent within the next fiscal year on the Greater Fort Worth Airport.

Mr. STEFAN. We do not have it by that name, I will tell the gentleman from Texas. In the projected plan of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the proposed plan for fiscal year 1949, if these funds are allowed in the bill, for Texas there are approximately 62 airports. I think Texas has more airports scheduled under this program than any other State in the Union. I think the total, including sponsored funds and Federal funds runs a little over \$6,250,000.

Now, being specific in answering the gentleman from Texas, Greater Fort Worth International Airport sponsored funds for 1949 are \$900,800.

Mr. LUCAS. That is about what Fort Worth herself will spend, is that right?

Mr. STEFAN. That is correct. The Federal Government proposes, for Greater Fort Worth International Airport \$800,000 plus 25 percent of \$201,600 in land. You know, the Federal Government, in allocating funds for airports, matches 50-50 on the development of land areas, but in the acquisition of lands the Federal Government shares 25 percent, so that 25 percent of this amount would be around \$50,000, or a total of around \$800,500.

Mr. LUCAS. Eight hundred thousand dollars is about all that is to be spent in the next fiscal year on the Fort Worth Airport. The amendment offered by my colleague from Texas reduces the appropriation by \$2,608,000. That means, Mr. Chairman, that there is a general reduction of about \$1,800,000 in this fund. That means, under the act which provides for a proportionate reduction and proportionate expenditure of these funds throughout the United States, that all

districts in the United States will suffer to the extent of \$1,800,000; is that not right, Mr. Chairman? This is under section 6 of the CAA Act.

Mr. STEFAN. I can give the gentleman what the Federal Government proposes to spend at Fort Worth during the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. LUCAS. That is all I want the gentleman to give me right now.

Mr. STEFAN. Can I help the gentleman by telling him how much we already have spent there? Five hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. But owing to the law we passed in the Seventy-ninth Congress, May 13, 1946—the gentleman is reading from section 5 or 6?

Mr. LUCAS. Section 6 (a). I will answer it, Mr. Chairman. I thank the gentleman for the information he has given me.

This is no more than an attempt on the part of Dallas to prevent Fort Worth from having a modern airport. You should know the whole facts in this case. Going into the history of this matter, years ago, when aviation travel first became popular, both Fort Worth and Dallas naturally opened airports. Dallas was fortunate in her municipal airport, in that the Federal Government has expended large sums of money there. During the last war, for instance, Dallas received in benefits on Love Field, the Dallas municipal airport, over \$5,000,000, while Fort Worth received during this last war only \$64,000 on her airport. Dallas boasts of a magnificent airport, bought and paid for by the Federal Government on a 100-percent basis. Now Fort Worth wants to build an airport and pay for it on a 50-50 basis under the CAA program.

Just this morning the Dallas Morning News, my colleague's newspaper, arrived in Washington from Dallas, and it has this headline: "Airport wrangle ends in victory for Dallas."

Let me read what it says:

Dallas has won the opening skirmish to keep Love Field as the premier airport of north Texas.

Fort Worth's projected greater international airport (Midway) will become merely the principal airfield for that city.

Original plans called for building the Midway Airport into the principal port for the Dallas-Fort Worth area, thus threatening to rob Dallas of the tremendous air-line operations at Love Field.

The new plan does not contain any suggestion for joint use of Midway by Dallas and Fort Worth and does not propose removal of any air-line schedules from Love Field.

Why, then, Mr. Chairman, has this attack continued on this floor? Why, then, do they still insist upon reducing this appropriation and cutting Fort Worth out? I will tell you why. It is a typical attack by Dallas on Fort Worth. They do not want Fort Worth to get one red cent. That is true.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACKINNON. Is there any possibility of arriving at any compromise on this matter?

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, I cannot speak with authority for the people in Fort



Worth, but I think that one might assume that one cannot compromise with Dallas. Dallas would not want to compromise. Dallas has everything. Why should Dallas compromise? This amendment is the type of compromise she would offer. Compromise by cutting us out.

Our airport at Fort Worth will not accommodate four-motored planes. We did not have the benefit of Federal funds during the war to expand our airport, and so the CAA does not permit four-motored planes loaded to enter or leave the Fort Worth airport. Therefore it is necessary and essential that the city of Fort Worth build a larger airport. We wish to do it. We have made plans to do it. We have bought an airfield, which was used by the Army and Navy during the war for practice flights out east of Fort Worth, on which the Government spent \$1,500,000. We are going to move out there and build our airport there, thus salvaging the Federal Government's \$1,500,000 which has been spent there. We want to spend our own money on our airport, and we do not want Dallas telling us anything about where we shall build our airport. We did not tell Dallas anything about her airport. We have not called for hearings.

Let me tell you one other thing. I received yesterday morning a wire from the air-line pilots' chief in Texas reading as follows:

MARCH 4, 1948.

Hon. WINGATE LUCAS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

Air-line pilots operating into Dallas and Fort Worth went on record in 1940 endorsing Greater Fort Worth Airport. Present airports now marginal. Both have runways not authorized for present operating equipment. Instrument-landing channels cannot be considered over safe terrain. I represent 140 pilots living in Fort Worth and Dallas. The pilots that operate the aircraft should be considered.

ROBERT J. RENTZ,  
Chairman, Council.

Gentlemen, by voting for this amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] you will not only deprive Fort Worth of our right to build an airport of our own, but also deprive Fort Worth of the right to achieve an ambition which every city should be able to realize with her own tax funds. Fort Worth has voted a bond issue of \$2,500,000 to build this airport. We want to build it. We do not want any opposition from Dallas. We did not offer any opposition to Dallas when she was building her airport. We think it comes with bad grace for Dallas to try to prevent us from building an airport, where we want to build it. By voting for this amendment, you will enlarge that monopoly of traffic which Dallas now has due to the great expenditure of Federal funds on the Dallas airport. You will be voting to overrule your committee, which has set this appropriation. You will be overruling the decisions of impartial engineers and administrators who have recommended this airfield, and you will be also disregarding the desires of the pilots who favor this proposed field, and you will be taking a long step toward logrolling on every airport plan that comes before

this House. Gentlemen, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Representatives from Fort Worth and Dallas will not ask us to settle what is between them purely a domestic question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. We are not asking the House to settle it, Mr. Chairman. We think it ought to be settled by an independent agency which was set up by this Congress and delegated with authority to determine such matters.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. We will now hear from Dallas.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. KNUTSON, do you believe in settling this airport squabble between Dallas and Fort Worth where the CAA proposes in their recommendations and in their justifications, that all air line movements shall be moved to the central airport where both cities have real airports and on which the Government has spent money? Do you think that now when material is high and when labor is high and when we have many thousands of obligations today in this country that it is the right thing to do in connection with your tax cut to throw away \$2,608,000 which the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] told me was in that bill as reported to the House and when we find in the CAA \$2,608,088 to be contributed by the Federal Government and \$2,040,000 at Fort Worth. I do not know where the chairman gets his information, but that is what we found in the records at the CAA, and that is what we propose to cut off.

Mr. KNUTSON. I wonder if we could not compose the differences between the two great cities by eliminating both items.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I will agree to that. Eliminate the Federal money from both. I agree that we will cut off all Federal money to both airports.

Mr. KNUTSON. My purpose in taking the floor was to see if I could not possibly bring back amicable relations between the two able Representatives from Texas.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. There is no ill feeling between the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] and I. Fort Worth and Dallas have been squabbling about this thing for 6 or 7 years. The air lines went out and tried to gain advantage, and bought 638 acres of land in order to put this airport in. Our engineers say they do not have enough ground. There is the Trinity River on one end of it, a State highway on the other end, and a railroad on the other side, and they cannot build a real airport there.

Mr. KNUTSON. We should impeach the engineers that laid it out.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. We will now hear from Fort Worth.

Mr. LUCAS. I think we should be allowed to determine where our airport should be although we appreciate the interest of the citizens of Dallas in telling us that that is not the proper place for it. We are spending our own money and I think ought to decide where we should spend it on our airport.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I ask you, and I want to say that I am trying to help you save the taxpayers some money and I have been doing it. I say that if both cities have an airport already, most of which is the investment of public money—Dallas recently voted a \$5,000,000 bond issue to complete the development of Love Field, and to run a landing strip 10,000 feet, if necessary; we own the property, we already have 1,280 acres, 1,030 already bought and 250 under option. Now do you think it is fair for the Federal Government to step in when Dallas furnishes 83 to 85 percent of all the traffic and 85 to 90 of all the cargo that goes into the whole Dallas-Fort Worth area, and when Dallas receives and sends out more air mail than Houston, San Antonio, and Fort Worth combined, do you think it is fair to wreck Love Field and build a new one at Government expense?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. LUCAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I cannot yield further.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. How far is Missouri from Fort Worth and Dallas?

Mr. SHORT. I never thought we would have two more distinguished and able gentlemen from Fort Worth and Dallas than Fritz Lanham and Judge Sumners. I am thoroughly convinced that we have two worthy successors here today.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in taking the floor was in the hope that I might pour a little balm of Gilead on this situation, but it appears that I have embroiled myself in a municipal development fight, and of course that presents a hopeless situation.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Very briefly.

Mr. JUDD. I am sure the gentleman feels quite at home in this kind of an argument. It is almost like the old days between Minneapolis and St. Paul but fortunately we have not had anything like that now for some time.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am thoroughly familiar with the way the two gentlemen from Texas feel. It was for the purpose of relieving their feelings I took the floor,



but I see I have failed miserably and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, let us get back to the meat in the coconut. This amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] will cut from this bill \$2,608,000. I have enjoyed this friendly verbal bout, blow by blow, between these two good friends of mine from the State of Texas. "I could be happy with either were the other dear charmer away." It seems that the cause of this animated discussion and understandable rivalry between these two thriving cities of that great State grows out of the fact that the Representatives from Dallas and—what is that town next to Dallas?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. The gentleman means Fort Worth?

Mr. JENNINGS. Fort Worth. The real bone of contention is that there is watchful clashing of interests between the two cities.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. That little town?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand that those words be taken down.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. It appears now that my good friend from Fort Worth is laboring under the impression that Dallas received more Federal funds than Fort Worth during the war period; and he takes the position that Congress ought to even the matter up, that Congress should state an account and see how much Fort Worth is behind Dallas in the receipt of Federal funds during the lavish expenditure of the last World War.

This amendment should be adopted on the ground of economy. We had an economical man in my town who practiced the economy he preached. He said that economy is doing without the things you are "obleged" to have. Dallas has a model airport. It is big and they are going to make it bigger. Certainly the gentleman from Fort Worth would not admit for a single second that Fort Worth has a second-class airport. She has got a good airport. The inclusion of \$2,608,000 in this bill is a proposal to build a third airport. Why not save this \$2,608,000? We have had an entertainment that you could not get anywhere in any show house in the United States for any sum of money. Having been entertained, edified, if not informed, let us save this \$2,608,000 and keep it in the pockets of our people. Later, should it develop that Fort Worth needs an additional airport, I would be willing to make a contribution to it, but why build a third airport when they have two? In addition, the airplane has eliminated distance, telescoped it, so to speak. One of these two rival cities of the plains, within 34 miles of each other and an airport at the edge of each, now proposes to build another at the expense of the taxpayers of this country of \$2,608,000. Let us join with our fine colleague from Dallas, Tex., in practicing economy to the extent of \$2,608,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Aviation Policy Board has just finished a very difficult and long labor in order to bring a certain degree of guidance, if possible, to the Congress and to the Government in aviation matters.

It is quite obvious to us that it is necessary to provide ways and means of employing a great many more aircraft in civil undertakings than are now being employed. The reason for that is that aircraft employed in civil undertakings become auxiliaries in national defense; hence it is not necessary for the Government armed services to purchase aircraft and hold them in readiness for time of need in quantities that otherwise would be required.

We hope that the number of aircraft in the air in commercial undertakings may be quadrupled and quintupled and more in the next few years, and that they may be used and useful in the public service. We believe also that the number of airports required to serve the people in order that these aircraft may be utilized in the public service will be greater than the number now employed.

Mr. Chairman, insofar as this particular controversy is concerned, it is quite probable that in the course of the next century at least the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth will grow so greatly they will merge together and perhaps become one city. It is more economical that they have an airport between them than one on either side of these two cities; therefore, so far as this proposal is concerned, if that airport can be developed in such a place that it will serve not only Fort Worth but the west side of Dallas, that another airport may be used for Dallas, and still another airport may be used for Fort Worth, I do not think will result in there being too many. Already in the New York area we find it necessary to have six or seven airports in order to handle the traffic.

The bottleneck is airports. We need more runways and more facilities to provide for this additional traffic that must be developed for the air auxiliary of our national defense. If the Civil Aeronautics Administration has recommended this additional airport it has no doubt been approved by the Air Coordinating Committee and the military sides of our Government.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, regardless of the controversy between these two gentlemen, the other airport should be built.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to clear up one question between the two gentlemen from Texas. May I ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS] whether in the survey of possible locations for this new airport some other location could have been selected that might not have brought about this controversy with the people of Dallas?

Mr. LUCAS. First, let me say to the gentleman that there is no controversy between Fort Worth and Dallas. This is an attack by Dallas upon Fort Worth. Secondly, I will answer the gentleman's question by stating that there are other

sites, but we have planes in all directions from Fort Worth. The Army and Navy have spent \$1,500,000 on an airport between the two cities. Dallas has not chosen to develop it. Fort Worth needs an airport where four-motor planes may come in. We do not have such an airport now. So we had this opportunity to salvage that field which the Army and Navy have been using during the war and on which the Government has spent \$1,500,000. We felt it was an economy measure to use a field which is already there.

Mr. BUSBEY. What is the distance from the proposed airport to Dallas and from the proposed airport to Fort Worth?

Mr. LUCAS. It is closer to Fort Worth than it is to Dallas.

Mr. BUSBEY. What is the approximate distance from each?

Mr. LUCAS. I think it is approximately 17 miles from Fort Worth and about 18 miles from Dallas.

Mr. BUSBEY. Would the gentleman from Dallas [Mr. WILSON] agree to that?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know the exact figure.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. We claim it is 19.5 miles from downtown Dallas where the two main hotels are and 17.8 miles from the main hotels of downtown Fort Worth. But we claim also that the main part of Dallas is built east. I live 5 miles east, out toward White Rock Lake. The airport is 25 miles from my home, whereas Love Field is about 3 or 4 miles, and it is along a two-lane highway.

Mr. BUSBEY. If this new airport were permitted to remain in the bill, would that have any effect on Love Field over in Dallas?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. They say they are going to make a feeder airport out of both Meacham Field and Love Field.

Mr. BUSBEY. Just what do you mean by feeder airport?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. An auxiliary feeder airport. What that means to us is they are going to destroy Love Field and relegate it to a very small position and take us away from preeminence in air transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I have great affection for the gentleman from Fort Worth and the gentleman from Dallas. I have visited both of these beautiful cities and all of the airports in that vicinity. I know how both of these gentlemen feel, but we are dealing not only with two airports here today; we are dealing with thousands of airports that are being sought by communities in every State of the Union.

I am very glad to have this Federal airport program brought up in debate in the way it has been brought up. It is a healthy thing; very healthy, because of the great importance of the Federal



airport program and its relationship not only to our economy and its relationship to the ever-expanding and ever-growing infant industry, air transportation, but mainly because of its great importance to national defense. So far as your committee is concerned, it takes no part in any local controversy. This, apparently, is a jurisdictional and administrative matter. However, I feel it is my duty, as chairman of this committee, to say something about airports and the Airport Act itself. You will recall—and I recommend your perusal of it—the Federal Airport Act of the Seventy-ninth Congress, passed May 13, 1946, Public Law 377. It authorizes the expenditure of \$500,000,000 of Federal funds, to be matched by local funds over a period of years, in order to provide our country with a national network system of airports, for the promotion and development of air routes, of commercial airports for standard air transportation. The system, I assure you, has been carefully set up. No airport is selected, as I understand it, without the advice and consent of the Army and the Navy and all concerned, so far as aviation goes.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is there not a danger of collision between aircraft if you have three airports within a radius of 30 miles of each other?

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman wait until I finish my statement, and then perhaps he will be enlightened on aviation. I say, we authorized an expenditure of \$500,000,000, to be matched by the various States and municipalities over a period of years, to provide this Nation with standard networks of airports, plus Federal airways, of which there are over 40,000 miles, representing a Federal investment of over \$100,000,000.

Now, this act provides for carefully planned airport classification standards, and I want to repeat now, before any location is finally decided upon, it is screened, approved by both the Army and the Navy, and as near as I can figure or as near as I can understand, the selection must have the approval of all services to make these airports or convert them at a time of emergency.

My purpose now is to merely explain how far we have gone in the present civilian airport program. In 1947 fiscal year we appropriated \$45,000,000 toward the program and for fiscal year 1948 we appropriated \$32,500,000, making a total of \$77,500,000 which was merged together in fiscal year 1948.

Many of you will remember the plan of the former Administrator, Mr. Charles Stanton, who is in South America today working on improvements in airports and aviation. His plan was to increase our airports from approximately 3,000 to 6,000. I believe the basis of that plan is the heart of the present plan. It has been reorganized and reorganized and revamped time and time again.

However, there does develop from time to time considerable controversy in the various localities, such as the one with which we are confronted at this time. More emphasis seems to be placed on

larger airports. I know how you feel about airports, and I know how badly you felt after the war to find many, many Army and Navy airports declared surplus. I know how you feel about the waste of the people's money on those airports. But you also must admit and agree with me that aviation made a great contribution to the winning of the war. War itself is wasteful. We wasted hundreds of millions of dollars in the construction of principal airports and auxiliary airports, which today are lying idle far away from any community which can afford to operate them. Yes, war is wasteful. How wasteful this last war was in casualties, 1,200,000 or more, four or five hundred thousand of which were fatalities.

Today aviation is so important that representatives of every country in the world are searching for new ideas in aviation. Today supersonic weapons, atomic weapons, are being searched for and very successfully searched for by representatives of the world over. We are flying today 30,000 feet above the ground, at a rate of 500 to 600 miles an hour, in airplanes of a size of which we never dreamed about years ago, and we are successfully flying them. Many of the airports included in this plan today are dovetailed into the plan for the defense of your country and mine should an emergency arise tomorrow.

Civilian airports are not profitable. I do not know of many airports in the United States that pay a profit. I am told that perhaps Burbank, Calif., pays a little profit. I am told that perhaps the airport at Detroit, Mich., pays a profit. There is only one commercial airport in the entire United States that is operated by the Government of the United States, and that is located in the District of Columbia, and you are making appropriations for it in this bill. It does not pay a profit. So when you go into the construction of airports in your community do not expect to make a profit on the operation of the airports. The maintenance and the cost of construction are too large for the communities of today to undertake. Therefore, we must subsidize commercial air lines and civilian commercial airports.

The present bill before you carries a fund of \$40,000,000 for the Federal airport program, of which \$37,000,000 is in contractual authorization, and \$3,000,000 are in cash for administrative purposes.

Of the funds appropriated, 25 percent are set aside as discretionary funds and used at the discretion of the Administrator, but the entire total is matched by the various States, localities and communities desiring to participate in the program.

The Federal Government matches 50 percent of the cost of development of landing areas, 50 percent for engineering costs and supervision, and 50 percent on administration buildings and purely functional construction. The Federal Government participates only to the extent of 25 percent in the purchase of land.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. My State is deeply interested in this appropriation. I commend the chairman of the committee for his work on this bill. I am wholly in accord with the provision for the appropriations for airports. As the gentleman well knows I have consistently supported appropriations for the construction of airports under the provisions of law calling for substantial contributions from local sponsors. Now I have been informed that England used about \$100,000,000 of the British loan to build up a huge airport project in southern Europe. That represents an investment of two and a half times the amount involved here for airports.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman will permit me to say so, that is an old sore with those of us who have been studying international aviation. However, to enlighten the gentleman it is my information, although I cannot talk regarding this with too much official information, it is my understanding that the loan we made to Great Britain of around \$100,000,000 was used for aviation or for putting into operation an air line which is in competition with our own air line. On the one hand, a British air line in which there has been invested approximately \$100,000,000 is losing approximately \$40,000,000 a year and is competing with an American air line which is making a profit. Now take that for whatever it is worth, but that is an international matter. Let us talk about something nearer home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Is it the idea of the gentleman from Nebraska that we are going to continue taking \$100,000,000 out of one pocket and give it to England to build up competing air lines and airports, and then at the same time restrict appropriations so as to hold down the development of our own airports.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. If you will read the report of the Congressional Air Policy Board, you will find that some recognition has been taken regarding that matter. The report is available to you as well as to other Members.

Mr. Chairman, I will not take up much more time. Very few people know what it means to build an airport. They do not realize the tremendous amount of work in the construction and development of landing areas. There is new equipment like the GCA, that is the ground-control approach, the installation for instrument landing, the ILS, radar, and many other new things in radio, technology, scientific discovery, and so forth, which we are now placing in airports in order to make travel by air as safe as it can be.



The details in launching upon this gigantic program are tremendous and the start in launching the program has been necessarily slow because of the voluminous detail of work, conferences, inspections, and financial arrangements locally and between the sponsors and the Federal Government. The result is that a very small amount of the original funds appropriated have been actually spent, but the records show that many of the details and obstacles have been overcome and a considerable portion of the money should be in the hands of many of the localities during the present and early part of the next fiscal year, which begins on July 1, 1948. Members of the committee have a list of the towns and communities suggested by the Administration for the proposed program in 1949. Due perhaps to the reason that the Administrator is continually negotiating the list of proposed construction projects may be subject to change.

Some of the members of your committee have visited many of the airports in our country in order to get a better picture as to how your funds are being expended. We know something about both the Fort Worth and Dallas airports. So far as I personally am concerned, both are very important airports, and I am told by the CAA that both cities need an airport because of the heavy air traffic enjoyed by both communities.

My many years of studies of airports, airport maintenance indicates that as of today there is not more than one of the thousands of airports in the United States which is operating at a profit. That will also include the Washington, D. C., National Airport, which is the only commercial airport that is operated by the United States Government. The commercial air lines today are operating under a deficit program. Subsidies are necessary to keep them going. The entire airport and aviation picture in our country is a pathetic one. However, the industry is so important to our economy and national defense that two committees or boards were recently set up, one by the Congress and one by the President, to study the entire picture and suggest some policies. Two important reports have been issued and are available to every Member of the Congress. I suggest a reading of the reports of the President's Air Policy Commission and the report of the Congressional Air Policy Board.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have no idea what will happen to this amendment, but I do have great respect for the taxpayers and bondholders of my district. I have a lot of respect for the gentleman from Fort Worth and the gentleman from Dallas. It was my privilege within the last 15 to 25 days to visit both of these airfields, and I have a little knowledge of the capital structures and industrial and agricultural structures that surround those two great cities of the Southwest.

If this Congress, and I mean the group that is now in the House and in the other body, is going to cut expenses and keep

our pledge to the people of this country, I am convinced we are going to have to deal with small chickenfeed, because it is the small chickenfeed that sums up into these billions that we talk about cutting.

Here in my opinion, based upon personal observation and the arguments made, is a chance for us to eliminate \$2,600,000 from this appropriation bill without hurting anybody, and give us a chance to show a little respect for the people in this country who in the coming fiscal year are requested to put into the tax box over \$47,000,000,000 against a little over \$5,100,000,000 put into the tax box in the prewar peacetime year 1939.

I am going to vote for this amendment and for every amendment where I am convinced the appropriation can be cut without seriously interfering with the progress of the people of the United States. That is the message I wanted to present this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUCAS) there were—ayes 72, noes 31.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCAS: On page 52 line 23, strike out the period and add the following: "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be expended at Love Field, in Dallas County, Texas."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, is it not fair? The Members have spoken for economy. I admire their vote and respect it. If the Members believe in economy then they are going to stay with this amendment because they are not going to believe that Dallas ought to have its cake and eat it too. It is only fair, Mr. Chairman, that all appropriations in this act providing for expenditure of Federal funds be on equitable basis. You have cut off Fort Worth. It is only fair that you stand by my amendment; and I think you will in view of your expressed vote for economy.

I ask a vote in favor of the amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to get into this Texas family fight, even though I think both these gentlemen are justified in airing their views here today.

Somebody said that Dallas and Fort Worth had three airports between them. If that is the case, that is concentrating the airways a little too closely. In that event, I am going to call for a few funds to be spent on air progress up my way.

The fact that sectional topics seem to have been in order on this floor recently, and because we are talking about aeronautics in this bill, I am going to do some lobbying for my section.

In case you do not identify their names when I mention the Triple Cities, let me say I represent the great metropolitan area of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott, which comprises the sixth largest industrial center in the greatest industrial State of the Union. We are located just halfway between New York City and Buffalo in what is known as the southern tier of up-State New York.

Last year, the Broome County Board of Supervisors authorized a large bond issue to build the Mount Ettrick Airport, a location north of Johnson City and the best site for miles around. Much public interest is evident, but ultimate success of the whole venture is predicated upon the extent of financial cooperation we can obtain from Washington.

As I realize economy seems to be the theme where domestic affairs are concerned, I will not at this time, take any legislative action to ask the House to appropriate funds to construct the Mount Ettrick Airport.

I am bringing this to the attention of Congress today, however, because I believe the Federal Government ought to assume a substantial share of such expense, so that the burden of taxation will fall just as lightly as possible upon our local citizens.

If Texas and Michigan and California can have airports, New York State certainly should come in for her share and the Mount Ettrick project is geographically and logically placed so as to be almost halfway between two great North American capitals, Toronto, Canada, and our own Washington, D. C.

In fact, I would call the Mount Ettrick site the natural air oasis for the bulk of sky commerce going north or south to the friendly capitals I have mentioned.

Locally, it is of the utmost importance to assure Broome County an adequate airport, especially for the sake of our expanding industries which employ 20,000 Endicott Johnson shoe workers, 10,000 International Business Machines people, 8,000 Ansco men and women, as well as other thousands of endeavors of diverse manufacturing lines.

Here is an airport in its embryonic stage which could be responsible for making the whole southern tier the industrial center of the State. It would also bring the country within easy reach of our superior quality goods such as shoes, business machines, cameras, and film which we make in our valley of opportunity.

So while the other sections of the land cry for allocations, we in the triple cities and Broome County deserve fair and equal consideration to help us build the Mount Ettrick airport, and bring New York's southern tier closer to all corners of America for the general benefit of everybody concerned.

Again, I say, we should distribute the airports equitably around the United States and I can think of no center of population more needful of such action



than the patriotic locality it is my honor and privilege to represent.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to oppose this amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I think we better have the pending amendment read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will reread the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the pending Lucas amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. May I ask the gentleman, does that include the operation-control tower? Do you have a control tower there?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Yes; we have a control tower, and we have as many employees down there as the four largest in the country, including LaGuardia, Chicago, and National Airport here. I am not going to agree to eliminate funds for the control tower. I said I was not going to oppose the amendment. I asked the chairman how much money Love Field will have; he looked it up and said \$25,000 for lighting of runways.

Mr. STEFAN. That is in the airport program, but there is another item, I think, for Dallas which continues the operation of the control towers at the expense of the Government. I do not know exactly what there is there. I assume you have three crews.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. We have a 24-hour operation.

Mr. STEFAN. There are \$42,000 and \$35,000 and I believe the amendment ties both of them together.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. If the amendment seeks to cut out our control tower, I am against it. There is \$25,000 for Love Field. I do not think there is anything in there for Meacham Field because Fort Worth was intending to abandon it anyway.

This is purely a safety measure, including lighting of the runways. That is one of my arguments; that is, the CAA ought to spend its time building and instituting radar equipment and other safety devices to keep these four-motored planes from falling and burning up.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Do I understand that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lucas], who offered this amendment, wants to cut out the funds for the operation of these airports? I would like to have the gentleman ask him. I do not think he means that, although his amendment, apparently, does that very thing. Does he want to stop the operation of these airports down there?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Does the gentleman mean the towers?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; on the ones that exist. I do not think he does.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lucas] and I have no ill feeling about this matter. We came here and presented our two sides of the case.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. As I understand the amendment, no part of this amendment would have anything to do with control-tower funds.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Is there any question about it? Does the gentleman think there is any question that this amendment does not touch the operation of the control towers?

Mr. STEFAN. I suggest the gentleman ask the Chair for a ruling on that, and then he will be sure.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I will ask the chairman for a ruling as to whether or not this amendment would cut out of this appropriation the control-tower money that goes to two or three hundred major airports over the country.

Mr. STEFAN. I may be of some assistance to the Chair by pointing out page 47 under the heading "Civil Aeronautics Administration."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Texas that it is the opinion of the Chair that this does not raise a matter that can be determined by the Chair. Having read the amendment and examined the question raised, the Chair declines to make a ruling on it.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, then for that reason and that reason only—because I believe in economy; I have tried to vote for economy while I have been here, and it is not just a little measly fight between Dallas and Fort Worth—if there is any doubt about whether or not the money in this bill is going to cut out the operation of the control towers, I could not stand here and let an amendment like that go through without some protest. There is only \$25,000 set up for lighting the runways, and really every runway of every major and little airport in the Nation should be lighted, and they should have radar equipment and other equipment for the safety of the passengers and pilots during the night and daytime. For that reason I cannot, of course, agree that this amendment be adopted, and I urge you to defeat this amendment, because it only involves \$25,000, and it is on Love Field. I would certainly offer no amendment to cut out any money for Meacham Field, because I believe Meacham Field needs some development, and I think probably Love Field needs some development also. I have landed on all these fields except Midway. It has a gravel runway, and it has never been used except for training purposes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. There is an old saying that fools walk in where angels fear to tread. I wish to say that my brother was a colonel in the Eighth Army Air Force in England for 2 years. He spent 2 years in Dallas. He has never spoken or written a word to me, but I know that this additional fund is necessary in order to keep that field as it is today. I want to compliment the gentleman from Texas for the splendid battle that he put up here. As I have tried to say earlier today, the gentleman who succeeded Fritz Lanham, is a worthy opponent, but I think this amendment is offered more in spite than anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lucas].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,300,000, of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That \$25,000 shall be available exclusively to carry out a study of hard fibers and hard-fiber products.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of making a slight correction in the RECORD of yesterday. On page 2239 of the RECORD the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], in arguing against the proposal to increase the current census statistics appropriation, stated as follows:

Presently many forms of current statistics are being gathered by private institutions. For instance, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. indicates that the population of the Pacific coast area has increased more than 40 percent in the past 7 years. Other companies and organizations are gathering current statistics.

I hold in my hand the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of January 1, 1948. In that bulletin on page 9 is a table which shows there has been an increase of more than 40 percent in the past 7 years in the population of the Pacific coast area. At the bottom of that table, however, there is a note which reads as follows:

Based on provisional estimates by the Bureau of the Census of the population of the United States on July 1, 1947, including armed forces overseas.

This illustrates the fundamental importance of census statistics, which are the basis for virtually all important statistical information published by private agencies. Without census information the country would be deprived of a great part of its basic knowledge.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?



Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. May I say that I was reading from a newspaper article quoting the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. I shall place that article in the RECORD. I am very happy the gentleman has brought this matter up. I certainly would not want a misstatement to go into the RECORD.

Mr. GARY. I did it just for that purpose, Mr. Chairman. I am certainly not attempting to contradict the chairman of my committee. I am absolutely certain that under no circumstances would he mislead the House. I simply wanted to get the record straight.

Mr. STEFAN. The newspaper article to which I referred is as follows:

#### WESTWARD MIGRATION

The 1950 census of the United States is bound to show many changes in the placement of people. A recent check sponsored by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. indicates that the population of the Pacific coast area has increased more than 40 percent in the past 7 years. This represents about four and a half times the gain reported in other portions of the country. Depression prompted much of the movement westward; the war accounted for most of the rest.

Probably a majority of the new residents of California, Oregon, and Washington will remain there. At least no important trend to the East has been noted to date. In other words, the losses sustained by the Atlantic seaboard and the middle States must be regarded as permanent. New England especially has felt the disappearance of many of its younger men and women. The figures tabulated in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and western Massachusetts in the next census may be startling. Metropolitan Boston, the industrial cities of Connecticut, and little Rhode Island doubtless will be discovered to have advanced, but other portions of the northeast corner of the Nation have fallen behind.

Of course, there is little new or novel about shifts in population in a westwardly direction. Long before Horace Greeley, in 1850, pointed out the advantages of growing up with the sunset half of the continent hundreds of families and thousands of individuals, acting independently, had started toward the Mississippi, the Rockies, and the gold fields of the Sierras. Some did not go very far. Their descendants are scattered over northern New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Inter-married with German, Scandinavian, Dutch, Irish, and Scottish stock, they have put nearly a century of their labor into the processing of the Great Central Plains from the Canadian border to St. Louis.

Prosperity prompted whole colonies of those erstwhile New Englanders to move to California. It is possible to find large groups from Iowa in the suburbs of Los Angeles, transplanted wholesale, happy in their new environment, but not at all ashamed of the places from which they came. Their children make almost automatic adjustments. Meanwhile, in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona the spreading out of towns like Dallas, Tulsa, Albuquerque, and Phoenix suggests that the 1950 census will disclose a tremendous acceleration of population increase in the Southwest. Economic progress on this frontier has been stimulated by irrigation, improvement in communications and transportation, and the promotion of new industries of a local character yet of national significance.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PLOESER: On page 56, after line 5, insert the following paragraph:

"Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological information as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$50,000 for printing and binding, \$520,000, of which \$20,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses' under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, before speaking directly to the amendment which I have offered and which applies on page 56, line 5, I want to say something in behalf of the committee which has handled this bill. I think they have done an exceptionally good over-all job. While I may disagree with one or two portions of the bill, that certainly is no discredit to the exceptionally fine job that this committee has done. The interest to which I intend to speak today is that interest which helps to keep the free-enterprise system alive and in particular to encourage small enterprise. I want to say in that regard that the chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], has certainly demonstrated his very sincere interest in small business when, in that portion of the bill which deals with the Department of Justice, they not only did not allow the Budget Bureau cuts on the anti-monopoly and trust provision, but instead restored the request made to the Budget Bureau. That is quite different from the custom in government. All of us over the years have heard a lot of lip service for small business and against monopoly. We heard it in the Presidential message this year when the President called for increased appropriations and for broadening of the law. The testimony as found in these hearings shows that even the Department of Justice feels that the law is sufficient and

that what they need is adequate funds. Despite the Presidential message calling for increased appropriations, the President's own office, the Bureau of the Budget, cut the request of the Justice Department instead of increasing it, a demonstration of insincerity. This committee, in its wisdom and in its sincere interest in small and independent business, restored the cut and put it back to the original amount requested by the Department of Justice. There is not a great difference in dollars, but in principle there is a tremendous difference, and it is demonstrative of a sincere interest of the chairman of this committee and the committee members. I compliment them for what they have done. They deserve a tremendous amount of credit. The amendment I have offered is to the section of the bill which applies to the Department of Commerce and in particular to the Office of Technical Services, an office which was set up back in 1945 by Executive order. I am going to try to describe to the committee the service performed by that Office and then I want to say at the outset that after reading these hearings, you can see why the committee was probably justified in not giving any more consideration to the inclusion of this amount than it did. The hearings are weak despite the fact that I feel this office is doing a fine technical job. Obviously they have poor salesmen when they come to Capitol Hill, because they have not adequately described the job they are doing or the necessity of that job to our free competitive economy.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment may be subject to a point of order. It may be that a point of order does lie against the amendment. I am inclined to believe where the amendment has been applied in the bill that the authority granted in the law to the Secretary of the Department is sufficiently broad, but it is not for me to make that decision. The Office of Technical Development, as I said, was set up by Executive order during the war to be a place to pool technical information growing out of the war and in subsequent periods. To this Office has gone all of the material that we got in the conquered nations. There are tons of scientific data accumulated and gathered in Germany and Japan. Tons of it are still in bundle form and have not yet been analyzed, charted, or cataloged so that industry in America can get the benefit of them.

The functions of the Office are, first, digests, abstracts, research, and development reports of the United States Government, particularly the armed services and captured technical documents of German and Japanese origin.

Second. It organizes and catalogs material for reference of business.

I think something ought to be said here. If this was an agricultural appropriation or a labor appropriation, most every Member of this Congress would feel very badly if it were being excluded; but here is business, equally the lifeblood of the Nation, affecting 3,700,000 enterprises in this Nation, paying for this service—not wholly; it has not become self-sufficient yet, but, according to the figures I have before me, we esti-



mate for this year \$520,000 in the appropriation request here, it would make a net cost to the Government of \$60,000, or a little more, because it is safely estimated that business will contribute about \$460,000 in the coming year. It is the lifeblood of the Nation, a technological pool where we disseminate and make available to business this technical information.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. Does not my colleague feel that in this age of scientific research, technological development, there is no money we can invest that will produce greater dividends than this particular thing that my colleague is now talking about?

Mr. PLOESER. I certainly agree; and I am going to talk a little more on that point as I go along.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Does any of this money covered in the amendment the gentleman has offered, include the Small Business Bureau?

Mr. PLOESER. No, not that bureau known as the Small Business Bureau, but this is mainly service to small business. Some 8,000 a month make inquiry to this office.

The third thing, this office sells information to American industry.

Mr. SHORT. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. It is more or less self-liquidating, is it not?

Mr. PLOESER. It has not become entirely so, but it can be made so. Six hundred thousand dollars was paid to the Government in the past 2 years, and they have already paid in about \$300,000 a year for this service, and the present sales are running at a minimum of \$30,000 a month. Then there is the additional annual sale of catalogs that is in excess of \$30,000 a year. Those sales are on the increase, and rapidly so, indicating an expanding demand for this technical material.

The service of the office is to answer inquiries about the office as it applies to solving the technical problems of businessmen.

Now here are some startling facts. In 1930, 12 years prior to the war, all research in the United States being developed partly by the Government, partly by industry, and partly by little independents, 70 percent of all that research was developed by industry; 16 percent by others of miscellaneous category, and only 14 percent by the Government. It is a startling fact that in the year 1947, 54 percent of all industrial research done in America was done by the Government, and only 39 percent by industry, and 7 percent by all others. The Government spent \$625,000,000 in 1947 on research, \$500,000,000 of which was in the Department of the Army and the Navy, and yet we are concerned about an exchange of dollars with industry which probably will cause a net expense of somewhere between sixty and a hundred

thousand dollars to the Government for a pool in which we can disseminate this information, so that industry may benefit from it. I am fully of the opinion that had these facts been properly presented to this committee, it would have been included in this bill.

I am not in any sense, not in the slightest degree, critical of the committee, because I have read the hearings, and had I been in their position without any further knowledge of the matter I would have acted the same way the committee did; so I am not criticizing the committee. Now, however, we have a proper set of facts before us, and I hope I am presenting it in a way that makes it acceptable.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLOESER. Government research spending will be enormous from now on, and the technical data released from these activities will be invaluable to American industry, especially small and independent business. To efficiently organize and prepare this information for dissemination, one and only one organization should be charged with this responsibility. OTS is already in this business and its continuation is vital to the solution of crucial problems that industry is now and will be faced with. One repository of all technical and scientific information and data is mandatory.

New techniques, new methods, and new processes already turned over to industry by OTS is saving the American public millions and millions of dollars. Some examples are: First, the Fischer-Tropsch process for producing synthetic fuels and lubricants is the keystone of the American synthetic oil program; second, a preservation process for soybean oil is saving this industry millions of dollars a year; third, a new radio condenser has already saved the Navy more than \$2,000,000; fourth, information and data on acetylene chemistry is saving the chemical industry millions, and many others. These are facts, not opinions. OTS activities is the best investment the United States ever made, and it has been evaluated by Russia, officially, as being worth \$10,000,000,000, and by Britain as worth \$5,000,000,000.

I do not know whether there is anything particularly accurate in these evaluations; they may be principally propaganda, but the fact remains that we have unlimited technical material in German and Japanese documents which should be made available to American industry. They are bundled by the tons awaiting dissemination and revision for work. This is the office that does it. Nothing is more vital to American industry today than the loosening and the dissemination and wide distribution of this technical information. So I ask for the adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska insist on his point of order?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. PLOESER. If the gentleman from Virginia wishes to be heard on the point of order, I will yield that he may proceed.

Mr. GARY. May I say that a point of order was raised against this item last year and it was eliminated on the point of order. At that time, however, the Department was engaged in some research which it was doing, in which it farmed out certain projects for research to the various colleges and institutions. It was not doing original research but was using other available research agencies to make the research for them. When, however, a point of order was raised in the House the research activities were eliminated.

The office is now engaged only in furnishing technical and scientific information to business. The authority for the Department of Commerce to engage in such activities reads as follows:

It shall be the province and duty of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce or provided by law.

It is our contention that this is just exactly what the particular office is doing and that under the above language its activities are authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska desire to be heard?

Mr. STEFAN. No, Mr. Chairman; I ask that a ruling be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

It is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment does contain legislation and, therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, may I say that I am indebted to the chairman of the subcommittee for yielding to me in order to say a word in connection with the matter just ruled on by the Chair. I would like to add my support and endorsement of Mr. PLOESER's statement and join in supporting restoration of the appropriation for the Office of Technical Services.

I happen to have had considerable experience during the war with the National Inventors Council, one of the agencies of the Office of Technical Services, an activity which they support. I



can say from my own personal experience as the officer who was assistant to the Chief of Operations of the Chemical Warfare Service, where we dealt with many technical matters, inventions, and ideas for inventions, that the work of the National Inventors Council in clearing for us civilian suggestions was absolutely invaluable. We would have been snowed under without their help. They turned up and evaluated some very interesting and some very useful suggestions for us.

Today my branch of the service is still engaged in the extremely difficult phases of chemical and bacteriological warfare, the use of incendiaries, and the use of smoke. The work of the National Inventors Council continues to be very important. I understand that both the Secretaries of Navy and Army have asked the Secretary of Commerce to continue this work of the National Inventors Council as a phase of work of the Office of Technical Services so useful to our national security.

It is my hope that we may find some way to continue this excellent work with which I have myself had such a direct experience.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman that we have absolutely nothing against the Inventors Council. I know many of the people who are connected with it. I agree that they did do a wonderful work. We had to have them in order to win the war. The Inventors Council is composed of many distinguished scientists and this group rendered a great service during the war.

The amount requested for the Inventors Council is \$25,000, representing the salaries and expenses of four or five employees. In view of the fact that the work of the council is entirely for the armed services, the activity should be in the Department of National Defense. I want to repeat that many agree with the committee that this Department surely can provide four or five employees to service this council.

Mr. JAVITS. May I thank the gentleman for his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill making appropriations for very important departments of our Government has been under consideration by your committee since last December. The report, the bill, and the hearings have been available to Members of the Congress since February 27. We delayed bringing it to the floor of the House on account of the illness of one of our able Members and the absence from the city of another. Therefore, the Departments had opportunity to read the report, read the hearings, and the bill, with the result that we are bombarded by the agencies affected to make changes in the bill at this time. Much of the information which has been given on this matter of

technical services was not available to us when the hearings were held. It is not fair to a committee to allow the departments to come into the House or the committee and attempt to rewrite a bill with information that was not provided to the members of the committee when we held exhaustive hearings.

Let me tell you the real story.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. I think what the gentleman says is right, and he well knows that I agree with him and that is why I said what I said before.

Mr. STEFAN. I appreciate more than the gentleman from Missouri realizes what he said about the committee, because every member of that committee is just as interested in the success of small business as any man in the United States of America.

Mr. PLOESER. I know that.

Mr. STEFAN. It was this committee that had the audacity to increase the appropriation for the Antitrust Division in order to give small business some protection. Certainly, we want to help small business, but we want complete information on which to base our decisions for appropriations. Some information made available to you and other Members, was not available to us, and I really think we should have the truth about some of the information and some of the misinformation given to you and which you transmitted to the House a little while ago, and upon which I will endeavor to enlighten you now if you will allow me to proceed.

Mr. PLOESER. If any of that is misinformation, I will be happy to have it.

Mr. STEFAN. I will give it to the gentleman.

Now let me tell you the real story on this Office of Technical Services. The hearings on this item will disclose that the basic argument for the continuance of this activity is that technical reports are being sold at the rate of about \$30,000 per month, implying that this amount should be used to offset the requested appropriation of \$520,000. Mr. Foster, the Under Secretary of Commerce, stated "this operation almost pays for itself as far as Government-wide operations go." It would appear that some of the officials of the Department did not feel inclined to give the committee all of the facts and others did not know all of the facts. The truth of the matter is, that not \$1 of the receipts covering sales of these reports goes into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury Department. All of this money—every cent of it—goes to three agencies of the Government and represents the actual cost of duplicating and processing these reports. These agencies are: The Library of Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and the Army Medical Bureau. Oh, yes, the Department of Commerce would have us believe that this money is deposited in the Treasury, and its officials confidently list in the hearings the month by month sales of these reports in terms of dollars. Gentlemen, this is just another example of the extent to which some officials of

our executive branch will go in order to perpetuate themselves in office.

Furthermore, I am informed that the Department of Agriculture and the Army Medical Bureau, because of their limited supply of information, have now turned over to the Library of Congress all of their reports, and the Library of Congress is now in position to accept orders for all of the material that has been listed. Other material remains unlisted, which is primarily what the Department of Commerce has been doing and proposed to do with the \$520,000 it requested. Even before this transfer of reports from Agriculture and the Army Medical Bureau the Library had in its possession nearly all of the documents, that is the so-called unclassified documents, which are on file with the Commerce Department. If not the originals, it had copies, and it was in position and now is in position to accept orders direct. There is no reason why the orders for this information had to be routed through the Department of Commerce.

The listing of the remaining material can be done by private industry, as a part of it is being so listed at the present time. Perhaps the fees might be increased sufficiently to permit the Library to add a number of people to list this material so that the entire operation could be performed at no cost to the Government.

Let us not be deceived when we hear that so many dollars worth of these reports have been sold. This operation is costing the American taxpayer \$700,000 today, and I propose to vigorously oppose an additional half million dollars to keep over a hundred unnecessary jobholders in office.

Now I will show you some more misinformation. At this point in the Record I shall insert a letter from the Library confirming what I have had to say, also the testimony of Mr. Green in connection with an item the Standard Oil Co. had to do with. You can take that record and see the names of people asking for this information. Small business wants it. One of my colleagues on the floor the other day said small business wants it, and he read letters from small business. Who was that small business? General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Standard Oil Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., United States Rubber Co., General Motors Corp., Fisher Body Division, Chrysler Corp., Ford Motor Co., Borg-Warner Corp., United States Steel Corp., Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., General Mills, Inc., Park, Davis & Co., Radio Corp. of America, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Eastman Kodak Co., and Aluminum Co. of America. Is that small business?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I should like to correct the gentleman at this point.

Mr. STEFAN. I am reading from the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. GARY. Yes, but the Record shows, though, those organizations and thousands of small-business organizations. I wanted to show that this bureau



is not serving one class of business but is serving business both big and small.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman referred to Westinghouse. Do they want it?

Mr. GARY. Yes. That is big business.

Mr. STEFAN. Then business ought to get together. The gentleman says Westinghouse wants it. Here is a letter from Westinghouse:

In the hearings on the appropriation bills for the above office—

Referring to the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, of which we are speaking—

I understand the statement has been made that this office is of great importance to industry and should, therefore, be continued. So far as our company is concerned, I have investigated the situation and it is my personal opinion that this particular Government activity is of no value to us.

Mr. GARY. Then why do they use these services if they are of no value to them? They are one of the customers. I just gave a list of the customers, and I have some orders here from them.

Mr. STEFAN. Here are some more. I will put in the RECORD other letters.

This indicates, Mr. Chairman, how much information is available to us from the departments and how much is available after the departments want to increase appropriations that we have reduced in the interest of the taxpayers of America. Small business is going to get a good break out of this committee. I am glad the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER], chairman of the Small Business Committee, is here, because he has done more for small business than any other man I know. I am glad he helped this committee to go along with items in the bill that make common sense. If you can get business to really get together, then let the department go to the Senate and justify what they are entitled to, and maybe we can go along, because we do want to help small business.

Mr. Chairman, the letters and statements to which I have referred are as follows:

THE PUBLICATION BOARD PROJECT OF THE OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AS IT CONCERNS THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In accordance with agreements between the Librarian of Congress, the librarian of the Army Medical Library, the librarian of the Department of Agriculture Library, and the Office of Technical Services which carries out directives of Executive Orders 9568, June 1945, and 9604, August 1945, materials processed by the Publication Board with the exception of medical items\* are deposited in the Library of Congress Government publications reading room. These materials are made available to interested readers in the

\*NOTE.—When the project started in February 1946 all agricultural items were deposited in the Library of the Department of Agriculture and all medical items were deposited in the Army Medical Library. Agricultural items have since been transferred to the Library of Congress. Medical items, which consist of approximately 5 percent of the entire Publication Board collection, are still housed and serviced by the Army Medical Library.

Library of Congress and photocopies of them are furnished to those requesting them. An average of five readers per day for the past 2 years have visited the Government publications reading room for the purpose of examining this material. To date 68,376 items have been deposited in the Library of Congress and 28,200 of these items have been photocopied, some of them as many as 100 times.

All requests from the general public for photocopies of Publication Board (OTS) items are directed to the Department of Commerce, which forwards all money to the Superintendent of Documents, who holds the money for payment to the Library which performs the actual work. The OTS order section forwards an order card to the depository library holding the report requested. All orders for photocopies of reports held by the Library of Congress are directed to the photoduplication service. The photoduplication service secures the report from the Government publications reading room, makes the photocopy, mails it directly to the person or organization who has requested it, and bills the Superintendent of Documents on Government Standard Voucher 1080 for the work done.

To date some 159,600 orders for Publication Board materials have been completed by the Library of Congress photoduplication service and a total of \$302,759.22 has been received in payment. All funds are deposited in the Treasury, in a special account for the operation of the Library of Congress photoduplication service.

JOHN C. L. ANDREASSEN,  
Director of Administration.

MARCH 3, 1948.

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

##### *Flow of moneys received from sale of technical documents*

##### General

1. All remittances, in the form of checks or postal money orders, are received by the Order Section, together with orders for documents listed in the Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports.

2. After orders are verified, correct amounts of moneys for orders are deposited with the Government Printing Office who certifies receipt of the money on the face of the order to which it applies. Orders and moneys covering incorrect amounts are returned to customer with explanation as to why the order is incorrect. Refunds to customers covering reports which cannot be furnished are made by the Government Printing Office when requested by the Office of Technical Services in writing.

##### Photostat and Microfilm Orders

All moneys deposited with the Government Printing Office for orders covering photostat or microfilm reproductions are used to reimburse the depository libraries (Library of Congress and Army Medical Library) when they submit a 1080 voucher to the Government Printing Office covering completed orders. The vouchers when submitted by depository libraries have attached one copy of each of the order cards filled which total the amount shown on voucher.

##### Trust Fund Orders

All moneys deposited with the Government Printing Office for orders covering mimeograph, multilith, and other processed reports are used to reimburse the appropriation Technical and Scientific Services when a 1080 voucher is submitted by the Commerce Department's Division of Accounting Control to the Government Printing Office. To these vouchers are attached the individual order cards of filled orders which total the amount shown on voucher. Reimbursements in excess of expenditures are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

#### *Sale of documents*

##### Procedure for Ordering Publication Board Reports

1. After reports are acquisitioned and pass through the numerous processes necessary, the public is notified of PB reports available for sale through the Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports which is compiled, processed, and issued weekly.

2. Upon receipt of an order each document itemized therein is checked for (a) accuracy of PB number and title and (b) correctness of remittance by the Order Section.

3. Moneys received are turned over to the Government Printing Office where the orders are receipted.

4. The Order Section then prepares an order card for each report listed in the customer's order (quadruplicate for photostatic and microfilm orders, triplicate for reports sold under the trust fund).

5. To utilize existing facilities, photostatic and microfilm work is performed by two depository libraries (Library of Congress and Army Medical—the Department of Agriculture is no longer serving as a depository library). These libraries receive a proportionate share of original PB reports from the Office of Technical Services. Upon order the particular library holding the report reproduces it. In placing such orders three of the order cards mentioned in paragraph 4 are sent to the library, one of which is returned to the Office of Technical Services indicating date order was filled, the second is used for preparing 1080 voucher to the Government Printing Office to reimburse for services rendered and the third is held by the library as a permanent record showing work done for the Office of Technical Services. The fourth card is held by the Office of Technical Services for control purposes.

##### Trust Fund

6. Order cards for mimeographed, multilithed and other processed reports which are handled under the trust fund are distributed as follows: One copy to the Commerce Department's Distribution Section which fills the order from inventory on hand and returns cards to the Office of Technical Services with date order was filled; the second and third cards are transmitted to the Department's Division of Accounting Control which prepares the 1080 vouchers to the Government Printing Office to effect reimbursement to the appropriation, "Technical and Scientific Services," after receipt of dated card from Distribution Section. These vouchers are prepared monthly.

GOULD'S PUMPS, INC.,

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 1, 1948.

HON. KARL STEFAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Have been hearing and interested in for many months the activities of the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, and have been on the mailing list to receive their continuing announcements of pamphlets describing German patent and technical information, etc.

From the form and nature of the announcements we have received from the Office of Technical Services would comment to the effect as a manufacturing businessman, I cannot comprehend the need for continuing the activities of this bureau and certainly the information which they have gathered has been currently distributed and without doubt the industries who might be interested have been fully informed of the situation in Germany. Such being the case I am at a loss to understand the urge of the Department of Commerce to continue



this activity and would certainly approve its elimination.

Am glad to send to you my comments and shall hope in the near future to hear of the appropriation for the coming fiscal year being eliminated from the budget.

Yours faithfully,

N. J. GOULD,  
President.

UNDERWOOD CORP.,  
Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1948.

Re Office of Technical Services.

Hon. KARL STEFAN,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations, State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. STEFAN: From the Appropriations Committee meetings I have learned that some doubt has been expressed as to whether appropriation should not be made to carry on the Office of Technical Services for the reason that certain industrial units have expressed the opinion that the work of that division should be carried on at least to some extent.

I understand that your subcommittee has resolved not to appropriate any more of the taxpayers' money for this activity, and I feel sure that such action was only taken after a comprehensive study and full deliberation. I am writing you, however, in support of the judgment of your committee in the event that doubts in the full committee or pressure from other sources should arise to question or oppose the decision you have made.

I have observed considerable of the activity of the Office of Technical Services since the end of the war and have been in touch with a large number of representatives of both large and small industrial units, and I personally have failed to obtain a single favorable comment about these services except as they were confined to the gathering of technological information of enemy origin. I understand that this work is substantially completed.

It appears that the OTS has undertaken various additional services to perpetuate its tenure and to find a position for itself somewhere intermediate the already organized and well-developed contacts of industry, the Government, and the public. These services are duplicative and constitute an interference which is actually harmful because of the inexperience of the Office in the matters which they are undertaking to handle. In my opinion, business has not been benefited to any real extent by OTS, and certainly if there is a real desire on the part of the Appropriations Committee, and I know there is, to eliminate unnecessary Government expense, OTS is one place where a great saving can be effected and there will be no harm to anyone. If there is microfilm or other data that has been collected and should be made available to the public as a continuing service, it would seem that the Patent Office is the place where this operation should be transferred.

Yours very truly,

J. A. HOLTON.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1948.

Hon. KARL STEFAN,

Chairman of House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on State, Commerce, and Justice Appropriations, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I learn that the appropriation to the Office of Technical Services has been refused by your subcommittee, which action I heartily approve.

I notice from the hearing reports that there is some question as to the value of this information. I have had some experience with the Office of Technical Services reports

and information since I am director of patents of the American Machine & Foundry Co. and have had the duty of both passing on this material and finding out from our research departments how much value it was to them. In every case the report was that they could not make any real use of this material, and that the technical publications that were already available to them furnished the same information in more usable form.

In view of this, I was appalled that large sums of money were being appropriated to carry on this work, apparently to prolong the life of a wartime agency. I am correspondingly happy to learn that this type of made work has been eliminated from the appropriation bill.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE S. HASTINGS.

Copies to Hon. JOHN TABER, Hon. FREDERIC COUDERT.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 2, 1948.  
The Honorable KARL STEFAN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

We respectfully urge that you use every effort to defeat the proposed appropriation to continue the Office of Technical Services. Since war's end there is no further need for this Office. Government and independent associations now adequately cover this field.

GOODMAN MANUFACTURING CO.,  
W. E. GOODMAN, President.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1948.  
The Honorable KARL STEFAN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I understand that in the hearings on the matter of continued appropriations for OTS the question has been raised as to the need on the part of industry to have OTS continue for the purpose of disseminating technical information.

It is my opinion that this is not necessary and it is my feeling that the decision not to appropriate further funds to OTS is wise.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD O. LOENGARD.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 1, 1948.  
Congressman KARL STEFAN,  
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee:

Banks are instructed to curtail loans to small-business men, thus cooperating in the effort to put the brakes on inflationary prices. Small-business men need conservative bank loans to carry on far more than they need technical information through bureaucratic offices eating into tax dollars. OTS should end its service in favor of numerous trade associations and the United States Patent Office that now supply needed technical information more efficiently than OTS could hope to do. Please face the economic facts as they exist today. Avoid needless duplication of services. Terminate OTS.

Respectfully,

W. C. HUEBNER,  
Huebner Laboratory, New York City.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECURED FROM  
GERMANY

MR. GARY. If I am not mistaken, last year you demonstrated before the committee a machine that you had gotten from Germany on which you were recording the human voice on a spool of wire. Is that correct?

MR. GREEN. A plastic tape with iron fragments imbedded in the plastic, and you magnetize the fragments. It wasn't a wire, precisely but a plastic tape. It is being manufactured today by four concerns of which I have knowledge.

MR. GARY. I saw one a few days ago in Richmond that records on a spool of wire.

MR. GREEN. Yes, sir.

MR. GARY. Is that the same?

MR. GREEN. The same principle; the wire has a little less fidelity. It is the same magnetic principle. The wire has other advantages, but doesn't give you the same fidelity as if you substitute a plastic tape and imbed iron-oxide fragments in it. You would have the same thing on the wire, but you get a little more rigidity instead of higher flexibility. There are four companies to my knowledge putting that out.

MR. FOSTER. All of them based on that principle of this information brought back by OTS.

MR. GREEN. The biggest thing that I know of going on today is the plant which is being built in Kansas by the Standard Oil of Indiana. That is the synthetic gasoline from natural-gas process which will double our fuel reserves in this country.

MR. GARY. Is that from a formula which you picked up?

MR. GREEN. Yes, sir; the Fisher-Tropsch synthesis—two Germans, Fisher and Tropsch. As a matter of fact, we are still discovering more information in our collection, and finding German technicians to put into that work.

MR. FOSTER. I think you recall, Mr. Gary, that the Russians in one of the conferences stated that the Americans had gotten more in reparations in this way than any other reparations that had been taken out of Germany. They estimated, as I recall, about \$10,000,000,000.

MR. GARY. Yes; I remember they made that statement.

MR. GREEN. There was a British journal about a month ago where one of the British placed that estimate at \$5,000,000,000.

MR. GARY. Take the process you mentioned for which Standard Oil is building a plant.

MR. GREEN. Standard Oil is in this and two or three other companies, but Standard Oil is putting up the big plant in Kansas.

MR. GARY. Do they pay you for the process?

MR. GREEN. No, sir. This is information turned over to anyone who wants to purchase it. Of course, when a big project like this comes up it is only a large concern that can use it.

MR. GARY. You do not permit them to patent it; do you?

MR. GREEN. No, sir; there are no exclusive rights in that.

MR. GARY. There is no way they can get exclusive rights under patents based on this information?

MR. GREEN. No, sir. You may have seen where American Cyanamid has now come out with a new insecticide they say is from 5 to 25 times stronger than DDT. The Chemical and Engineering News says of this discovery:

"Parathion was tested briefly in Germany where it was designated as E605, but a satisfactory method for its commercial production had not been developed when it was found by British and American scientific teams at the close of hostilities.

"According to Cyanamid, the versatility of parathion eliminates a problem encountered with DDT in that DDT, while killing certain insects that are natural enemies of others, permits these other insects to multiply more profusely than ever. For instance, the use of DDT for codling moth on apple and pear crops gives free rein to the multiplication of mites, thus substituting one insect problem for another. Parathion is said to be 5 to 25 times more potent than DDT."

MR. GARY. Your department got that?

MR. GREEN. Our investigator named Thurston found that.

MR. GARY. And brought it over here?

MR. GREEN. Yes, sir.



Mr. GARY. And it is being developed in this country now?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir. American Cyanamid is the only one who has released publicity on it, but it is being developed.

#### PUBLICATION OF BOOKLETS ON GERMAN SCIENCE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Green, you have handed to the committee copies of the FIAT Review of German Science, 1939-46. The one I have is marked "Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology." Do I understand from you you are supervising the editing and so forth?

Mr. GREEN. Under the military until we left Germany. Now the military government has taken it up.

Mr. STEFAN. Up to what year did you supervise the gathering of this information and the printing of these volumes?

Mr. GREEN. We never supervised the printing of the volumes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. That is what I understand.

Mr. GREEN. No, sir. That is done by a German printing house.

Mr. STEFAN. No; according to the books you gave us it is done under the direction and supervision of three governments—the military forces of three governments—the British, French, and the United States.

Mr. GREEN. That is what it says on there, but actually—

Mr. STEFAN. It says so on there. You say that we cannot believe what we read on there? Then, going on to the front it says on the pages of the book the same story, that it is done by cooperation of three or four organizations.

Mr. GREEN. That is correct. It is done by cooperation.

Mr. STEFAN. Did you do the supervising of this information and the assembling of this information?

Mr. GREEN. No, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. Why are you presenting these books? For what purpose?

Mr. GREEN. To tell you about projects in which we are involved and which we will make available to American industry, but which have not reached this country as yet.

Mr. STEFAN. There is a program on the part of the war agencies of three governments to continue additional volumes of this book, according to this information here.

Mr. GREEN. There are 82 more volumes to come, and I am arranging right now to have the paper shipped to Europe to have it printed by the German house, which has no paper.

Mr. STEFAN. We understand the shortages of Germany not only for this particular thing but for other things. The interim aid that we appropriated just a short time ago included money for paper and other things. The thing I wanted the committee to know—and I want to be frank about it—is that we should be given frank information. I was led to believe that perhaps by denying you some funds last year you were unable to get this information.

Mr. GREEN. No, sir; I didn't say that.

Mr. STEFAN. This information is being gathered by the armed services of three governments.

Mr. GREEN. No, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. Doesn't it say so?

Mr. GREEN. They say so, but may I describe what the facts are, please?

Mr. STEFAN. Here it says it is presented by the United States Government and the British Government and the French Government. Those are the printed words here in the foreword. Can't we accept that printed word?

Mr. GREEN. The organization termed "FIAT," which is mentioned there, is no longer in existence; it was an organization—

Mr. STEFAN. That means Field Information Agency, Technical. That is what it means.

Mr. GREEN. Exactly; and its personnel were Department of Commerce personnel under the personal supervision of Col. Ralph M. Osborne, of the military government. In order to initiate the project it was necessary to get the cooperation of the British and French. In return, the British and French asked for stocks of copies of the documents when completed. It was a volunteer operation by German scientists to write up their research work during the war years. When we were forced to leave the theater, the military government assigned one man, Mr. Ted Shaefer, who is in Karlsruhe, who is now working on the editing and final assembling of these materials.

I don't want to give the impression this thing was done independently of the military government. Our entire operation was under the military government, and, as General MacArthur said, if we go to Japan, we go to Japan under his control. All of the thousands of reports prepared in Germany bear the authority of military government of the frontispiece.

Mr. STEFAN. We will put in the record at this point the foreword thereto.

(The foreword of the booklet entitled "FIAT Review of German Science, 1939-46, Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology," is as follows:)

#### "FOREWORD

"Military government of the British, French, and United States zones of Germany by means of their respective FIAT's (Field Information Agency, Technical) present this volume of the FIAT Review of German Science in the hope that it will assist in informing international science of research done in Germany through the war years. It is believed this and its companion volumes will present a complete and concise account of the investigations and advances of a fundamental scientific nature made by German scientists in the fields of biology, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, physics, and sciences of the earth during the period May 1939 to May 1946.

"The wholehearted cooperation of all persons assisting in the preparation of the reviews was most gratifying. Mention is made of the services rendered by both the numerous German scientists who furnished and arranged the contents of these reviews and the personnel of the scientific branches of the FIAT's who supervised the program.

"The manuscript from which this volume has been derived has been turned over to a committee of German scientists, which will make the arrangements necessary for printing other than this strictly limited edition. The latter is transmitted by the respective FIAT's to their government for distribution."

Mr. GREEN. The question was, Are there any projects going on abroad where we have no personnel abroad? and my answer is, This is one of them. United States FIAT was the military organization supervising our activities. When we left Germany, United States FIAT ended. We release the end products of that organization. Now, this exhibit, you won't find our name in that, either. That is one of the volumes prepared by German patent examiners and German patent officers. You won't find our name in there, either.

Mr. STEFAN. I suppose there are a lot of them that we won't find your name in.

Mr. GREEN. Very definitely; but we are the fellows getting and distributing the end product on that.

Mr. STEFAN. Are there any further questions? The committee stands adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Thank you.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1948.

Re Office of Technical Services; Department of Commerce appropriation bill for 1949.  
Hon. KARL STEFAN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have just had the opportunity to read the testimony given on January 13, 1948, by Mr. John C. Green, Director of the Office of Technical Services, in connection with the above bill.

I was struck by his statements (at page 81 of the printed transcript) concerning the Kansas synthetic gasoline plant of Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. (a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana). Mr. Green's testimony plainly infers, if it does not state, that the Kansas plant had its origin in information brought to this country by OTS. This is not the case, and the matter appears to us to be important enough to warrant a direct denial.

The Fischer-Tropsch reaction to which Mr. Green referred was widely known in this country long before World War II. The basic principles of the process were common knowledge among American technologists as early as 1929, when the Bureau of Mines had already actively begun its development of the synthesis process. Not only was the reaction widely reported in the prewar German technical literature to which American industry had full access at that time, but it was also widely discussed in the technical literature of this country. Bibliographies prepared by our company in 1943 and 1944 included approximately 2,500 references to the technical and patent literature on this subject. Since well before World War II, American industry has been hard at work in its research laboratories and pilot plants developing commercial processes involving the basic and well-known reaction.

The commercial synthetic gasoline plant which is soon to be built by our subsidiary company in Kansas is based upon: (a) the basic information concerning the Fischer-Tropsch process which was common knowledge in this country before the war, and (b) American inventions and improvements upon that basic prewar information. While we have been fully aware of information released by OTS concerning the process, there is not to be included in this Kansas plant a single significant feature which we have derived from the OTS information.

Furthermore, it is to be noted that no "German technicians," as referred to by Mr. Green, have had any part in the development of the process to be embodied in the Kansas plant design.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE K. BROWN.

Copy to Mr. John C. Green, Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

ALLOY MACHINE CORP.,

Elkhart, Ind., March 2, 1948.

Re proposed appropriation for OTS.

Hon. KARL STEFAN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STEFAN: It is my understanding that an appropriation is being sought by the Office of Technical Services for the forthcoming year.

The company of which I am president is opposed to any appropriation for the OTS and I, personally, am equally against the grant of any money for such agency of the Government. The fact that our company is a small one employing about 25 people may be of interest to you in evaluating our views.



If time permitted further comment concerning the value of OTS, we could fill several pages. Suffice it to say, we are definitely opposed to the continued existence of OTS.

Very truly yours,

ALLOY MACHINE CORP.,  
By JOHN A. DIENNER, Jr.,  
President.

Copies to Hon. RALPH E. CHURCH, Hon.  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1948.

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Hon. KARL STEFAN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In the hearings on the appropriation bills for the above office, I understand the statement has been made that this Office is of great importance to industry and should, therefore, be continued. So far as our company is concerned, I have investigated the situation, and it is my personal opinion that this particular Government activity is of no value to us. I thought you might be interested in getting my views.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. STEIGER,  
Patent Attorney.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Let us not be naive about this thing. There are 8,000 inquiries a month in this office. There are not 8,000 big businesses the size of Westinghouse in the United States or in the world. It is only natural that a company like Westinghouse, with its huge laboratories, despite the fact that it has had its information gatherers in this office for the past several years working day and night getting all the technical information they could, does not give a tinker's whoop about what happens to the little fellow who cannot have a big laboratory.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with what the gentleman from Missouri says, but do not justify this on the assumption that Westinghouse wants this with one mouth and comes to us with another mouth and says it does not want it.

Mr. PLOESER. I have never mentioned Westinghouse, and what they want bothers me never.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to know if it is necessary for the Department of Commerce to have a designated office of small business in order to contact and serve small business.

Mr. STEFAN. I think we are coming to that item when the gentleman from Wisconsin offers his amendment.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'KONSKI: On page 55, line 21, second paragraph, strike out "\$5,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$5,752,000 of which not less than \$452,000 shall be exclusively used for aids and services to small business by the Office of Small Business at the seat of government and."

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, when I first introduced this amendment, or

thought of introducing it, I was very reluctant to do so because it involves such small sums compared to what we have been talking about, and I thought it would receive very little consideration. All this amendment asks for is a dime—"Brothers of the House, can you spare a dime?" That is a dime for every small business establishment in the United States of America. This amendment restores \$452,000 which was asked by the Office of Small Business for the protection and encouragement of the more than 4,000,000 small businesses in the United States of America, that is more than 4,000,000 of them asking for the meagerly sum of \$452,000, which amounts to about a dime apiece. Brothers, can you spare a dime—a dime for the encouragement and protection of small business?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I yield gladly to the gentleman.

Mr. SHORT. Did the gentleman run on a platform of economy when he was elected last?

Mr. O'KONSKI. Certainly I ran on a platform of economy.

Mr. SHORT. And it requires only a feather to tip the scales, does it not?

Mr. O'KONSKI. Certainly not a dime.

Mr. SHORT. But you are asking for a half a million dollars.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Yes; for the protection and encouragement of the most powerful segment of our economy, namely, 4,000,000 small businesses within the United States of America. This is in conformance with the policy of this Congress. I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri knows that he voted for the establishment of a Small Business Select Committee in the House of Representatives which spends quite a sum of money for the encouragement and protection of small business? I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri knows that he also voted for a resolution which called upon the President of the United States to appoint in each and every executive department of the Government of the United States of America a representative of small business. He also voted for that resolution. In other words, there is a very definite distinction between small business and big business. All this amendment asks for is a dime apiece for the more than 4,000,000 small businesses within the United States of America. Recently the chambers of commerce of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion have incorporated in their bylaws the establishment of a small-business committee for the encouragement and protection of small business. Each and every one of them have done so. If you eliminate the Office of Small Business, which this appropriation bill does, then you will leave them entirely without any clearinghouse in the Nation's Capital. The only thing that this appropriation calls for in the committee report is that they hope that the Department of Commerce will set up within itself a few chairs and secretaries and employ a few people for the protection and encouragement of small business, but it does not compel the Department of Commerce to do so. All this

amendment does is to restore the \$452,000 cut to continue the Office of Small Business which amounts to a dime apiece. I ask you gentlemen if in your deliberations you cannot possibly spare a dime, one thin dime. I thank you very much.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can come to some agreement as to time on this amendment?

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments there to close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I understood I was to have 5 minutes under the request. Otherwise I would have objected to the unanimous consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman wishes to propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. O'HARA. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that of the 15 minutes I may have 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, it is indeed an unusual day when two Republicans get up and ask to increase an appropriation. As one Member of the House I have almost religiously followed the recommendations made by our committee on Appropriation on bills of this nature because usually I do not have the information which they have. However, I wish to say now that I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI]. I think we are making a serious mistake, from my own personal knowledge. There have been no telephone calls and no requests from the Department of Commerce for me to speak on this subject. It is simply based on my own experience and my own knowledge.

The Small Business Committee was a part of the national war agencies during the war. We had a congressional Small Business Committee in the House which did a splendid job, but on many occasions I kept some of my small business people in operation, not by reason of the aid and assistance I got from the House Small Business Committee but from the National War Agencies Small Business Committee. That was largely due to one or two individuals who are still employed in the Department of Commerce. I say to you that those are small businesses that would have gone out of business if I had not been able to get them tin, fats and oils, and things that they needed in order to operate, both during and after the war.

Perhaps you members of the committee have a peculiar knowledge of this situation. Let me say to you that generally I go along with you in cutting down personnel in departments, but I do say that you are making a serious mistake. It is a serious mistake to cut out this particular part of your appropriation. I am supporting the amendment because I think, after all, the people of the country are



not going to be greatly overburdened if we have an efficient Small Business Committee, instead of just wiping it out. Perhaps it is oversupplied in personnel. I do not know, but do not wipe it out, because it is going to be a matter of regret if you do. They have rendered to small business a great service. That was done by the same personnel that is down there now. They have given the most helpful and most conscientious service, service which only they, by reason of the knowledge they have acquired in that office, were able to give, and which our congressional committee in the House was not able to give.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. I just wanted to emphasize what the gentleman is saying and to call attention to the fact that the gentleman is a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and by that membership has had a fine opportunity, particularly in recent weeks to make a study of the work of this office.

Mr. O'HARA. That is right.

Mr. PRIEST. I certainly agree with the gentleman's statement.

Mr. O'HARA. And may I say to my distinguished friend that there are some things about the Department of Commerce I would like to see cut out, but this is not one of them.

Mr. CHADWICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. CHADWICK. Merely for the purpose of expressing my complete agreement in the thought the gentleman has advanced, that it is very important that we maintain this activity. It may not be perfect, but it has done a splendid job.

Mr. O'HARA. Let us not be inconsistent. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. We all say we are for small business. It is the backbone of the industrial competitive free-enterprise system of this country, and yet here we come in and find opposition to allowing a little miserable \$450,000 when in a few days we shall be asked to vote billions to everybody, every Hottentot all over the world.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman will not vote for it, and neither will I.

Mr. FLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. FLOESER. I should like to point out that the Select Committee of the House has had good cooperation from the Department. I do not think we are in a position to fully appraise the value of its work, for we have not had sufficient time; but I am going to support this amendment because it is essential for small business. Certainly the Department of Commerce should devote its main interest to small business, for that is the main business of America. It should not be necessary to have a special committee of the House to convince it of that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOLIFIELD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment. I am not going to make a speech. I discussed this question fully day before yesterday. I do want to say, however, with reference to the appropriation for the Small Business Bureau of the Department of Commerce that the committee commented in its report on testimony which had been presented to it to the effect that concentrations of economic power in American industry is at the highest point since the passage of the Sherman Act. If this is true, then surely this is not the time to eliminate the activities of the Department of Commerce in behalf of small business, which is the foundation of our system of free enterprise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia yields back 1 minute.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, once again I want to bring the matter of relationships to the attention of this House with regard to this appropriation.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is the division for which we are considering at this time and of which the Division of Small Business is a part, got in 1940 a little over a half million dollars. In 1941 they got a million and a third; in 1942, a little less than a million and a half; in 1944, with the war still on, they got a million and a third; in 1945, with the war ending they got a million and a half. Then Henry Wallace took over the Department of Commerce and he began to expand it. We granted them almost \$2,000,000 that year, but they came back for \$75,000 deficiency. Then Henry's effect was fully felt. Before the year was out they got another slice for \$275,000. The next request went up to \$6,000,000 plus—almost \$7,000,000. We actually granted them almost \$5,000,000 in 1947. Last year they got approximately the same amount which was about \$5,000,000. This year they are asking for almost \$6,000,000.

At some place, Mr. Chairman, we have got to call a halt on these expansions. Certainly if they were able to provide that wonderful service for one-half million dollars in 1940, with all the field services required, and so forth, they should do well 8 years later with 10 times that amount. My colleagues on the floor of the House here are pleading for something that they do not need.

The Department of Commerce is an American institution. It exists to serve small business in all of its phases. I suggest that it has all the funds that can be wisely expended.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Do I understand that the estimate of this year as approved by the committee is at least equal to the amount appropriated last year for small business?

Mr. HORAN. It is more.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Then what is the real issue involved here?

Mr. HORAN. They have told certain people that they cannot serve small business with the amount of money we have allowed them. They have made it plain they will not serve small businessmen, apparently, because without this extra half million dollars, they say, they cannot talk to the small businessmen of the Nation.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. A telegram I have received states that the committee has abolished the Office of Small Business.

Mr. HORAN. There is no Office of Small Business. The Department of Commerce exists for all the people of the United States. Any time you start to classifying their services on a political basis, we are in danger, and I warn you of that.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Is it not true that there exists now an Office of Small Business?

Mr. HORAN. There exists a Department of Commerce to serve all of the people of the United States.

Mr. O'KONSKI. And in it an Office of Small Business?

Mr. HORAN. That is a political designation.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Is it not true that that Office has been eliminated in this appropriation bill? That is the question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to make the committee's position perfectly clear in this matter of small business. Yesterday the report of the committee was quoted somewhat out of context. I want to quote from the report all of the matter dealing with the Office of Small Business:

The economy of this country has been developed through the encouragement of small business, and the committee is interested in the protection of small business. However, it is not convinced that a functional breakdown between small-business functions and other business functions can be definitely established. Accordingly, the committee is recommending that the Office of Small Business, as such, be abolished, and its work transferred to the Office of Domestic Commerce. However, there should be located within the Office of Domestic Commerce a small group of specialists to study and keep in touch with the problems of so-called small business with view to integrating their requirements with the services rendered to business generally.

We are not abolishing services to small business. What we are abolishing is the duplication and the top-heavy adminis-



trative set-up within the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Big business is quite able to serve itself, and it is for small business primarily that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was created. A reading of the hearings will disclose to anyone interested enough to read them that considerable duplication exists between the Office of Domestic Commerce, which serves business generally, and the Office of Small Business. This work cannot be segregated and was not segregated before Mr. Wallace became Secretary of Commerce. This Bureau developed an enviable reputation as a servant of business—small business particularly—prior to the war, and on what appropriations? Let me tell you just to mention a few years since the Department of State took over the foreign activities of this Bureau through a Presidential Reorganization Act:

1941-----	\$1,410,000
1942-----	1,403,000
1943-----	1,423,000
1944-----	1,450,000
1945-----	1,550,000
1946-----	2,330,000

And then Mr. Wallace came into the picture, so that for 1947 the Congress appropriated \$4,900,000, and during this year the appropriation is \$4,943,537—all of this excluding amounts for export control and for materials distribution for which estimates are now pending. For 1949 the committee is recommending \$4,500,000 excluding \$800,000 addition for the item "foreign trade statistics" which should be transferred to this Bureau from the Bureau of the Census.

There is ample money for this Bureau, and perhaps more than ample if it would go back to the original Bureau set-up. As you are aware Mr. Wallace broke the Bureau up into a number of offices and the Bureau, as such, no longer exists.

We want to foster small business, but we do not want to foster unnecessary job holders. As further proof, I want to refer to the committee's action in increasing the funds for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice over the Bureau of the Budget figure.

Now, then, I recommend your reading of page 19 of the committee report, which is as follows:

One of the major offenders in the Department of Commerce in this respect is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the fiscal year 1939 the total average employment in the four classifications listed above was approximately 4, with a total personnel at that time of 853. In 1948 the total employment in these classifications is 156 out of a total employment of 1,730. Again stating these comparisons percentage-wise, the total employment in 1948 represents 203 percent of the total employment in 1939; whereas the number of high-salaried employees in 1948 represents 3,805 percent of the number of such class employees in 1939.

What more do you want? Here is a list of employees. Here is a list of the salaries paid.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'Konski].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. O'Konski) there were—ayes 26, noes 41.

Mr. O'Konski. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the committee some questions which I should like to have cleared up. I notice on page 3 of the committee report, with reference to the Statistical Division of the CAA, that they have limited the amount to \$250,000.

Mr. STEFAN. I know about that. We have been bombarded by employees of that Department who have been talking to Members of Congress regarding that item, and in answer to the gentleman's question, as to aviation statistics, in which the gentleman is interested, we are allowing them a quarter of a million dollars for personnel and supplies and equipment. There is about \$200,000 for printing and binding for the CAA, much of which can take care of this operation, so we are supplying them ample funds.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I want it to be clear, then, that the Department would be perfectly justified in using funds from the general printing and binding fund in this particular Division? Is that right?

Mr. STEFAN. No. That is a separate item for the CAA, but they get a part of it. We cannot earmark it here.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. That is what I wanted to have clear, that that will not be limited.

Mr. STEFAN. That item is already passed in the bill, but I wanted to give the gentleman the information.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I know the gentleman is air-minded, and he knows of the urgent need for safety records. In the event there are safety statistics that are necessarily curtailed by limitation of the funds, would the gentleman be of the opinion that these safety statistics might be kept by some other division in the Department of Commerce?

Mr. STEFAN. We think that for legitimate statistics a quarter of a million dollars is sufficient. I understand there is \$200,000 additional for printing and binding for the CAA, much of which is for this particular office, but if they are legitimate statistics, the committee feels that a quarter of a million dollars is ample.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. But they will be able to use funds from the general printing and binding appropriation for this?

Mr. STEFAN. In accordance with the policy of the Department.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I thank the gentleman very much for clearing up that point. There is one other point I wish I had had time to speak on, in connection with the preceding amendment. I call your attention at this time to a situation that is developing that will affect every Member of this House, because if you have not already had correspond-

ence on it you are going to have some in the future. That is the recent order of the Department of Commerce with respect to export controls.

Mr. STEFAN. One million five hundred thousand dollars was originally requested to go in this bill, but later it was taken out of the bill and is not in our bill now. I have over a hundred letters from California and a hundred letters from New York protesting against that.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. It has been my duty the last week or two to spend a great deal of time on it. I can tell the gentleman now that it is shaping up down there so that there will be a stranglehold on the export commerce of this country if you do not go into it very carefully. We have had members of the Commerce Department before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this last week. It is a most serious situation.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman understands, does he not, that it is not in this bill?

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. That is what I want to make sure of.

Mr. STEFAN. It is not in this bill. It will perhaps come up in the deficiency bill. We did have some hearings on it.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. It is one of the most serious things that has ever been before this House.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that amendments be now in order to any point in the remainder of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on February 22, 1948, newspapers carried the following headlines: "Benes resists pressure of Communists—Red demands increase in Prague"; the next day the papers told us "Czech Communists issue threat of general strike—Czech labor leaders support Communists."

On the 25th of February, the press informed us that "Communists gain power in political shuffle—Reds rule Czechs in bloodless coup." On the 27th we learned that "Tension grows in Finland—pessimism felt in Scandinavia—Reds dominate Prague—Finland fears she will be next."

Then on March 1, we learned "Finnish President supports Red pact—Czechs launch expansion drive—Swedes look to defenses."

Surely these headlines sound familiar. Have we not been through all this before? Substitute "Nazis" for Reds and "Hitler" for Stalin and you have the headlines of a decade ago. In 1938 Europe was a seething hellhole of greed, hatred, and suspicion. Every country was riddled with quislings—those arch-traitors who serve the enemy so well. They were not spies, they did not carry membership cards in the Nazi Party, they were nationals whose specialty was sabotage through the channels of government and communication. They excelled in the art of mental poisoning.

Remember when, in 1938, it was called a phony war, this bloodless match of



wits? Then came the massacres. Millions of men, women, and children brutally murdered, hundreds of thousands legally killed in a world-wide debacle whose stench is not yet out of our nostrils.

But here we go again. It is 1948 in the calendar of time, our war dead, buried in the four corners of the earth, are not yet cold in their graves, and today we hear the warning that we are closer to war than we were at the time of Munich. In the handful of nations, which yet remain free, men and women are asking, "What comes next?" They look to the United States for guidance. They look to this Government for signs of strength, courage, and faith. They have been told, and they believe, that the United States Government is the bulwark of democracy, freedom, and liberty.

Well, what is the state of our Government today? How powerful is that strength? How robust is the courage? How deep is the faith? In view of the world situation, is it not practical to cast aside politics and consider the unvarnished truth—that the Federal Government today is in the worst shape it has been for many generations. No Congressman or Senator who has sat through the Appropriations Committee hearings in either House can deny the appalling, the fantastic state of disorganization, inefficiency, criminal waste of money and manpower which exists in department after department, agency after agency. It is a sordid and discouraging picture with no possible solution other than the complete overhauling of the whole Federal structure. In recent years every attempt that Congress has made to clean house in the grotesque bureaucracy the Roosevelt-Truman administrations have developed has been prostituted by officials whose first loyalty is some political ism. This past week, for instance, the spotlight of publicity has been focused on the State Department. The report of Congressman KARL STEFAN, Republican, Nebraska, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, conducting hearings on the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1949, should be read by every citizen of this country. It is too much to hope that the shocking revelations in the hearings themselves will ever be read by the public. Because of recent world developments, it might be wise to concentrate our attention on the State Department. Let us take a look at the record—no inflammatory oration, no fireworks, just facts:

The committee expressed its apprehension in the rapidly increasing number of international organizations of which the United States Government is a member—both authorized and unauthorized. In many instances the objectives of these organizations overlap the objectives of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. The State Department lists 92 major international conferences to which it sends delegates this year. This does not include the scores of United States missions on special assignment and the numerous delegations representing the United States at the seat of international organizations. It is difficult to

determine the net value of a large percentage of these international conferences. The hearings indicate that the State Department has a great many employees who like to travel, and it is primarily this group which involves the Department in these endless international organizations and confabs.

The Appropriations Committee further reported that it is greatly concerned over the effectiveness of the State Department, pointing to the duplication of effort between offices and divisions. There are a number of units in the Department which contain as few as six employees, and in instances, a unit consists of one employee and a stenographer. The reason for this is self-evident. An employee can secure a higher salary and classification if he is the chief of a unit, rather than an employee of a larger grouping. An analysis of the State Department personnel for the years 1939 and 1948 reveals a disproportionate increase in employees receiving between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year. There were approximately 1,000 employees in the Department in 1939. In 1948 there were 5,900. The jump in high-salaried personnel during the same period was from 47 to 379 or an increase of 806 percent.

Under the present system of pyramided authorities, the committee found that there were few actions which can clear the Department without being referred to anywhere from two to six or more divisions. The hearings revealed that the Department operates under an echelon of 37 interdepartmental and 26 Department committees, many of which are competitive rather than cooperative. The committee report states:

The present structure is wasteful, costly, and inefficient. More effective work would result if the Department were reduced in size, with overlapping and duplication minimized, and the so-called liaison work and endless conferences substantially curtailed.

The committee has reiterated previous recommendations which have been completely ignored by State Department officials, namely, that the Department get out of the operating phases of activities for which other agencies of the Government are responsible and concentrate on the over-all job of foreign policy. There is no justification, the Congressmen said, for there being located in the Department an Aviation Division with 30 employees, or a Shipping Division with 21 persons, or a Telecommunication Division with 26 workers. These are a few of the glaring examples of State Department encroachment on the work of other governmental agencies.

The House Appropriations Committee held extensive hearings on the security phase of the Department's work and the employment of individuals that are considered poor risks from a security angle. Committee investigators disclosed and reproduced from the Department's files the employment history of 108 former, present, and prospective employees. It was revealed that employees of questionable loyalty remain on the State Department pay roll for many months, in some cases more than a year, while they are being investigated and reinvestigated, because no one in the long chain

of case evaluators will take definite action. The key to the State Department's security program rests in the Office of Controls, which is the management office for six major divisions, namely: Visa, Munitions, Protective Services, Foreign Activities, Correlation, and Investigations. Throughout the hearings there was no indication that the Office of Controls, which costs \$60,000 annually in salaries alone, makes any contribution to the proper administration and coordination of work in the divisions under its jurisdiction. On the contrary, there is real evidence that it is detrimental to the highest efficiency in the divisions it supervises, and that it has systematically hindered the weeding out of inefficient and disloyal employees.

As far as could be ascertained, Mr. Hamilton Robinson, the Director of the Office of Controls, has had no investigative or other kind of experience which would qualify him for his present job. There is no indication in his past history that he has ever been associated with security matters. His testimony points up gross incompetency. Lack of experience would seem to be the rule rather than the exception insofar as this Office is concerned.

In the course of the hearings, the gentleman from Nebraska, Congressman STEFAN, questioned Mr. Robinson about his assistant, a Mr. Stanley Goodrich. Here is what developed:

Mr. STEFAN. What is the background of Mr. Goodrich?

Mr. ROBINSON. He was a colonel or a lieutenant colonel in the Army.

Mr. STEFAN. What was he before that?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think he was in the paint business, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. STEFAN. In what capacity?

Mr. ROBINSON. In the paint business, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; a salesman or house painter?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think he was a salesman. I do not think he was a house painter.

The gentleman from Nebraska, Congressman STEFAN, read into the official hearings less than a dozen of the 108 cases reported by investigators. That record would make our war dead turn in their graves. Case No. 1 was born in New York City in 1918. He was employed as an economist and analyst with the Office of Strategic Services—better known as Big Bill Donovan's Cloak and Dagger Boys—and with the State Department since June 1945. Previous to that he worked for the Treasury Department and the War Production Board. He is now employed in the Division of Research and Intelligence. In October 1947 a memorandum recommended that this man be terminated as a security risk. It revealed that he was an active member and officer of the American Student Union. He has been closely associated with several subjects in a Russian espionage case, and has two brothers who are Communist Party members. Confronted with this information, Mr. Hamilton Robinson, Director of the Office of Controls, said that the State Department Personnel Security Board decided that Case No. 1 was not a security risk.

Case No. 3 immigrated to the United States from Hungary in 1938, was naturalized in 1944. Her record shows her to



be an active member of the International Workers' Order, which is a well-known Communist-front organization.

Two references on her application for citizenship were members of the IWO and contributors to Communist magazines. She, herself, was a contributor to the Hungarian Communist magazine known as NOK. One reference on her State Department application refused to recommend her, questioning her loyalty, and declaring she is inclined toward communism. A former employer stated that he discharged the subject for being argumentative and inclined toward communism. Another employer stated she was a radical and boasted of being a Communist. Two other witnesses testified that she said communism was a good thing and right for this country. A fifth informant said she was "oversympathetic to communism."

A review was given this case in June 1947. All informants were reinterviewed and reiterated their statements. In October, a State Department investigator advised that an unfavorable security recommendation was being prepared. Despite this record, compiled since 1944, this woman is still employed at the State Department.

Another case deals with a State Department employee who belongs and has admitted membership to five Communist-front organizations. Repeated recommendations have been made for her dismissal. She remains employed in the Department.

Another reveals the case of a man, employed by the Government since 1942. In 1945, he joined the staff of the State Department. A year later, testimony gathered from eight reputable citizens, including six members from the faculty of two great universities, a naval officer and business associate, indicated that this employee was either a Communist or fellow traveler. His past record revealed that he was discharged from a naval school for poor grades and pro-Communist activities. A memorandum dated May 15, 1946 attached to this individual's files reads as follows: "Investigation disclosed evidence of a material nature tending to affect adversely the subject's loyalty to the Government of the United States and its institutions. It reveals that the subject is unmistakably identified with Communist activities." Further Government investigations report this man to be lacking in ability, a disagreeable associate, work below par, mediocre, dull, and slow-thinking, weak as to ability, common sense, and public relations. These are officials reports of this individual's supervisors. Four subsequent reports and investigations have been made, and despite the considerable derogatory information obtained, the subject was transferred in August 1947 to another division when his previous position was abolished. After a year and a half of investigation, no conclusion has been reached in this case and the subject remains employed in the Department. And so ad infinitum.

Not only did investigators turn up these cases of men and women actually employed but they made available to the Appropriations Committee, the records

of persons who were presently under consideration for future employment by the Department. These records, if anything, were even more unsavory. Applicants for positions as Foreign Service officers, experts in information and education were found to have records as moral delinquents and mental hazards of one kind or another. Several had police records. As Congressmen questioned State Department officials regarding these subjects, their testimony became more evasive, erratic, and unsatisfactory.

Committee investigators reported that, though the State Department files were ostensibly open to them, papers containing important information were withheld. Sharp questioning of Mr. Hamilton Robinson by the gentleman from Nebraska, Congressman STEFAN, revealed that a central control book, containing personnel records, with potent documentation, was not made available to the investigators, despite repeated demands for its release.

According to Mr. Robinson, one of the most important working tools of the Office of Controls is a card index of 300,000 references on individuals and organizations. These cards are the key to information in the Department on subversive activities. Investigators reported that up to December 1947 no uniform method of indexing materials was used in that office, no one seemed to be familiar with the files or the references or symbols in the card index. A test check of the cards indicated that approximately 29 percent of them had insufficient information or faulty reference material. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] pointed out that "15,000 military and naval attaché reports on security matters were received and handled by the Division in the past year and that less than 5 percent of them were indexed," thus making the balance of 95 percent of negligible intelligence value.

No enemy of the United States could hope for a better ally than the complete confusion and disintegration of our governmental machinery. When the Nazis stalked Europe, they undermined and overtook the Governments of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and France. Now Russia is on the prowl. So far she has pocketed Albania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and you might as well add Finland. This is no time to play Little Red Riding Hood. Any officers or employees of the United States Government who are suspected in the slightest degree of communism, or affiliation with Communist-controlled organizations or who are so lacking in discretion that they associate themselves with the enemies of this Nation should be forced out of the Federal employ. Let them earn their bread and board in other pursuits, not allied with the welfare of this Nation. Unfortunately, there is no law against their type of treachery. On the contrary they seek protection in the very laws they so despise. They cleverly plant the old clichés in the mind of the public—Red baiting, tyranny, witch hunts. It is an old story. The ending is up to the Congress and the American people.

(Mr. CLEVENGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have just finished reading Report No. 1433 from the Committee on Appropriations for State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year 1949, and I am shocked at a comment made by the committee concerning the administration of the Office of Alien Property. That Office, as we know, is charged with the responsibility of vesting the properties of the enemy aliens in the United States under the Trading With the Enemy Act. The great responsibilities of that Office are placed upon the Honorable David L. Bazelon, Assistant Attorney General and Director of the Office of Alien Property.

Mr. Bazelon is a personal friend of mine and prior to his becoming a public servant he was engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, Ill. Like many of our public servants, Mr. Bazelon gave up a very successful practice and made many personal sacrifices in order that he might serve his Government.

Six months after assuming the responsibilities of that Office and on Tuesday, December 9, 1947, Mr. Bazelon appeared before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations to testify and justify the request for funds to carry on the activities of that Office for the 1949 fiscal year. At the hearing Mr. Bazelon answered all questions propounded by the chairman and the other members of the committee in an apparently satisfactory manner. The chairman and the members of the committee did not indicate to Mr. Bazelon at that time that they had any criticism of the manner in which the activity was being administered nor did they direct any questions to him with reference to the administration of his Office. However, on Friday, February 27, the report of the committee was made public and it contained the following statement:

In this connection it may be stated that information brought to the attention of the committee indicates exceedingly poor administration of this activity. It is suggested that the Attorney General take immediate steps to survey the Office of Alien Property both from an administrative and operational standpoint and have the resulting information available for the consideration of this committee during the hearings on the bill for the fiscal year 1950.

This statement has been made without affording Mr. Bazelon with an opportunity to answer such charges or comment upon any of the alleged information which has been brought to the attention of the committee. There is not one iota of evidence contained in the hearing which would substantiate that statement. The criticism is unfair and unfounded. It cannot serve any useful purpose. Since no attempt is made to inform Mr. Bazelon of the nature of the information or its source, there is no opportunity for him to make useful investigation in his own organization nor to take any corrective action, if corrective action is called for.

The derogatory remarks which have been permitted to creep into this report



can only serve to impede the progress and to destroy the efficiency and morale of our Government officials. If our committees are to follow this grossly unfair and improper procedure, we cannot expect men who have been successful in private life, such as Mr. Bazelon, to accept positions as public servants. Certainly the compensation awarded them for their services is no incentive.

In view of the difficulty the Government is having in retaining competent administrators, it is, in my opinion, far beneath the dignity of the Congress to criticize publicly these administrators in such an unfair manner.

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 72, line 10, after "referee", insert "appointed," and after "place" where it first appears in line 10 insert "created since June 28, 1946."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I want to inform the Members of the Committee that this particular amendment was brought to the Committee with the full approval of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and so far as I am concerned I accept the amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, there are several others, perhaps, who may want to say something about it, but are willing to accept the amendment. I might say in connection with this amendment that it is designed to preserve the status quo of places where referees in bankruptcy sat before the enactment of the referee law on the 28th of June 1946. By the adoption of this language, the House will have shown beyond any question its desire to see that its responsibility is assumed and not passed on to some clerk in the administrative office. The enactment of this language in this amendment will preserve every place where terms of bankruptcy court have been held and will prevent an interference with arrangements that have been proved successful over a period of years. Unless this language is adopted some of you may find that some clerk has decided to abolish a place for holding terms of bankruptcy court. It is very important that this amendment be adopted.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I am very happy that the Committee has accepted the gentleman's amendment. I know that without your amendment, a great hardship would be worked, not only on litigants, but on people generally in the legal field who handle these cases. I have a particular instance of my own with reference to my district where without your amendment, a referee was taken from my district in Madison County, a county of over 180,000 people and litigants and attorneys were forced to travel 100 miles to the next city, Springfield, Ill., where they hold terms of court.

Mr. WALTER. This amendment will guarantee to the gentleman's constituency that the present arrangements will not be interfered with.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I am glad to hear that. Prior to the war, we had a great number of bankruptcy cases in this referees court at Evansville, Ill. During and since the war we have not had very many. But if the people make the same mistake they did in the twenties, we may have a deluge of bankruptcy cases, and I want to see these people have every convenience possible.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. GRAHAM. The gentleman's amendment applies particularly to places where referees in bankruptcy are now sitting and will preserve the status quo without any question. The amendment comes here with the full recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WALTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. Do I understand the effect of the gentleman's amendment is to provide that the referees in bankruptcy will sit where they are now sitting?

Mr. WALTER. Exactly.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Would your amendment take care of the situation where a referee might be in this situation? To be explicit, there are several small towns in my district, one of which has always had a referee in it. But he has not always been in the same town. If the present referee is in one of the small towns some 20 miles away from where the referee had been in 1946, but covering the same territory, of course, would your amendment take care of a case of that sort?

Mr. WALTER. I do not think it would, frankly. The amendment would take care of the situation where the referees are today holding terms of bankruptcy court in a particular place. However, if the referee is the same person, no matter where he sits, then the arrangement could not be disturbed.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Would the gentleman inform me whether his amendment goes to the places at which the referee sits rather than to the particular referee?

Mr. WALTER. It goes to both. I know the gentleman's problem. Today, as I understand it, there are terms of bankruptcy court held in Oakland, Calif., and the terms of the United States court are held in San Francisco. Now because there was a referee sitting in Oakland on the 28th of June 1946, the administrative officer of the court cannot disturb that situation. We talk a lot about bureaucracy. We are continually complaining about the encroachment of the executive branch on our

prerogatives. Here is an opportunity for us to demonstrate whether or not we mean it when we say that we intend to regulate the regulators.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. LATHAM. Do I understand correctly that your amendment would keep in the present location the referee, who is presently in the post office away from the district court, with free rent and with adequate quarters, and so on?

Mr. WALTER. Precisely. That is one of the reasons why some of us on the Judiciary Committee felt that it was necessary to recommend the language that the Appropriations Committee adopted. During the depression years a great many Federal buildings were erected, and in most of them accommodations were provided for the holding of terms of court. It seems to many of us it would be the height of folly to permit a court to direct a place for holding terms of bankruptcy court at an additional expense to the United States.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. This subcommittee tries to carry out the intent of Congress when we know what that intent is. In this case there appears to have been some doubt. We do not spell it out correctly, and we are happy to make any contribution in clearing up the intent of this body.

Mr. WALTER. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REED of Illinois: On page 72, line 8, strike out all of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would inform the gentleman that is not a proper substitute for the pending amendment. The gentleman may offer this amendment later.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

As I understand the situation the only effect it would have would be to take the referee now holding court in Reading, Pa., and transfer that court to Easton, Pa. Easton is on the extreme eastern end of the five counties composing the northwest half of the eastern Pennsylvania district. There are good roads connecting Reading with every other part of the five counties. Reading is in the exact center of the geographical area served. The statistics of the filings of bankruptcy cases show that it is in the center of the case load to be carried. It is the result of a study made by the expert on bankruptcy of the administrative office of the courts. It has the approval of the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges. It is



located in the exact center instead of on the farthest easternmost boundary of the area, and in the county in which there are fewer cases filed than in this center county alone. But be that as it may, I think the geography of the situation shows that the amendment ought not to be adopted. You will upset the law that we wrote 2 years ago and it has been the law ever since and there is no objection to it. It has the approval of the constituted authorities, including the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges.

Mr. WALTER. I know that the gentleman did not mean this particular situation.

Mr. HOBBS. I certainly did and I got my information from the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. No; the gentleman did not get that information from me. This matter was discussed in the Committee on the Judiciary. The gentleman from Alabama himself pointed out that there were 18 different situations affected, situations all over the United States.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. REED, the chairman of our Bankruptcy Subcommittee, was the one who made that statement and read the list of offices that would be abolished, but that statement was made with reference to a wholly different matter. Now, may I address myself to the amendment for just 1 minute? The basic law governing referees is the result of a 10-year fight to remove the last vestige of the iniquitous fee system from our judicial system. We put the referees on a salary basis. We found six referees who were drawing over \$100,000 a year. By leveling off such peaks of the "take" and by prescribing that no referee could get over \$10,000, we have come to the place where the United States Government will make over a million dollars a year, as estimated by the experts in whom I have explicit confidence.

This is the law, and it was prescribed that the administrative office of the courts should make a careful study; and after conference with the district court judges these bankruptcy districts were set up for referees. No such area was created where the case load did not justify it. We have cut down the number of referees by about half, to where we now have 160 instead of 340. We have saved money. Money will be paid into the Treasury. The system will show a profit to the Federal Government instead of a loss. It costs the Government nothing except during the lag while the case fees are being collected.

So we submit that a careful study like this ought not to be upset. If you will look at the map of those districts you will find Easton, of course, in the eastern extremity, while the place where the experts put it is in the exact center of the bankruptcy district. The case load justifies it also.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to propose a pro forma amendment; namely, to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, my only excuse for taking the floor in this matter is that I was

a referee in bankruptcy at one time out in California, and relinquished the job at the end of my term, and recommended a successor, whom the court appointed.

I concede that the abolition of the fee system was a very good thing. The reason I should like to see adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] is that I am familiar with one case where it would be a strict disservice to abolish the office of referee or to remove the office to another city. The place I refer to is Oakland, Calif. This referee serves a community of over 1,000,000 people. They propose by this bill to eliminate that office and center it all across the bay in San Francisco. I think it would be a very great disservice to the number of people who had the use of the referee's office in Oakland. I do not know whether the average Member of Congress knows, but going through the office of a referee in bankruptcy—and I was a referee in a small office comprising about six or eight counties—are a great many cases. In the Oakland office thousands of cases a year are considered each year. The referee out there was previous to his appointment, an experienced and successful trial lawyer. He has had the job for about 10 years and he receives \$10,000 a year. I think it would be very bad for people who get into the unfortunate position of being bankrupts, and their attorneys likewise, to have to go over to San Francisco. Undoubtedly the work in San Francisco would catapult up so high there would be great delay in the disposition of these various estates. Also, there is no space in the Federal building, so office space would have to be rented at a higher cost than in Oakland.

For that reason and based upon my knowledge of this one case, I hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be adopted.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. The situation that the distinguished gentleman has recited will be taken care of by the Reed amendment to be offered by the chairman of our Bankruptcy Subcommittee in conjunction with 11 other places that are similarly affected.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does the gentleman mean that the office at Oakland, Calif., will be retained?

Mr. HOBBS. If we adopt the amendment that he is going to offer. The only reason that that is not up for consideration now is it was held out of order as a substitute for the Walter amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I understand that. I do not know anything about the Easton case, but I do know about this one case to which I referred and I think it would be a mistake to eliminate that office or move it.

Mr. HOBBS. We not only know about that case but we know of 11 other cases that would work the same kind of a hardship. The Reed amendment will take care of all of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the chairman of the subcommittee.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask one question of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania who has offered an amendment to the pending bill. The distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] says that the only effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is to provide a referee in bankruptcy at Easton, Pa., which is at the far corner of the judicial district, there being a referee in Reading. I would like to know whether or not that is the fact and if that is the full purport of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. WALTER. No, that is not the fact. In the first place, there has not been a referee in Reading for the last 4 years, nor has there been a case in bankruptcy in 5 years. There has not been a referee in bankruptcy in Easton for 2 years. All of the bankruptcy business in Easton, Pa., is being transacted in Philadelphia. The only purpose of this amendment is to prevent an administrative officer from interfering with situations that have proven satisfactory over a period of years.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it a fact that the gentleman's amendment is applicable to that one situation as charged by the gentleman from Alabama? I understand that an amendment is going to be offered by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] that would take care of some 11 or 12 situations that ought to be taken care of. I understand that the gentleman's amendment does not touch that situation at all.

Mr. WALTER. This amendment applies to every place in the United States where on the 28th of June 1946 terms of bankruptcy court were being held. That is, every place in the United States. As a matter of fact, I did not know that the situation at Easton, which happens to be my home town, was affected.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman mean by "bankruptcy court" the usual transactions before a referee?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. HOBBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I confess I am very much disturbed because of this complete conflict that exists and I want to be sure that a situation that exists in my State is going to be taken care of also.

Mr. HOBBS. I welcome the challenge and I reiterate that the sole purpose of this amendment is to take the referee away from Reading and put him in Easton. The trick is this date that he has inserted, the date of the approval of the Referee in Bankruptcy Salary Act. Therefore, since there was a part-time referee working out of Philadelphia, sitting at that time in Easton but not in



Reading, it would have the effect that I stated, and I am glad that the records bear me out, and they do not substantiate what the gentleman from Pennsylvania says.

Mr. KEEFE. It places the average Member of Congress in a rather embarrassing situation when we have two distinguished members of the Committee on the Judiciary endeavoring to interpret an amendment that is offered to this bill, which the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill says he is willing to accept, and a third distinguished member of the Committee on the Judiciary trying to get recognition to offer an amendment and to speak on it which will have some other effect.

Before I vote on this matter I want to be sure that the amendment I am voting on will do the thing that we all have in mind. I do not want to vote for some tricky amendment that is simply going to make provision for taking care of a situation up in Pennsylvania, may I say, and not take care of similar situations that exist all over the United States. I think before we vote on this matter we better know what we are voting on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, something has been said about embarrassment and something about the chairman of the committee being willing to accept an amendment to the bill. Now, let us keep the record straight because I, as chairman of the subcommittee, also am embarrassed. I have told this House many times that I would go along with the leadership in fighting against legislation being written in an appropriation bill; that I will do everything I possibly can to consult the legislative committees, wherever I can, or wherever I think they would help me bring into the House or into the committee an appropriation bill which would have the approval of the Members on both sides of the aisle.

If you will look on page 72, you will find language that was not in the bill last year. That language reads:

No part of any appropriation in this title shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office or for the salary of a referee at any place other than at a place where terms of a district court of the United States are held.

This is an amendment which was brought to my committee by a member of the Committee on the Judiciary with a message stating that it was the unanimous opinion of that committee that this amendment should be placed into this bill, and for that reason you find this amendment in the bill. I assumed when the gentleman from Pennsylvania took the floor and offered the amendment, that the entire membership of the Committee on the Judiciary was unanimously in favor of that amendment. I thought it was merely an amendment to this amendment which was brought to my committee.

Now, I want to compliment the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] for bringing into this House a bill placing referees on a salary basis and becoming

officials of the United States District Court, because I agree with the gentleman from Alabama that eventually this will result in not only a saving of about \$1,000,000 a year to the taxpayers of the United States, but will also result in better justice to those who appear in bankruptcy courts, and the public will not be gouged. Now you are proposing another amendment here today to do something else with these referees. I leave it to the judgment of this committee. Who are more entitled to ask that an amendment be placed in an appropriation bill than members of the committee that writes legislation relating to the judiciary.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. REED of Illinois. The gentleman from Nebraska stated that he was approached by a member of the Committee on the Judiciary asking that this amendment be placed in the bill, and that it was the unanimous opinion of that committee that that should be done.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Would the gentleman be surprised to know that the first time the Committee on the Judiciary knew anything about this amendment was when it was called to their attention yesterday at a meeting of the committee?

Mr. STEFAN. I am very much surprised, because the chairman of that committee told me not very long ago he knew very little or nothing about it. The gentleman from Illinois knows of my high regard for the members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and that I frequently consult with them on matters of legislation dealing with the Federal Judiciary and the Department of Justice.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MICHENER. I regret exceedingly to see this disagreement among the members of the Committee on the Judiciary. I learned of this provision in the bill, on yesterday. The full committee discussed the provision. My personal view is that the language in the bill should remain in the bill, although I did not have anything to do with putting it in the bill. The real trouble is that every time you start to cut appropriations anywhere someone is going to lose a referee in his territory, and when that happens—when the Members find that out—everybody starts a fight against the cut that affects his district. That is all there is to this. Those who are trying to change it are trying to keep certain persons in jobs in their districts. I should like to see the bill remain as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REED of Illinois: On page 72, strike out all of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes out the entire paragraph which provides that no part of the appropriation shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office or for the salary of a referee at any place other than a place where terms of a district court of the United States are held.

When the Referees' Salary Act was passed in 1946, we had in the United States some 330 referees in bankruptcy. These referees received their compensation wholly from fees collected from bankrupt estates. The act of 1946 provided that fees must be collected and turned into the Treasury and that the referees be placed on a salary basis. The number of referees to be appointed, the districts in which they shall serve, and the salaries they are to receive are fixed by the Judicial Conference, composed of the Chief Justice of the United States and the senior circuit judges of each respective circuit. The place at which such referees are to hold court and have their principal office is also fixed under that law by the conference. The referees themselves are appointed by the district judges.

The effect of the provision in the pending bill sought to be eliminated by this amendment will be that 18 referees, located at places where a Federal district court does not hold terms of court, will be legislated out of existence, their salaries stopped, their expenses denied, and their offices closed unless they are moved to places where the district courts now hold court.

Without doubt the intention of the Committee on Appropriations was to reduce expenditures by locating as many referees as possible in Federal buildings and thus reducing the amount of money that is paid for office rent. As a matter of fact, no appreciable reduction would be accomplished and only confusion would result. There are two full-time referees who would be affected by this provision, one in Jamaica, N. Y., and one in Oakland, Calif. The one at Jamaica, N. Y., now occupies quarters in the Jamaica Post Office Building. But inasmuch as the district court holds no terms of court there, his office would have to be vacated under this act, and if he still desired to serve as a referee he would be compelled to move to Brooklyn. In Oakland, Calif., where likewise no Federal district court sits, the referee occupies a rented office. This also would be closed and he would be required to move to San Francisco and secure rented quarters in that city because even now there is no available space in the Federal Building for their resident referee. The fact that rents are higher in San Francisco than in Oakland certainly means no economy here and the Oakland bar, litigants, and public will be put to the inconvenience of crossing the bay to transact bankruptcy business in San Francisco. The other referees affected are in small towns as a rule and serve



a large area. The total amount of rent that is paid for all of the office space for all of these part-time referees, some 16 of them, is \$5,329 per year.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. What are their salaries?

Mr. REED of Illinois. The salaries of these part-time referees are as follows:

Yonkers, N. Y., \$3,500.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$1,500 a year.

Reading, Pa., \$3,000.

Ebensburg, Pa., \$3,500.

Salisbury, Md., \$1,000.

Staunton, Va., \$1,500.

Grafton, W. Va., \$3,000.

Tupelo, Miss., \$1,000.

Joliet, Ill., \$3,000.

Dixon, Ill., \$3,000.

Edwardsville, Ill., \$2,000.

Gary, Ind., \$3,500.

Manitowoc, Wis., \$3,500.

San Bernardino, Calif., \$1,000.

Corvallis, Oreg., \$3,500.

La Grande, Oreg., \$900.

Those are the salaries of all these part-time referees whose services must be performed either by other referees whose salaries would then have to be raised, or other referees would have to be appointed from the big cities to go into the country districts and perform the duties formerly performed by the resident referee. This, too, means additional mileage and expenses to say nothing of the inconvenience of the public.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, there is one other thing I wish to call the attention of the committee to, and that is the provision that has been inserted in this bill is likewise objectionable because it is vague and uncertain. It is vague and uncertain because it says "that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or maintain the office of any referee at any place other than at a place where the terms of the district courts of the United States are held." I am sure I do not know how the word "place" would be construed. It is a very vague and uncertain term.

Webster's Twentieth Century Dictionary, 1936 edition, page 1250, defines the word "place":

A particular portion of space considered as separate and distinct from rest of space; a particular locality, spot or location; position; that portion of space which anybody occupied or occupies; as anything in its place; a warm place.

Any particular location considered as distinct from others, relations, or use; region; site; abode; quarters; a building, village, town, city, or country;

Room that may be occupied; reception; ground;

Room made vacant as by the absence of former occupant;

Black's Law Dictionary, 1944 edition, page 1363, gives the following information:

Place: This word is a very indefinite term. It is applied to any locality, limited by boundaries, however large or however small. It may be used to designate a country, state, county, town, or a very small portion of a town. The extent of the locality designated by it must generally be determined by the connection in which it is used. (*Law v. Fairfield* (46 Vt. 432); *Henthorne v. State* (35 Okl. Cr. 197, 249 pp. 429, 430); *State v. White* (111 Kan. 196, 206 pp. 903, 904); *Roche Valley Land Co. v. Barth* (67 Mont. 353, 215 pp. 654, 655); *Carlin v. City of Chicago* (262 Ill. 564, 104 n. e. 905, 907, ann. cas. 1915B, 213); *Allison v. Hern* (102 Kan. 48, 169 pp. 187, 188); *Kansas City Breweries Co. v. Kansas City* (96 Kan. 731, 153 pp. 523, 524); *Robinson v. State* (143 Miss. 247, 108 So. 903, 905); *Hammell v. State* (198 Ind. 45, 152 n. e. 161, 163); *State v. Cahalan* (204 Iowa 410, 214 n. w. 612, 613).)

From Forty-eighth Corpus Juris, page 1211:

Place: A. As a noun—1. In general. A very indefinite term; a word of variable meaning, the particular meaning in any given instance of its use depending upon the connection and circumstances of its use. In its primary and most general sense it means locality, situation, or site; an area; an area or portion of land marked off or regarded as marked off or separated from the rest, as by occupancy, use, or character; any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space or as appropriated to some definite object or use; a definite point or locality; a portion of space regarded as separate from the rest of space; region; space occupied by, or belonging to, a thing under consideration; space regarded as abode or quarters. It may be applied to any locality, limited by boundaries, however large or however small. Accordingly, among other things, the term may be employed as designating, including, or synonymous with, "archway," "automobile," "barbershop," "booth," "building," "city," "country," "county," "excavation," "farm," "homestead," "hotel," "hotel room," "house," "inclosure," whether covered or not, "interior of a railway station," "livery stable," "parish," "park," "part of an alley," "post office," "building," "receiving house for letters," "restaurant," "room," "steamboat," or "vessel," "street," "tent," "town," "trench," "vehicle," "weed or brush patch," "whole premises," "yard." The extent of the locality designated by the term must, generally, be determined by the connection in which it is used.

A place could mean a county; it could mean a city; it could mean a building; it could mean a part of a building. Here you have this situation in Jamaica, for instance, where you have a full-time referee. There is a Federal post office in Jamaica and if you address your mail you address it to Jamaica, N. Y., yet Jamaica, like Brooklyn, is a part of the city of New York. If place means the building in Brooklyn where the district court holds court, then the Jamaica referee will have to move to Brooklyn, and the people of that part of the city of New York that he now serves will not get service in their own locality. If place means city, then obviously he can stay where he is. If these small part-time offices out in the country districts are abolished it means that the people in those country districts must go into the big cities to transact their bankruptcy business. I have in mind for instance my own State. The northern district of Illinois comprises in area about one-third of the State. Its population is about two-thirds of the State. There are three full-time referees

in Chicago which lies wholly within the county of Cook. There are 17 other counties in the district that are served by two part-time referees. If this bill is not amended and becomes the law these two part-time referees will be done away with and all the litigants in those 17 counties will be required to be served by referees whose offices are many miles away in the city of Chicago.

Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment will leave the operation of the bankruptcy courts as they have been established by the Federal district and circuit judges. They will be more economical, more practical, more convenient. This is no time to hamper, harass, or embarrass the administration of justice by a synthetic economy that will amount to an extravagance and a hardship to the public.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED] has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, there is a very important rubber bill to follow the consideration of the pending bill. I wonder if we cannot arrive at some time to conclude the debate on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved for the chairman of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply interested in seeing this amendment agreed to not only because it happens to vitally affect my district to the large extent of a \$1,000 salary but because it happens that I served as a country referee for some 20 years. I think injustice and hardship will result in a number of communities, certainly the district which I represent, if this amendment is not adopted.

One of the things that I think has escaped the attention of the committee is the fact that one of the chief functions of a referee in bankruptcy is to make access to the bankruptcy court easy for people who have to come into that court. They are always unfortunate cases anyway. Many times people have reason to see a referee who cannot afford to take long trips. It would be upsetting an unbroken precedent that has existed since the bankruptcy law was first established many years ago. From that time uninterruptedly my district has had a referee. In the part of Maryland in which I live considerable travel and expense is involved for litigants to go to Baltimore, where the district court sits. We have had as many as three sitting referees in the days when bankruptcy was prolific. Today we have only one and his location is a great convenience to the members of the bar and to litigants and creditors who otherwise might have to make long journeys even to file a petition or have an order signed if there were but a single referee in the whole State. As I recall from the standpoint of money, for example, it would be much more expensive if this referee were removed. I believe the law still requires that the first meeting of creditors be held in the county where the bankruptcy originates. There



are nine counties in my district. To reach some of them would require a 200-mile journey from Baltimore on the other side of the bay.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. There is this additional reason for what the gentleman is proposing and advocating, in bankruptcy proceedings the creditors generally do not get much except the little blue slip that announces the "catastro-fee"; and why have him have to walk, wear out a pair of shoes, and lose all of his patience, and maybe most of his religion?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. The gentleman is absolutely correct. The cost of a referee moving to and from Baltimore throughout the nine counties of this little district of mine—and it is not a little district geographically—would be more than the \$1,000 a year in salary that is involved. We would also trespass on the prerogatives of the courts which have selected the places where referees are needed. It seems to me that if we cannot trust our fine judiciary to select the place where a referee should sit and see that he sits there, we are, indeed, going beyond our function in this bill.

On the basis of long experience as a referee in bankruptcy, I know that the referee should be near the people with whom he has to deal, and I very strongly urge that this amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The gentleman from New York [Mr. LATHAM] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be extremely unfortunate if this amendment did not pass.

It certainly would be very serious for my community and for several adjoining communities. The referee in my county serves not only my county but the adjoining county of Nassau, represented by the gentleman from New York, Congressman LEONARD W. HALL, and the next county of Suffolk, represented by the gentleman from New York, Congressman KINGSLAND MACY. Those counties, together with my county of Queens contain about 2,500,000 people. These are the people who use this referee's office.

If you move the office to Brooklyn these people would have to go long distances and at great inconvenience to Brooklyn. They should not have to do this.

The referee has spacious comfortable quarters in the Jamaica post office in Queens County. Down in Brooklyn they have a dilapidated old building about 100 years old filled to capacity. If the office is moved there the Government would actually have to go out and hire for about \$5,000 a year, additional quarters for this referee. It would cost more money than the present setup.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LATHAM. I yield.

Mr. LEFEVRE. I understood the gentleman from Illinois to say it makes the people of my county have to go to New

York City. It would be a great hardship on my people.

Mr. LATHAM. I understand it would be very critical in the gentleman's area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRISON] is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in an effort to protect a good Republican referee from being abolished by a Republican Congress. Now, if you want to abolish him that is all right; we will put a Democrat in his place at the county seat courthouse.

The referee ought to sit where he can serve the convenience of the people. We have some good Republicans, and this Republican referee is a good referee. I am therefore here to try to save him.

It seems to me that the question of where a referee in bankruptcy should sit should not be determined by where a court is but by where the district judge under the supervision of the judicial counsel may determine they can best serve the interests of the people.

Incidentally this measure will not save a single dollar, because the people must be served and whenever referees are necessary they will be under the supervision of the court.

For the reasons set forth above I urge the adoption of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. McMAHON].

(Mr. McMAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. McMAHON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time because the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] has created an impression that this is a personal matter with me. A casual examination of the report of the Judicial Conference will disclose that the referee in bankruptcy is required to sit in my home city of Easton, Pa. I respectfully request those of you Members who had any doubt as to my integrity in this matter to look at the report of the Judicial Conference and you will find that to be the fact.

As to the amendment I offered that would preserve the status quo of situations that existed on the 28th of June 1946, I say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that the Judiciary Committee did agree that that amendment, if adopted, would have taken care of every place in the United States where a referee sat at the time the bankruptcy law was approved. As to the original language which I submitted to the distinguished gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and other members of the committee and I discussed this matter. As a matter of fact, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] called my attention to the situation and after it was explained language designed to meet it was drafted and submitted

to the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who approved it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN].

(Mr. ALLEN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, the District Court for the Northern District of California sits in San Francisco. It has two full-time referees. The population is divided roughly one-half on the San Francisco side of the bay and one-half on the east side of the bay, from which I come.

Each of the officers has existed for 20 years or more; each has given a very satisfactory and convenient service to the members of the bar and the litigants. There is no saving involved in abolishing the position at Oakland and transferring it to San Francisco. Each referee rents his quarters and each would have to be provided with rented quarters, as is the case now.

It is a great convenience to the attorneys on the East Bay side to have a referee situated in their midst, a great convenience to the people and a situation that has existed satisfactorily for a number of years.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment now pending be supported.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and the sentiments just expressed by my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN]. I think that we should give the litigants in this county a break. They would have to go to San Francisco, where they would lose a great deal of time crossing the bay, and at great expense to themselves and the attorneys involved. I can see no reason why the situation in crowded metropolitan districts, where we have centralized the Department of Justice, should not be continued. I ask that the amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. LOVE].

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. The present system is certainly a matter of convenience and I cannot see how any substantial saving can be made by the proposed change in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, I wish you would give me your ears for a moment. This amendment offered by the chairman of the bankruptcy subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary will not cost anyone 1 cent, but, to the contrary, will save a considerable sum of money. In the first place, it all comes out of the costs taxed in bankruptcy cases, after the lag which will be necessary to collect the fees from the litigants. But, aside from that, it is copybook stuff to know that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, and that the nearer



you put courts to the people the more convenient attendance is and the less expense. So much for that.

In the second place I want to say this, that far from being unanimous on the part of the Committee on the Judiciary, we never heard of the amendment which was offered to and adopted by the Appropriations Subcommittee, until after the pending bill, so amended, was reported to the House.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Just one second. I want to finish this statement and then I will be glad to yield.

Mr. WALTER. I was talking about the amendment that was voted down. That was the one we discussed.

Mr. HOBBS. I realize that you showed that to me, privately, in the Committee on the Judiciary, and again on the floor, back of the rail yesterday, but each time I told you I was opposed to it. However, that was not the amendment now printed into the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee which you gave the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and told him it had unanimous approval of the Judiciary Committee. I confidently believe that you were almost, if not absolutely alone, in your approval of that. I do not believe you, or anyone else, consulted with a single one of the seven members of the Subcommittee on Bankruptcy about that amendment and I am quite sure that none of us would have approved that amendment if he had been consulted. There are 27 members of the Judiciary Committee—find one of them who agrees with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] if you can.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this matter is too important to be juggled around here in committee, because notwithstanding the prosperity that is apparent in the United States, we had 13,000 bankruptcy cases in 1947, and the estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is that it will jump up to 20,000.

As I told you before, I am chagrined and embarrassed, as chairman of the committee which makes appropriations for the Federal judiciary. When I am given an amendment from the House Committee on the Judiciary, with an indication that it comes to me unanimously, I am prone to accept it. Notwithstanding that, the committee went into this matter carefully. We discussed it. But I feel, Mr. Chairman, in view of the situation existing in the legislative committee, the House Committee on the Judiciary, that some settlement of this very important matter should be made in that committee and not in the Committee on Appropriations or on the floor of the House at this time. Therefore, I assume the responsibility as chairman of this committee, and I believe I speak for the minority as well as the majority, of saying that we will accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED], and I ask for a vote on it at this time.

(Mr. LATHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: On page 74, line 23, after the word "law," insert a new section 502:

"That no part of the appropriations contained in this act shall be used for the purpose of converting any coal-heating units to oil or natural gas in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation of oil heating units in any new construction."

Renumber section 502.

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes after the gentleman's time has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful the committee may see fit to accept this amendment, having discussed it with Members on both sides, but I just want to explain briefly why I think it is necessary.

This bill contains a substantial appropriation for the Federal airport program. I discussed that feature with the Assistant Administrator for Airports. He advised me it would be almost impossible to give the full information as to the building program, but he thought approximately 60 buildings are involved, most of them relatively small. The function of the Administrator is solely to determine whether the plans submitted are appropriate and reasonable. I do not think any particular stress has been laid on the wisdom of conservation of oil.

I have also discussed the item covering the boiler at the Washington National Airport. I am told it is heated partially by oil and partially by coal. It is intended to provide heat for five new hangars. The work has actually been completed. There have been changes twice since 1944, largely dependent upon fuel conditions. The authorities do not feel that this would be of any great moment, relatively speaking. While I can agree with them on that, on an over-all basis, I still think that when individuals are urged to conserve and when some homes and buildings are actually cold, it is incumbent upon the Federal Government through its agencies to set the example of conservation. That is exactly what this amendment is intended to do.

Secondly, for those who may think we are out of the woods on this thing, let me call your attention to the fact that over the last week end, parts of New England had a fall of between 9 and 12 more inches of snow. That brought it up to a total of 85.5 inches in the Boston area. This is the only winter since 1873 there has been that much snow in that area. They had 131 inches in other parts of that State. That was true all over New England. That definitely is depleting the stocks we have.

Finally, here is an article that I think is of some moment on this point. It comes from the New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday and is headlined "East's Oil Stocks Dangerously Low."

It reads:

Atlantic coast heating-oil stocks are at dangerously low levels, necessitating continued high production and consumer conservation.

The Petroleum Regional Advisory Committee concluded its report by saying that consumers must continue to save every possible drop of oil if hardship is to be avoided throughout the remainder of the heating season.

The sole objective of this amendment is to make it necessary for the agencies which contemplate conversions or new installations to come back to our committee and justify it in terms of their ability to obtain the supplies in the face of the depleted supplies for our industries and our homes. I hope the committee may see fit to accept the amendment. It can do no harm and it may do a world of good.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WORLEY. I am not exactly clear on the purpose of the gentleman's amendment. What buildings are affected by the amendment?

Mr. HESELTON. They would be buildings erected under the airport program, certainly. There are also several other construction items, which I have not detailed, warehouses that are being rented all over the country, and the like of that.

Mr. WORLEY. Does your amendment mean that an institution or one of the buildings would not be permitted to use oil or gas under any circumstances?

Mr. HESELTON. No, sir. It simply would mean that they could not go ahead as they did at the Boston Marine Hospital and convert from coal to oil. That is what they did in December, making it utterly impossible for us to arrange any reconversion back to coal when we have an ample supply of coal. Secondly, if they plan an installation, that is, a new installation, all we are asking them to do and all my amendment asks them to do is to be sure that they are not taking away from the short supplies of oil which go to heat the homes and industries of your people.

Mr. WORLEY. Would that be a permanent policy?

Mr. HESELTON. Only for the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Would that prevent a Federal airport building now under construction from installing gas equipment for heating purposes in gas areas?

Mr. HESELTON. I would have to say, "Yes."

Mr. HARRIS. That would be a very dangerous thing to do in areas where you have no coal or other fuel besides gas.

Mr. HESELTON. If the gentleman presses the point, I will ask unanimous consent to take out natural gas and just leave oil.



Mr. HARRIS. I would certainly ask you to do that. In my area we do not have any coal and we have only natural gas. The airport building now under construction certainly could not have any heat if this amendment were adopted.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to delete the words "natural gas", after the word "oil" in my amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the Clerk read the amendment as it is proposed to be modified?

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: On page 74, line 23, after the word "law", insert a new section 502, "no part of the appropriations contained in this act shall be used for the purpose of converting any coal heating units to oil in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia or for the installation of oil heating units in any new construction."

And renumber section 502.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the chairman of the committee if this amendment is adopted would this force the installation of coal-burning equipment all through the West where we have no coal and where we use oil and oil is the convenient fuel for us to use?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the gentleman direct his question to the author of the amendment.

Mr. HESELTON. I think it would, unless the proponents of such construction come to this committee and make a clear showing that they can obtain oil more conveniently and more economically.

Mr. MILLER of California. I am very sympathetic to the gentleman's situation in New England at the present time, but you would impose upon the people of the West a condition that is uneconomical and more expensive. They would have to transport coal out to the West to use for fuel.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I wish the gentleman from California would include in his question the matter of natural gas. That is what we use as a fuel in my section.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman further what would be the effect of his amendment on a situation in my locality where they use oil and gas and they might desire to use something like butane to heat a public building?

Mr. HESELTON. The amendment refers only to oil and not to butane. Butane is a petroleum product.

Mr. BROOKS. It is a derivative of petroleum.

Mr. HESELTON. Exactly, and this only applies to oil.

Mr. BROOKS. Then it would not cover butane?

Mr. HESELTON. Absolutely not.

Mr. BROOKS. In my community we use only oil and gas heat. You would rule out completely any use, for instance, of oil heat although that would be con-

venient and the normal method of heating.

Mr. HESELTON. If it is a new unit and unless you have adequate supplies, I would say it would be a very foolish undertaking in the face of a shortage nationally to equip a hospital with an oil-burning unit.

Mr. BROOKS. Of course, we have an adequate supply down our way.

Mr. HESELTON. Then that is the answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts to modify the amendment?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] is recognized.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not new to the membership of this House. A similar provision is in the deficiency bill. It is also in the independent offices bill. I notice the gentleman has limited it somewhat, so that perhaps we can use gasoline and gas in the administration buildings in airports. The gentleman might limit it to all east of the Mississippi River. I do not see how this committee can be called upon to pass judgment on what kind of fuel shall be used in one installation or one piece of construction. I feel that this amendment does not belong in this appropriation bill.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Does not the gentleman feel that this amendment, even though it appears innocent, might cause a great deal of confusion and a great deal of inconvenience, where people cannot get coal without hauling it hundreds and hundreds of miles?

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, the distinguished gentleman is correct.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think it is very far-reaching to offer an amendment like this without committee hearings and consideration.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Texas that there should be more hearings before the proper legislative committee. Although it looks rather innocent for one fiscal year, it might have a serious affect.

I request that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: On page 69, between lines 20 and 21 insert "Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized by the act of December 7, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9), and acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$468,600."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I offer at this point would simply insert into the Judiciary section of this bill an appropriation recommended by the budget agency for the courts, which is the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The main purpose which I have in mind is to correct again a misapprehension which seems to exist in the minds of some members of the Appropriations Committee. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] a couple of years ago stated that all these criers do is to come into court once a day when court opens and say, "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! God save the United States and this Honorable Court," when as a matter of fact and truth, I read from the law:

Each district judge may appoint a crier for the court in which he presides, who shall perform the duties also of bailiff and of messenger.

The history of it is that prior to the Economy Act of 1932 this was a regular practice and had been for years. In the Economy Act of 1932, however, it was killed. It has been restored by positive law. It is now, by limitation on an appropriation bill, killed again. It is suggested that in lieu of these triple-duty criers, deputy marshals under civil service, be substituted. That would cost twice as much. Yet they talk about economy. Under civil service you get a man whom you cannot fire and it costs you twice as much. It is a shame for us to leave a judge on the bench with no one even to bring him a book or a glass of water.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am so happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Is it not a fact that these criers perform other duties, answer the telephone, receive communications from lawyers while the judges are engaged in writing opinions with their law clerks and stenographers?

Mr. HOBBS. That is true. They also run to the library for books at the call of the judge when he is on the bench when the lawyer gives him a citation. In that way it facilitates the administration of justice.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am so glad to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. REES. Is the gentleman suggesting that he wants to have these appointments made outside of Civil Service? Is that it?

Mr. HOBBS. That is not it. They are simply bailiffs and messengers of the courts. Their job is not of the importance to warrant civil-service examinations and status.

Mr. REES. Why cannot a deputy marshal announce the opening of court? What is the necessity for spending all this money for that?



Mr. HOBBS. Of course, a deputy marshal could open court. But that is the least of duties of the criers. By law they must also perform the duties of bailiff and of messenger.

Mr. REES. We would save about \$400,000.

Mr. HOBBS. No; you would not save a penny. On the other hand it would cost twice as much. That is what we are talking about now. At the present time they use an assistant marshal. The pay of the lowest assistant marshal is at least as much or more than the maximum salary fixed for this office, this messenger. It is \$1,800 a year, fixed by law. As far as that is concerned, do not deny the courts, when you have only eight-tenths of 1 percent of the budget of this Nation for the whole judicial system, do not deny them the messengers they need for their convenience, and the multiplication of the service the judge renders.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] is recognized for 5 minutes to close the debate.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, no Member of the House knows better than I do how jealously the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] guards the dignity of our courts.

Our committee has gone into this matter very carefully and we know something about the subject of criers in our courts. I do not want to abolish the work of the criers. What we are trying to do here is to add more dignity to our courts by putting into service deputy marshals on a per diem basis when the court is in session. Should the courts later feel that they do not have a sufficient number of these deputy marshals, they can always come back and request additional funds.

I recommend the reading of page 49 of our hearings on the Judiciary, the report of the Committee on Economies in Judicial Administration. This is signed among others by the junior Federal judge in my district in Nebraska.

Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this matter with judges all over the country. I have had the privilege of visiting many courts in order to see how your tax dollar is being administered and spent in our Federal courts. Taking it all in all, I have a great regard for our Federal judges. Some of them are the finest men I have ever met in my life and I am very happy to have them sitting on the Federal bench dispensing justice for mankind.

Now, let us see what the duties of these criers are. I asked one distinguished judge what his crier does. Incidentally, many judges do not ask for them. They do not want them, and would rather have deputy marshals, but some of the judges do request these criers. What did this judge say his crier does? What are his duties?

While the aid I receive from my crier is not well defined, it is of a varied and important character. In a very real sense he is the guardian of my chambers, as well as the protector of the personal safety of my secretary, my law clerk, and myself. His official station, most generally, is in the outer room of my office suite. He acts, as it were, as a receptionist to the persons who call to see

me or someone of my staff. He receives callers, courteously ascertains their wishes, and arranges that they may see the persons who can attend to their needs.

In addition to this, he runs many of my errands. He takes care of my bank deposits and cashes my checks. If I wish to make a neighborhood purchase, he goes to the store and procures the article I wish. When I send out for my luncheon, as I frequently do, he crosses the street and returns with my food. He arranges it on one side of my table, and when I have eaten he carries away and washes the dishes.

That is from an eminent judge.

Upon occasions when I wish to secure rail accommodations and pullman reservations, my crier will go to the ticket office and procure them. If I should be at my appointment and want some papers from the court, or should I overlook something at my appointment when I go to court, he will travel from one place to the other and carry the things that I desire.

I will leave it to your judgment. If we can save \$468,000 here and make the duties of a deputy marshal just a little more dignified than they are under the present system of criers, we will be rendering a great service to the judiciary of this country.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to state at this time that I shall offer a motion to recommit this bill, when it is reported to the House, with instructions to report back the bill with two amendments, one dealing with the Foreign Service, merely restoring the \$2,000,000 taken from the Foreign Service of the State Department, and the other restoring the \$6,000,000 taken from the informational and educational program, known as the Voice of America.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GARY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GARY moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendments:

On page 6, line 7, strike out "\$42,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$44,665,830."

On page 21, line 15, strike out "\$28,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,378,000."

On page 21, line 16, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,450,000."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 41, noes 78.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the January 1948 Alumni Bulletin of the University of Richmond entitled "Hold That Crimson Tide."

#### RUBBER ACT OF 1948

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 488, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 5314) to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage with-



out intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5314) to strengthen national security and common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry, and for other purposes. This bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Armed Services.

During the late war, in order that we might have an adequate rubber supply, we spent a lot of money building many plants so that we could make synthetic rubber. These plants were built in various and sundry places throughout the United States.

It was by developing the process of synthetic rubber production that we were able to obtain and maintain a sufficient supply of rubber to our national defense, and supply our war needs.

I hope and pray, of course, like everybody else, that we will not get into another world war. I do not even want to think about our getting into another world war. But if we do, petroleum products and rubber will be two of the most critical materials needed for our defense. I know the membership of this House wants to do whatever may be necessary to be sure we will not be caught short, and assure adequate supplies of rubber.

The Committee on Armed Services has given careful study to this bill. It is not a partisan bill. I think I am correct in saying there was not a dissenting vote in the Committee on Armed Services when the question of reporting the bill came up. We were so advised when the bill came to the Committee on Rules, and the Rules Committee reported the bill unanimously, so I see no need of taking further time under the rule. The Rules Committee has afforded the committee sponsoring the bill adequate time to explain the bill to the membership, and I am sure there is no objection to granting the requested rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Oklahoma is ready to move the previous question on the rule, we on this side will use no time on the rule.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have no further requests for time, Mr. Speaker, and move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5314) to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5314, with Mr. BARRETT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] is recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the time on the minority side will be yielded by the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation, known as the Rubber Act of 1948, is brought to the House for consideration after long study and extensive hearings by the Organization and Mobilization Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee.

You will recall that 1 year ago we passed House Resolution 118 which later, after amendment by the Senate concurred in by the House, became Public Law 24. Among other things, it provided that Congress make a thorough study of means of obtaining a technologically advanced and rapidly expandible domestic rubber-producing industry. This legislation is brought to the House as the result of that study.

First of all, Mr. Chairman, this legislation is to insure our national security. This must be kept in mind at all times during the consideration of this bill today. If it were not for this being a security measure, I would be the last to support it. No one in this House dislikes Government controls more than I but in this disordered world we must put national security and the safety of every American home and family ahead of the private interests of a few.

During the course of hearings spokesmen for the rubber industry endorsed the objective of this legislation. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., testified before our committee to this effect:

I favor the maintenance of a substantial synthetic rubber-producing industry in the United States, and I favor the continuation of present controls of rubber consumption until our Government has had the opportunity to acquire a rubber stock pile of sufficient size to meet the requirements of national security. I wish to repeat, our synthetic rubber industry is the best paid-up insurance policy this country ever had. It is vital to our national security and to our economic independence that we maintain this synthetic rubber industry.

J. P. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber Co., was quite emphatic in his view that the Government ought to consider national security first and foremost in any legislation. He said:

I think that until this Government emergency stock pile is completed and the Government is sitting in an easy position, very definitely, the Government ought to continue this unified control and ownership of these properties.

John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co., had this to say:

If a problem of rubber for vital military security did not currently exist, B. F. Goodrich would strongly recommend to Congress that the United States Government withdraw its participation from all phases of the rubber business, including stock piling of rubber and the ownership and operation of any and all rubber-producing facilities

• • • Government, industry, and the American people recognize, however, that rubber is a strategically indispensable material for our Nation's military security.

A. L. Viles, president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, the trade association of hundreds of rubber manufacturers throughout the Nation, had this statement to make to our committee:

The rubber-manufacturing industry, after thorough investigation and study, concludes that a continued Government rubber-control program is essential to national security. It asserts that this is the only reason for continued Government interference in the normal activities of industry. Therefore, it believes that all actions taken with respect to the program must be consistent with national security objectives.

Allen T. Grant, president of the Charles T. Wilson Co., of New York, an importer of natural rubber, but, nevertheless, a thoughtful and intelligent observer and a student of the synthetic-rubber problem, had this to say:

I would like to stress that I am a firm believer in the preservation of a sound and strong synthetic industry, which was so aptly described by Mr. Firestone as one of the best paid-up insurance policies we have.

George M. Tisdale, vice president of the United States Rubber Co., testified:

We are all agreed that it is to the national interest to maintain in use or stand-by an aggregate actual capacity of 600,000 long tons of GR-S type rubber.

Robert S. Wilson, vice president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., said, when asked by my distinguished colleague from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] if he thought national security dictates continued operation of the synthetic-rubber plants, "That is what we believe; yes, sir."

That, Mr. Chairman, is exactly the kind of legislation we have written into this Rubber Act of 1948. It is legislation first and foremost to protect our Nation against another such condition as existed at the time of Pearl Harbor, when the Japanese Fleet ruled the Pacific Ocean and we were caught with less than a year's supply of natural rubber on hand for all our varied industrial and war uses. Through that experience, Mr. Chairman, we learned that we have an economy that really runs on rubber, and we must, for our own national good, be sure that we never jeopardize our economy like that again.

When your committee began its studies almost a year ago, we announced that we desired the advice of Government agencies, members of the rubber-manufacturing industry, and others in preparing this legislation. At that time we recognized certain problems that had to be solved, such as:

First. How much synthetic rubber should be produced annually in this country and, as a corollary to that, how great a quantity of rubber should we be capable of producing in stand-by plants.

Second. How we will assure production and consumption of the required amount of synthetic rubber.

Third. What method should we adopt in disposing of Government-owned plants, if it is determined that these plants are to be sold or leased to private industry.









80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5607

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for  
6       the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 2870); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, including one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replacement only); and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946;



1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); refund of fees  
3 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports  
4 as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed  
5 \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of  
6 the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d); the examina-  
7 tion of estimates of appropriations in the field; and main-  
8 tenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies  
9 established by the Secretary of State; \$17,168,000, of  
10 which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section  
11 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921):  
12 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation  
13 may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal  
14 services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the  
15 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930",  
16 approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

17 Printing and binding, Department of State: For print-  
18 ing and binding in the Department of State except as other-  
19 wise provided for, \$532,000.

20 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of  
21 the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing,  
22 copying, and arranging for publication the official papers  
23 of the Territories of the United States, including personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,

1 and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31,  
2 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

3 FOREIGN SERVICE

4 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary  
5 expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise pro-  
6 vided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service  
7 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII,  
8 sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and  
9 section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and  
10 maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic  
11 and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor  
12 construction on Government-owned properties, without  
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
14 (41 U. S. C. 5); ice and drinking water for office purposes;  
15 the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of twenty-  
16 three, including two for chiefs of missions at not to exceed  
17 \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of air-  
18 planes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motor-  
19 boats and launches for use at posts where determined to be  
20 necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law  
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
23 purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized  
24 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of household furniture  
25 and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased



1 buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
2 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by  
3 purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the pur-  
4 pose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of  
5 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
6 Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting;  
7 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-  
8 mation, telephone and similar services, including telephone  
9 service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30,  
10 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in  
11 connection with last illness and death of certain native em-  
12 ployees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
13 U. S. C. 118f); for relief, protection, and burial of Amer-  
14 ican seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of  
15 March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in  
16 Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
17 for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services  
18 of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescu-  
19 ing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or  
20 other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in  
21 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for in-  
22 carcerating American convicts and persons declared insane  
23 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and  
24 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of  
25 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons

1 declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or in-  
2 cident to the bringing home from foreign countries of per-  
3 sons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the  
4 Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and  
5 maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed  
6 \$200,000, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
7 Statutes, as amended; \$42,500,000: *Provided*, That the  
8 Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not  
9 exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living  
10 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental  
11 payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat,  
12 fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased,  
13 or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all  
14 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as  
15 amended: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of the  
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), automobiles in  
17 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or  
18 sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such  
19 sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger  
20 vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of  
21 each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case  
22 of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission  
23 and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except  
24 station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged  
25 against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.



1 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To  
2 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1)  
3 and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
4 1131), \$7,000,000.

5 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For rep-  
6 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3)  
7 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131),  
8 \$500,000.

9 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
10 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
11 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116),  
12 \$2,150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of  
13 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

14 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing  
15 and binding for the Foreign Service, except as otherwise  
16 provided for, \$170,000: *Provided*, That printing and bind-  
17 ing outside continental United States may be without regard  
18 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
19 111).

20 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect  
21 the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the  
22 initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings ac-  
23 quired under said Act, \$35,000,000, which is exclusively for  
24 expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to

1 payments representing the value of foreign property or  
2 credits.

3       Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
4 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of  
5 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-  
6 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the  
7 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
8 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia, \$9,250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary  
10 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority  
11 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-  
12 ing to certification of expenditures.

13                               INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14       United States participation in international organiza-  
15 tions: For expenses necessary for United States participation  
16 in international organizations, including payment of the  
17 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of  
18 permanent United States representation to such organizations,  
19 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

20       American International Institute for the Protection of  
21 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

22       Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union,  
23 Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,100;

24       Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of



1 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),  
2 \$20,000;

3 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco  
4 (14 Stat. 679), \$1,200;

5 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World  
6 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

7 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
8 Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

9 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,  
10 278b), \$50,000;

11 Inter-American Coffee Board (55 Stat. 1158, 1160),  
12 \$8,000;

13 Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat.  
14 159), \$21,810;

15 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),  
16 \$4,800;

17 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58  
18 Stat. 1169), \$145,397;

19 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its  
20 successor, \$6,720;

21 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),  
22 \$29,080;

23 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-  
24 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723;

1 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial  
2 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,820;

3 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs  
4 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

5 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20  
6 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$8,314;

7 International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso-  
8 ciated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$6,993;

9 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),  
10 \$9,147;

11 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271),  
12 \$1,091,739;

13 International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061),  
14 \$2,553;

15 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22  
16 U. S. C. 263), \$4,837;

17 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22  
18 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500;

19 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22  
20 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

21 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),  
22 \$145,397;

23 Pan American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;  
24 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$347,143;



1        Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,  
2    53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

3        United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), \$15,146,032  
4    of which amount \$13,841,032 shall be available for contribu-  
5    tion;

6        United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
7    Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$3,772,775 of  
8    which amount \$3,637,545 shall be available for contribution;

9        International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention  
10    ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$680,500 of which  
11    amount \$600,000 shall be available for contribution;

12        In all, \$23,208,863, together with such additional sums  
13    due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of  
14    State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the  
15    Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the  
16    quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, con-  
17    ventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation:  
18    *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
19    Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States representa-  
20    tion in United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scien-  
21    tific, and Cultural Organization, and International Civil Avia-  
22    tion Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to  
23    the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions author-  
24    izing such representation, including attendance at meetings of

1 societies or associations concerned with the work of the organ-  
2 izations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and bind-  
3 ing without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
4 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards  
5 and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of  
6 section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,  
7 and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred  
8 pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obligation  
9 and expenditure of funds in connection with the United  
10 States participation in the International Civil Aviation  
11 Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of  
12 State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized  
13 to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accord-  
14 ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of  
15 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby  
16 appropriated for the United States contribution to the United  
17 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value  
18 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including  
19 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof:  
20 *Provided further*, That the amount for United States repre-  
21 sentation in United Nations shall be available for the fur-  
22 nishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative  
23 of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and  
24 this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority con-  
25 tained in the first proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and



1 expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State  
2 Appropriation Act, 1949, with respect to the furnishing of  
3 living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for  
4 making allotments to the United States Mission to the United  
5 Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the main-  
6 tenance of an official residence for the United States Repre-  
7 sentative to the United Nations in the same manner that  
8 such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by  
9 section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
10 1132).

11 International contingencies: For necessary expenses,  
12 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,  
13 as amended, of participation by the United States  
14 upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international  
15 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of  
16 foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not  
17 been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
18 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District  
19 of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and  
20 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses  
21 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
22 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as  
23 amended; transportation of families and effects under such  
24 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-  
25 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or

1 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for  
2 the share of the United States in expenses of international  
3 organizations; printing and binding without regard to section  
4 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; not  
5 to exceed \$75,000 for entertainment and representation  
6 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of  
7 August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; \$3,600,000.

8       International Boundary and Water Commission, United  
9 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the  
10 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of  
11 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the  
12 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act  
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
14 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio  
15 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-  
16 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-  
17 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan  
18 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-  
19 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) ;  
20 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction  
21 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-  
22 duction machines and other equipment and machinery;  
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; services in  
24 accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
25 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess



1 of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the dis-  
2 cretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed  
3 \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
4 cerned with the activities of the International Boundary  
5 and Water Commission which may be necessary for the effi-  
6 cient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission;  
7 printing and binding; purchase of nine (four for replacement  
8 only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal  
9 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-  
10 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, pur-  
11 chase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,  
12 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-  
13 chase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment,  
14 supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of  
15 foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary,  
16 purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of  
17 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
18 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
19 vised Statutes as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of  
20 claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims  
21 Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and the Act of August 27, 1935,  
22 as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-  
24 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary  
25 surveys, and investigations, \$980,000.

1       Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-  
2   tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded Feb-  
3   ruary 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the  
4   Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
5   277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4,  
6   1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),  
7   and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
8   States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
9   1944, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and to remain  
10  available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures  
11  shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project  
12  for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection  
13  with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-  
14  tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney  
15  General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expend-  
16  itures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be  
17  subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the ap-  
18  propriation for said project as provided by the Act approved  
19  April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That  
20  unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under  
21  the International Boundary and Water Commission available  
22  for the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with this appropria-  
23  tion and shall continue available until expended.

24       Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
25  flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and



1 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
2 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States  
3 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the  
4 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and  
5 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United  
6 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-  
7 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100, to be  
8 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated  
9 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-  
10 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1948, and to remain  
11 available until expended.

12       Salaries and expenses, American sections, international  
13 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the Presi-  
14 dent to perform the obligations of the United States under  
15 certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain  
16 in respect to Canada, including personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by  
18 contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor  
19 vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commis-  
20 sion, United States and Canada, under the terms of the  
21 treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed  
22 January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary  
23 of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who  
24 shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Com

1 missioners to serve in that capacity without compensation  
2 therefore) ; salaries of clerks and other employees appointed  
3 by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with  
4 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses  
5 and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of  
6 the Commission at such places in the United States and  
7 Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners  
8 shall determine to be necessary \$37,560; for special and  
9 technical investigations in connection with matters falling  
10 within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commis-  
11 sion, United States and Canada, including the purchase for  
12 replacement only of two passenger automobiles; and the  
13 Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department  
14 or independent establishment of the Government with the  
15 consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct  
16 expenditure by such department or establishment for the pur-  
17 poses set forth in this clause, \$124,487; for the International  
18 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and  
19 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United  
20 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed  
21 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-  
22 pletion of such remaining work as may be required under  
23 the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and exist-  
24 ing treaties between the United States and Great Britain;  
25 commutation of subsistence to employees while on field



1 duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per  
2 day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in  
3 camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from tem-  
4 porary field employees; and for payment for timber neces-  
5 sarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$58,853;  
6 for the share of the United States of the expenses of  
7 the International Fisheries Commission under the conven-  
8 tion between the United States and Canada, concluded  
9 January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$31,500; for the  
10 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-  
11 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
12 convention between the United States and Canada, con-  
13 cluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), \$103,100, in all,  
14 \$355,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secre-  
15 tary of State: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the  
16 United States share of the expenses of the International  
17 Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific  
18 Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses  
19 of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions  
20 for the expenses of said Commissions.

21 International information and educational activities:  
22 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State  
23 to carry out international information and educational  
24 activities as authorized by the United States Information and  
25 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, ap-

1 proved January 27, 1948), including personal services in  
2 the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to  
3 the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a  
4 temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within  
5 the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
6 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
7 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII  
8 and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
9 cerned with activities provided for under this appropriation  
10 (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype  
11 equipment; printing and binding, including printing and  
12 binding outside the continental limits of the United States  
13 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
14 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; serv-  
15 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and  
17 maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment,  
18 and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office pur-  
19 poses; acquisition, production, and free distribution of infor-  
20 mation materials for use in connection with the operation,  
21 independently or through individuals, including aliens, or  
22 public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and with-  
23 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of infor-  
24 mation and educational activities outside of the continental  
25 United States, including the purchase of radio time (except



1 that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase  
2 more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting  
3 time from any person or corporation holding an international  
4 short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communi-  
5 cations Commission without the consent of such licensee) , and  
6 the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio trans-  
7 mission and reception; purchase and presentation of various  
8 objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through  
9 diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments,  
10 schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the  
11 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-  
12 picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental  
13 of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all  
14 other necessary services by contract or otherwise without  
15 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000,  
16 of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to  
17 the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of  
18 State", "Printing and binding, Department of State".  
19 "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and  
20 quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and  
21 binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided*, That,  
22 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
23 vised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State  
24 is authorized in making contracts for the use of the inter-  
25 national short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree

1 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
2 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds  
3 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against  
4 loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
5 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
6 *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold  
7 interests (which may be for one or more years) payments  
8 may be made in advance for the entire term or any part  
9 thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appro-  
10 priation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, con-  
11 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and  
12 the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
13 transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land  
14 and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or other-  
15 wise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709  
16 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That funds ap-  
17 propriated herein shall be available for payment to private  
18 organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into  
19 for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

20 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-  
21 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet  
22 the obligations of the United States under the Convention  
23 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations  
24 between the United States and the other American Re-  
25 public, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and



1 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to  
2 authorize the President to render closer and more effective  
3 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-  
4 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-  
5 ment appropriations available for carrying out other provi-  
6 sions of law authorizing related activities, including the  
7 establishment and operation of agricultural and other experi-  
8 ment and demonstration stations in other American coun-  
9 tries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of  
10 the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of  
11 necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include per-  
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
13 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as  
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment;  
16 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
17 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with  
18 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
19 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
20 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-  
21 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling  
22 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with  
23 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
24 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, profes-  
25 sional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes,  
26 and persons possessing special scientific or other technical

1 qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the  
2 other American Republics; and the actual expenses of prepar-  
3 ing and transporting to their former homes the remains of  
4 such persons, not United States Government employees, who  
5 may die while away from their homes under the authority of  
6 this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is  
7 authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay  
8 the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10  
9 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens  
10 of the other American Republics while traveling in the  
11 Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized  
12 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of  
13 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
14 as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600;  
15 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in  
16 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;  
17 purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor  
18 vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,900,000; and the Secretary of  
19 State, or such official as he may designate is hereby author-  
20 ized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the  
21 President, to transfer from this appropriation to other depart-  
22 ments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Gov-  
23 ernment for expenditure in the United States and in the  
24 other American Republics any part of this amount for direct  
25 expenditure by such department or independent establish-  
26 ment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such



1 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein  
2 contained or under the authority governing the activities of  
3 the department, agency, or independent establishment to  
4 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this  
5 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and  
6 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the  
7 United States and the other American Republics, including  
8 the distribution of materials and other services in the fields  
9 of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the  
10 radio, the press, and the cinema.

11 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to  
12 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine  
13 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781–  
14 1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard,  
15 outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised  
16 Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia, and employment of personnel out-  
18 side the continental United States without regard to  
19 civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as  
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
21 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of nineteen and hire of passenger  
22 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
23 aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees  
24 (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in  
25 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual

1 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes  
2 the remains of trainees who may die while away from such  
3 homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds  
4 to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allow-  
5 ances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a  
6 health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
7 150) ; not to exceed \$150 for deposit in the Treasury for  
8 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; printing and binding with-  
9 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
10 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-  
11 izations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes here-  
12 of; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine  
13 Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publi-  
14 cations pertaining to the various programs set forth in the  
15 Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional  
16 buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings  
17 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and  
18 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees  
19 of the United States Government, including military per-  
20 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322  
21 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.  
22 278a) ), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and  
23 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts  
24 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections  
25 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$18,924,000;



1 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,  
2 and 311 of said title III, \$2,449,000; in all, \$21,373,000, to  
3 be available on July 1, 1948, and to remain available until  
4 June 30, 1950, and, in addition, the Public Roads Adminis-  
5 tration, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to enter into  
6 contracts for the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Act in  
7 an amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, and the Philippine  
8 War Damage Commission is authorized to incur obliga-  
9 tions for the payment of claims for compensation under  
10 section 304 of the Act in an amount not exceeding \$12,-  
11 400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appro-  
12 priation under this head in the Department of State  
13 Appropriation Act, 1948, together with the limitations  
14 included in said appropriations, shall be consolidated with  
15 the appropriation and limitations under this head in the  
16 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided fur-*  
17 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
18 for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking  
19 any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabili-  
20 tation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the  
21 Government of the United States in any sense or respect  
22 to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts  
23 authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any  
24 part of this appropriation be available for expanding any  
25 public works project authorized by law to be replaced or

1 rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound  
2 engineering practice and which can be accomplished within  
3 the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further,*  
4 That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire  
5 accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such  
6 Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further,* That  
7 this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with  
8 nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philip-  
9 pines in connection with training programs: *Provided*  
10 *further,* That sums from the foregoing applicable appro-  
11 priations may be transferred directly to and merged with  
12 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of  
13 the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expendi-  
14 tures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further,*  
15 That the construction of diplomatic and consular establish-  
16 ments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall  
17 be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of  
18 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further,*  
19 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may  
20 designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the  
21 foregoing amounts to any department or independent estab-  
22 lishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing  
23 programs, sums for expenditure by such department or  
24 establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so trans-  
25 ferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with



1 the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the  
2 Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing  
3 expenditures of the department or establishment to which  
4 transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to  
5 participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections  
6 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President  
7 prior to such transfer.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
10 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under  
11 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
12 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

13 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of  
14 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee  
15 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply  
16 to any travel or transportation of effects payable from  
17 funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secre-  
18 tary of State or the Department of State.

19 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6  
20 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the  
21 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may,  
22 in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1949,  
23 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of  
24 the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of

1 the United States whenever he shall deem such termination  
2 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

3 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
4 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
5 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
6 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 543).

8 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for  
9 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
10 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
11 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
12 automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such  
13 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
14 begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders  
15 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
16 or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal  
17 year 1949.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
19 Appropriation Act, 1949".

## 20 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-  
23 cluding a health service program as authorized by law  
24 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special  
25 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:



1 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-  
2 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor  
3 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
4 and Board of Parole, \$770,000.

5 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

6 For the Tax Division, \$800,000.

7 For the Criminal Division, \$750,000.

8 For the Claims Division, \$1,550,000.

9 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations  
10 for personal services shall be available for the employment,  
11 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
12 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
13 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

14 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency  
15 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or  
16 his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting  
17 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
18 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program  
19 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), purchase of one  
20 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and examina-  
21 tion of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$220,000.

22 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses  
23 not otherwise provided for, \$145,000.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
25 \$550,000.

1       Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty  
2 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$108,000.

3       Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to  
4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
5 921), \$5,000.

6       Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary  
7 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of  
8 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-  
9 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
10 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

11       Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses  
12 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,  
13 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-  
14 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
15 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,411,700,  
16 of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities  
17 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That  
18 none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establish-  
19 ment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the  
20 Antitrust Division.

21       Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of  
22 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,  
23 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
24 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
25 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets



1 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
2 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
3 official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and  
4 trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be  
5 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

6 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
7 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary  
8 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized  
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
10 55a) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,350,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
12 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other  
13 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a  
14 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
15 150), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial  
17 fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor;  
18 \$545,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
20 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States  
21 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-  
22 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district  
23 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

24 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For

1 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
2 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys  
3 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-  
4 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of  
5 foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special  
6 cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of  
7 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of  
8 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized  
9 to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the  
10 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as  
11 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any  
12 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per  
13 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the  
14 Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names  
15 of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of com-  
16 pensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with  
17 a description of their duties.

18 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
19 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
20 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
21 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
22 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specif-  
23 ically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging  
24 for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered  
25 by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and



1 necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the  
2 custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses,  
3 and vans at not to exceed \$5,000 each; \$5,310,000, of  
4 which amount not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for  
5 the employment of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of  
6 bailiffs and criers, at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

8       Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
9 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
10 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney  
11 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by  
12 section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$625,000:  
13 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount  
14 shall be available for such compensation and expenses  
15 of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
16 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
17 Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall  
19 be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee  
20 for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That when-  
21 ever an employee of the United States performs travel in  
22 order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States  
23 in any case involving the activity in connection with which  
24 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection

1 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise  
2 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

3                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
5 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and  
6 prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the pro-  
7 tection of the person of the President of the United States;  
8 the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of  
9 identification and other records and their exchange with the  
10 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,  
11 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations re-  
12 garding official matters under the control of the Department of  
13 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
14 Attorney General; including personal services in the District  
15 of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law  
16 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hundred (for replacement  
17 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not  
18 to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored  
19 motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$150,-  
20 000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facil-  
21 ities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau  
22 of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not  
23 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for  
24 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,  
25 including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of



1 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bu-  
2 reau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;  
3 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the Interna-  
4 tional Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards  
5 when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-  
6 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from jus-  
7 tice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emer-  
8 gencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the  
9 direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certifi-  
10 cate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it  
11 advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be  
12 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
13 to have been expended; \$43,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
14 compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000  
15 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present  
16 incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein ap-  
17 propriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emer-  
18 gencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,  
19 bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such  
20 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may  
21 determine.

22       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
24 civil-service employee.

## 1        IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2        Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
3        Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary  
4        for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
5        to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-  
6        sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service  
7        program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; care, deten-  
8        tion, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident  
9        to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the  
10       United States and to, through, or in foreign countries;  
11       advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
12       route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of  
13       \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the im-  
14       migration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards  
15       for information leading to the apprehension or conviction  
16       of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses,  
17       including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings  
18       concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase  
19       for replacement only of one hundred and twenty-five and  
20       hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
21       four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and  
22       ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-  
23       funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and  
24       other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens  
25       who become public charges and deposits to secure payment



1 of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services  
 2 by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 3 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and operation, maintenance, re-  
 4 modeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equip-  
 5 ment incident thereto; \$26,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
 6 Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-  
 7 tract with officers and employees for the use, on official  
 8 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That  
 9 provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment  
 10 of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the  
 11 employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Natural-  
 12 ization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such tem-  
 13 porary employees as are required from time to time) where  
 14 competent citizen interpreters are not available.

#### 15 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

16 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
 17 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-  
 18 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance  
 19 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,  
 20 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available  
 21 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
 22 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
 23 authorization of the Attorney General.

24 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
 25 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,

1 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
2 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
3 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased  
4 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,  
5 transporting persons released from custody of the United  
6 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide  
7 residence within the United States or to such place within  
8 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney  
9 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the  
10 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not  
11 to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including  
12 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one  
13 bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at  
14 \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
16 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
17 the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uni-  
18 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
19 employees in the performance of their official duties; not to  
20 exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any  
21 Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion  
22 of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to  
23 the protection of the health or safety of the institution; fire-  
24 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm  
25 products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section



1 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be con-  
2 strued to apply to any purchase or service rendered under  
3 this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
4 not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash  
5 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and  
6 any other items for which payment is made originally from  
7 appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the  
8 credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of  
9 the institutions.

10 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
11 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
12 necessary for patients including personal services in the  
13 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-  
14 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
15 the employees in the performance of their official duties;  
16 \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the  
17 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,  
18 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-  
19 ture by that Service.

20 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,  
21 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities  
22 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-  
23 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the  
24 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase  
25 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization

1 of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General  
2 may direct, \$298,000.

3 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
4 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
5 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
6 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
7 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place  
8 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other  
9 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
10 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable  
11 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an  
12 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of  
13 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-  
14 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,  
15 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of  
16 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-  
17 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-  
18 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-  
19 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains  
20 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the  
21 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose  
22 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,  
23 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards  
24 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and im-



1    improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;  
2    \$1,650,000.

3                    OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

4            Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such  
5    officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out  
6    of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or  
7    transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading  
8    with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50  
9    U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
10   out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General  
11   pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
12   \$4,100,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1949  
13   for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien  
14   Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office  
15   at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed  
16   \$5,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
17   U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or Government-owned space  
18   in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for  
19   temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
20   of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in  
21   the District of Columbia; a health service program as  
22   authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling ex-  
23   penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations  
24   concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*,  
25   That on or before November 1, 1948, the Attorney General

1 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of  
2 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed  
3 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
4 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection  
5 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the  
7 amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative  
8 Division, Department of Justice.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
11 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
12 employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly  
13 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
14 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

15 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
16 offices of the United States district attorney and the United  
17 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropri-  
18 ations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
19 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
20 credit of the District of Columbia.

21 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of  
22 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is au-  
23 thorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the  
24 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in  
25 whole or in part payment therefor.



1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
2 Appropriation Act, 1949".

### 3 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
6 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
7 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in  
8 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15  
9 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
10 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype  
11 news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,000,000.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
13 Department, except for technical and scientific services in  
14 the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil  
15 Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants  
16 of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee  
17 on Printing, in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919  
18 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$1,100,000.

19 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit  
20 in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of  
21 Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board (39 U. S. C.  
22 321d), \$590,000.

#### 23 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

24 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
25 For expenses necessary for searching census records and

1 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-  
2 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
3 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-  
4 tion, including personal services at the seat of government,  
5 travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic  
6 supplies, \$102,000: *Provided*, That the procedure here-  
7 under for the furnishing from census records of evidence  
8 for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant  
9 to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the  
10 Social Security Administration.

11 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for  
12 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics  
13 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be  
14 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the  
15 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,  
16 and other records; preparation of monographs on census  
17 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;  
18 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and  
19 electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving de-  
20 vices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper;  
21 \$3,899,000.

22 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary  
23 to prepare for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census  
24 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including  
25 personal services at the seat of government; printing and



1 binding; and personal services by contract or otherwise at  
 2 rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without  
 3 regard to the Classification Act; \$2,676,000, to remain  
 4 available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That transfers may  
 5 be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Gen-  
 6 eral administration, Bureau of the Census".

7       General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-  
 8 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-  
 9 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the  
 10 Census without regard to the Classification Act; tabulating  
 11 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$635,000.

#### 12                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

13       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 14 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
 15 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
 16 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-  
 17 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air  
 18 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory  
 19 service to States and other public and private agencies in  
 20 connection with the construction or improvement of airports  
 21 and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports;  
 22 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 23 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation  
 24 and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft,  
 25 but not more than eighty-five Government-owned air-

1 craft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aero-  
2 nautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract  
3 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert  
4 and other witnesses; purchase (not to exceed one hundred  
5 and fifty) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase  
6 and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling  
7 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
8 training conducted by the Government or other organ-  
9 izations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Depart-  
10 ments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized  
11 to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration with-  
12 out charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and  
13 hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of  
14 such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited  
15 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,  
16 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses  
17 incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic  
18 control towers: *Provided further*, That the Reconstruction  
19 Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Corpo-  
20 ration and acting by and through the War Assets Adminis-  
21 trator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United  
22 States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public  
23 Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land  
24 and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California,  
25 covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil



1 Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance  
2 Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation:  
3 *Provided further*, That the Civil Aeronautics Administra-  
4 tion is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air  
5 Force, Army and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft  
6 engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar line and shop  
7 equipment.

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the  
9 acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and  
10 hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of  
11 additional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
12 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
13 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
14 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facili-  
15 ties; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
16 the construction and furnishing of quarters and related  
17 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-  
18 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed  
19 at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accom-  
20 modations are not otherwise available; personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia; and purchase (not to exceed  
22 fifteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$10,099,000,  
23 and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is  
24 authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for  
25 purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not

1 exceeding \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated  
2 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
3 hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appro-  
4 priation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and  
5 to remain available until June 30, 1949: *Provided further*,  
6 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall  
7 be available for emergency repair and replacement of facili-  
8 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000  
9 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and  
10 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary  
11 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and  
12 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United  
13 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-  
14 priation, and not to exceed \$578,000 may be transferred  
15 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
16 nautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs;  
17 and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force  
18 are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer with-  
19 out charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the  
20 Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, in-  
21 cluding appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics  
22 Administration.

23       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such



1 developmental work and service testing as tends to the crea-  
2 tion of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing  
3 areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, per-  
4 sonnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the  
5 District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease  
6 or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
7 placement only and operation and maintenance of five air-  
8 craft; \$1,800,000.

9 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
10 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-  
11 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,  
12 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,  
13 and repair of uniforms, and arms and amunition; \$1,185,000;  
14 and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy,  
15 are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without  
16 payment therefor such equipment as is commonly used in  
17 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington  
18 National Airport.

19 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an  
20 additional amount for an extension to the Terminal Building,  
21 acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access  
22 road to the airport, the installation of additional paving to  
23 facilitate the loading and unloading of aircraft, and the repair  
24 of hangar roofs, \$1,835,000, to remain available until  
25 expended.

1 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For  
2 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of  
3 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$3,000,000, and  
4 in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is author-  
5 ized until June 30, 1953 to enter into contracts and incur  
6 obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount  
7 not exceeding \$34,392,000, of which \$33,892,000 shall  
8 be for projects in the States in accordance with sections  
9 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects  
10 in Hawaii and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c) :  
11 *Provided*, That the amount of \$3,000,000 appropriated  
12 herein shall be available as one fund for necessary plan-  
13 ning, research, and administrative expenses; including per-  
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of  
15 passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed  
16 \$223,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries  
17 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to pro-  
18 vide for necessary administrative expenses, including the  
19 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$18,000 may be  
20 transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding,  
21 Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the  
22 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
23 hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*,  
24 That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be  
25 expended on the development of Fort Worth International  
26 Airport in Tarrant County, Texas.



## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$12,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase (not to exceed five, of which four shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of one and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$50,000.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement

1 or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies  
2 and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper,  
3 drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing sup-  
4 plies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instru-  
5 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,400,000, of which  
6 not to exceed \$3,100,000 shall be available for personal  
7 services.

8 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary  
9 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August  
10 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the operation and  
11 maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of  
12 observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;  
13 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites  
14 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and  
15 seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismo-  
16 logical observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks,  
17 Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane  
18 for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting  
19 personal household effects of commissioned officers when  
20 transferred from one official station to another, and of com-  
21 missioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral ex-  
22 penses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and  
23 extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each  
24 member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as  
25 bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per  
26 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies



1 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
2 \$5,600,000.

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
4 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
5 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
6 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment  
7 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,  
8 \$1,255,000.

9 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic  
10 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed  
11 fifteen vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-  
12 alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not  
13 to exceed \$2,500) for services as authorized by section 15  
14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

15 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

16 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
17 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign  
18 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-  
19 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not  
20 to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15  
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,300,000,  
22 of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation  
23 "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary:  
24 *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of

1 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel  
2 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein  
3 appropriated: *Provided further*, That \$25,000 shall be avail-  
4 able exclusively to carry out a study of hard fibers and  
5 hard fiber products.

6 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate  
7 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices  
8 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in  
9 the development and improvement of commerce throughout  
10 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed  
11 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
12 \$2,000,000.

13 PATENT OFFICE

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including  
15 personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of  
16 the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services  
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed  
19 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of trans-  
20 porting to foreign governments publications of patents issued  
21 by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the  
22 Commissioner of Patents; travel; and other contingent ex-  
23 penses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings  
24 of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in



1 the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography:  
2 \$8,000,000.

3       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
4 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
5 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official  
6 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for mis-  
7 cellaneous printing and binding, \$1,750,000.

8                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

9       For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions  
10 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15  
11 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affect-  
12 ing the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth  
13 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
14 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services  
15 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field.  
16 building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of  
17 the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the  
18 Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed  
19 most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms  
20 for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor  
21 vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only;  
22 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section  
23 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
24 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals

1 of articles prepared officially by Government employees,  
2 as follows:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection  
6 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
7 \$1,350,000.

8       Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying  
9 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of  
10 the national standards; the preparation and distribution of  
11 standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and  
12 supplies in connection with Government purchases; the im-  
13 provement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-  
14 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the  
15 maintenance and development of national standards of meas-  
16 urement; the development of improved methods of measure-  
17 ment; the determination of physical constants and the  
18 properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and  
19 structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety;  
20 the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the  
21 investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;  
22 the development of methods of chemical analysis and syn-  
23 thesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare sub-  
24 stances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials,  
25 including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new proc-



1 esses and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems  
 2 arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Gov-  
 3 ernment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organ-  
 4 izations in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
 5 encouragement of the application of the latest developments  
 6 in the utilization and standardization of building materials;  
 7 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified  
 8 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
 9 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-  
 10 semination of scientific and technical data; \$3,900,000.

11       Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
 12 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
 13 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and cer-  
 14 tifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and stand-  
 15 ards in terms of the national primary standards; investiga-  
 16 tion of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio  
 17 waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-  
 18 quency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and  
 19 technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves,  
 20 and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies,  
 21 \$3,000,000.

## 22 WEATHER BUREAU

23       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
 24 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
 25 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the

1 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
2 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
3 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aero-  
4 nautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended (49  
5 U. S. C. 603), and section 308 of an Act approved April  
6 30, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 1788), including investigations of  
7 atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public  
8 agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal  
9 services at the seat of government; purchase of seven passen-  
10 ger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement  
11 only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; repair,  
12 alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care  
13 and preservation of grounds, including the construction of  
14 necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abut-  
15 ting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary  
16 buildings for living and working quarters of observers; tele-  
17 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
18 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by  
19 agreement with the companies performing the service; pur-  
20 chase of tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating  
21 paper; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
22 meteorological offices and stations; \$21,880,000, of which  
23 not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the contribution  
24 of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
25 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to



1 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the  
2 city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins,  
3 circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no  
4 printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be  
5 done at the Government Printing Office without impairing  
6 the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That not to  
7 exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended for  
8 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,  
10 That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in  
11 the Arctic region, pursuant to the Act of February  
12 12, 1946 (15 U. S. C. 313a), the funds herein ap-  
13 propriated shall be available for the appointment of em-  
14 ployees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather  
15 Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classifi-  
16 cation Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees  
17 Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall  
18 not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more  
19 than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of  
20 pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the  
21 base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of  
22 food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without  
23 repayment therefor, to employees of the Government  
24 assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Air  
25 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized in the fiscal year

1 1949, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,  
2 to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials,  
3 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary  
4 for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic  
5 weather stations.

6 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
7 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in  
8 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and  
9 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather  
10 Bureau.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,  
13 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",  
14 Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses",  
15 Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be  
16 prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of  
17 the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics  
18 Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas  
19 outside the United States where determined necessary by the  
20 Secretary free emergency medical services by contract or  
21 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
22 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
23 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
24 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
25 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made



1 to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such  
2 supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropria-  
3 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the  
4 Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to  
5 exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and  
6 other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons  
7 in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in  
8 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

9 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of  
10 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-  
11 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
12 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403  
13 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

14 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-  
15 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available  
16 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
17 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

18 SEC. 305. During the fiscal year 1949 officers and  
19 employees of the Department of Commerce having special  
20 scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may  
21 be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under  
22 the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of  
23 May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail  
24 of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments  
25 specified in said Act.

1        This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce  
2    Appropriation Act, 1949”.

3                            TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

4                            UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

5        Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate  
6    Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and  
7    employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,  
8    except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be  
9    employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office  
10   or work of the Court, \$786,600.

11       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
12   Supreme Court of the United States, \$8,500, to be expended  
13   as required without allotment by quarters, and to be exe-  
14   cuted by such printer as the Court may designate.

15       Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to  
16   be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including  
17   purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$45,100, of which  
18   amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit  
19   in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

20       Structural and mechanical care of the building and  
21   grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to  
22   enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties  
23   imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.  
24   S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, re-  
25   pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;



1 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
 2 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
 3 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
 4 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
 5 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and  
 6 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$175,700.

## 7 OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

### 8 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District  
 10 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia  
 11 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum  
 12 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
 13 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
 14 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
 15 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

16 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United  
 17 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-  
 18 ments to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance  
 19 of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material  
 20 and every item incident thereto, \$5,300, to be expended  
 21 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

22 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of  
 23 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-  
 24 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,  
 25 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-

1 ment and for labor and material and every item incident  
 2 thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of  
 3 the Architect of the Capitol.

4 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
 6 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-  
 7 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,  
 8 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and print-  
 9 ing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
 10 \$177,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this  
 11 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury  
 12 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

13 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
 15 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees  
 16 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including  
 17 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and  
 18 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
 19 \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
 20 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
 21 of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500  
 22 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the  
 23 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

24 COURT OF CLAIMS

25 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,



1 four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners,  
2 and all other officers and employees of the court, including  
3 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,  
4 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary  
5 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the  
6 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending  
7 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Febru-  
8 ary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to  
9 authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of  
10 Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',  
11 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as  
12 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and neces-  
13 sary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and  
14 printing and binding; \$432,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
15 ceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit  
16 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

17       Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and  
18 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-  
19 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,  
20 \$7,100.

#### 21                   TERRITORIAL COURTS

22       Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-  
23 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of  
24 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and  
25 of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$106,500.

## 1 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

2 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district  
3 judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the  
4 Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one  
5 in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone);  
6 and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code,  
7 as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930,  
8 \$4,575,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
9 able for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit  
10 and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active  
11 or retired.

12 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of  
13 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States  
14 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,  
15 \$3,758,000.

16 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used  
17 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the  
18 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;  
19 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;  
20 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,  
21 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,  
22 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New  
23 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North  
24 Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aber-  
25 deen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South



1 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,  
2 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall  
3 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions  
4 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other  
5 offices to the offices named herein.

6 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of  
7 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized  
8 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),  
9 \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be  
10 construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint  
11 probation officers, or to make such orders as may be neces-  
12 sary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Pro-*  
13 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be  
14 used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer  
15 who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge cer-  
16 tified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official  
17 orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising  
18 or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released  
19 conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or cor-  
20 rectional institution.

21 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States  
22 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
23 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including  
24 fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States  
25 courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions

1 specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commis-  
2 sioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
3 1937, \$475,000.

4 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;  
5 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court,  
6 and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided  
7 by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31  
8 Stat. 362) ; and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5  
9 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of  
10 court; \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury  
11 commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform  
12 to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District  
13 of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed  
14 \$250 each per annum.

15 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and  
16 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically  
17 provided for, \$1,775,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-  
19 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their  
20 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of  
21 envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906  
22 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$72,000 for deposit in  
23 the Treasury for penalty mail for the United States courts  
24 and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
25 (31 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$600,000.



1      Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,  
2 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, in-  
3 cluding traveling expenses of probation officers and their  
4 clerks, \$577,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
5 able, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of  
6 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Fed-  
7 eral probation when incurred on the written authorization  
8 of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United  
9 States Courts.

10      Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
11 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,  
12 \$85,800.

13      Printing and binding: For printing and binding the  
14 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of  
15 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

16      Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters  
17 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by  
18 the Act of January 20, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9a-d), \$865,000.

19      Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized  
20 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$170,000,  
21 together with \$614,000 to be derived from the referees'  
22 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

23      Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous  
24 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the  
25 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and print-

1 ing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to  
 2 the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed  
 3 \$40,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
 4 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$150,000, together with \$654,000 to be  
 5 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
 6 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68  
 7 (c) (4) ).

8 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense  
 9 funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until  
 10 June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses  
 11 of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

#### 12 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 14 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, includ-  
 15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,  
 16 advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
 17 and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,  
 18 \$430,000.

#### 19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

20 SEC. 402. As used in this title, the term "circuit court  
 21 of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for  
 22 the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge"  
 23 includes the chief justice of the United States Court of  
 24 Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit  
 25 judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court



1 of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term “judge”  
2 includes justice.

3 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
5 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
6 than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased  
7 hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers  
8 shall be marked plainly “The Property of the United States”,  
9 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their  
10 successors in office.

11 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation  
12 Act, 1949”.

### 13 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
16 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
17 the United States or who is a member of an organization of  
18 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
19 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
20 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
21 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
22 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be  
23 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the  
24 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section  
25 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United

1 States, is not a member of an organization of Government  
2 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
3 ernment of the United States, or that such person does not  
4 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
5 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
6 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
7 engages in a strike against the Government of the United  
8 States or who is a member of an organization of Government  
9 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
10 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
11 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
12 the Government of the United States by force or violence and  
13 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
14 from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty  
15 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
16 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
17 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
18 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
19 visions of existing law.

20 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
21 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-  
22 tion Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

*Clerk.*





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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations



# H. R. 5607

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GREEN to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz: On page 4, between lines 2 and 3, insert a new paragraph as follows:

- 1 North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of
- 2 completing surveys, discussions, and other preliminary activi-
- 3 ties incident to the negotiation of an international agreement
- 4 relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries,
- 5 \$30,000.

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. GREEN to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948  
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed









# Calendar No. 1208

80TH CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
{ No. 1166

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

APRIL 23, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5607]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$503, 590, 263
Amount of increase by the Senate (net).....	12, 439, 674
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	516, 029, 937
Amount of appropriations, 1948.....	632, 109, 352
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, <sup>1</sup> 1949.....	589, 417, 230
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1948.....	116, 079, 415
Under the estimates for 1949.....	73, 387, 293

<sup>1</sup> Together with estimates for contract authorizations totaling \$26,400,000.

Amount in this bill for—

State Department-----	\$205, 985, 477
Department of Justice-----	116, 655, 700
Department of Commerce-----	174, 036, 660
The Judiciary-----	19, 352, 100
Total-----	516, 029, 937

#### SUMMARY OF SENATE BILL

The total of regular annual appropriations carried in the Senate bill for the four agencies of Government encompassed therein is \$516,029,937, to which, however, must be added \$77,400,000 in contract authority, or a total in appropriations and contract authority of \$593,429,937. While the indicated reduction in direct appropriations is \$73,387,293, it should be stated that \$51,000,000 of this reduction is offset by the inclusion in the bill of contractual authority in that amount, resulting in an actual reduction of \$22,387,293.

#### COMPARISON OF 1948 APPROPRIATIONS, 1949 BUDGET ESTIMATES, AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY THE HOUSE, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

The appropriations by departments and The Judiciary for the fiscal year 1948, the 1949 budget estimates, the amounts recommended by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee are shown in the table that follows. In the back of this report is a table showing comparisons by individual appropriation items under the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and The Judiciary.

Department or agency	1948 appropriation	1949 budget estimate	Amount recommended by House for 1949	Amount recommended by Senate committee for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with 1949 budget estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with amount allowed by House
State-----	\$303, 798, 603	\$215, 823, 330	\$197, 217, 463	\$205, 985, 477	-\$97, 813, 126	-\$9, 837, 853	+\$8, 768, 014
Justice-----	114, 988, 230	116, 997, 000	116, 330, 700	116, 655, 700	+1, 667, 470	-341, 300	+325, 000
Commerce-----	193, 904, 354	236, 843, 500	171, 257, 000	174, 036, 660	-19, 867, 694	-62, 806, 840	+2, 779, 660
The Judiciary----	19, 418, 165	19, 753, 400	18, 785, 100	19, 352, 100	-66, 065	-401, 300	+567, 000
Total-----	632, 109, 352	589, 417, 230	503, 590, 263	516, 029, 937	-116, 079, 415	-73, 387, 293	+12, 439, 674

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

The 1949 appropriations recommended by the committee for State, Justice, Commerce, and The Judiciary are below the 1948 appropriations and are less than the amounts requested in the budget estimates. The reduced budget presented by the committee, however, has been reached without challenging any essential programs or services proposed by the departments or agencies concerned.



It was the reasoning of the committee that appropriations relating to the foreign relations or to the internal security of the United States should have adequate funds to continue their full programs through the coming year. Domestic programs were reduced sharply because the committee believes it essential that the Government curtail all expenditures not of proven necessity.

In many instances, cuts made by the House were restored because the committee has felt that such reductions could be achieved only through complete reorganization of the departments. It is unlikely that any such program or reorganization could be accomplished immediately to result in the savings contemplated by the House. Although funds have been restored to many programs reduced by the House, the committee is of the opinion that reorganization should be undertaken at once to eliminate personnel, to correlate the work of agencies within the departments and to halt the duplication of work that is being carried on by competing departments.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### DEPARTMENT SERVICE

The total estimate for the Department service of the Department of State was cut by the House a total of \$4,050,000. It is proposed that \$3,983,000 of the amount be restored. The committee is of the opinion that a reorganization in the department could effect great savings by bringing together units which presently are separated by arbitrary geographic, political, and commodity divisions. However, in view of the fact that the Department is requesting less money for 1949 than it was allowed this year, the committee does not believe that further reduction is wise at a time when international conditions are so insecure.

It is the intent of the committee that no more than \$40,000 shall be allocated out of 1949 funds to the Shipping and Inland Transport Division of the Office of Transport and Communications. The only reduction below Department estimates which this committee favors is the reduction of \$67,000 in that division. The money allowed for the Shipping and Inland Transport Division is adequate to cover the work in the seamen affairs section and to allow a minimum amount of work in international shipping affairs. The involvement of this Division in domestic affairs this year has been wasteful of Government money and has had disastrous effect upon American shipping.

It is felt that the Department should conclude in 1949 negotiations for a North Atlantic fisheries agreement. To this end, \$30,000 is allowed.

### FOREIGN SERVICE

Full restoration is made of the \$3,672,615 cut by the House from the Foreign Service estimate. The funds requested this year are lower than those allowed in 1948, and it is felt that further reduction cannot be justified in light of the increasing complexity of international relations.

### FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDING FUND

Neither the House nor the committee made any change in the amount estimated for the Foreign Service building fund. The

Foreign Service building program is carried on with foreign currencies accumulated by the United States, which are being used to provide better quarters for United States personnel and activities abroad. There is evidence that the funds are being spent unwisely in some instances. Property has been purchased at high prices, sites have been chosen in undesirable locations, and buildings are being constructed which will be costly to maintain. The committee believes that the Foreign Service building program should be subjected to the same careful supervision that would be exercised were these expenditures made in dollar currency.

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The committee has allowed an increase in the funds necessary for participation in international organizations. The increase will allow participation in the Caribbean and South Pacific commissions and allow increased participation in the Pan-American Union. The money which is appropriated for international organizations is determined by formulas established within the various international organizations without control by Congress. In many instances, the various organizations have established contribution formulas whereby the share of the United States has become disproportionately large. For instance, the United States share in the Pan-American Union was increased this year from approximately 50 percent to 70 percent. It is the opinion of the committee that the United States should not be asked to contribute more than 50 percent to the operating budgets of organizations of which it is a member. The United States delegates to such organizations should be instructed to hold our contributions below the 50 percent level.

Restoration of \$400,000 is allowed of the \$1,400,000 cut by the House from the \$5,000,000 requested for international contingencies. The committee increased the limitation on amounts allowed for representation allowances from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

#### INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

The committee has reduced the appropriation for international information and educational activities \$1,000,000 below the amount allowed by the House, but it has added \$2,000,000 of contract authority. The net effect of this action is to increase the operating budget of the activity \$1,000,000 above the House allowance. It is the intent of the committee that the restoration of \$1,000,000 will enable the Department to carry out its full broadcasting program next year. In applying the cut to other activities, it is the committee's belief that plans for assisting in the wider distribution abroad of private American newspapers and magazines are promising and should be given a thorough trial.

The distribution of American books overseas also is considered a sound activity and should be encouraged to the widest possible extent. It is urged that the Department work in close cooperation with the Library of Congress to give complete distribution to any books made available from the War Assets Administration or other Government or private agency.

The committee is allowing \$4,400,000 for construction of radio-relay stations under the program, \$2,000,000 of which is allowed in



the form of contract authorization. It is the intent of the committee, however, that no construction shall be initiated until a thorough engineering study of the project has been made. The bill provides that funds appropriated for the proposed radio relay stations shall be transferred to the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army for these construction activities.

#### COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The committee is allowing restoration of \$350,000 of the \$1,200,000 cut by the House from the program of cooperation with the American Republics. The restoration is the amount estimated by the Department to be necessary to carry the 1948 program through another year. It is the intent of the committee that the 1948 program shall be continued without major changes in the present activities.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### TAX DIVISION

A supplemental budget estimate to the Senate provided for additional attorneys and clerks in the Tax Division. Because of substantial increases in the number of tax cases, the committee has favorably considered the request contained in Senate Document 135 for additional attorneys and clerks and has provided \$75,000 for these activities.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The use of immigrant contract farm labor frequently results in what is known as "skipped contracts." Farm-labor requirements dictate a continuation of the contract system but both to protect these contracts and immigration laws, provision must be made for the apprehension and return of escapees. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,150,000, an increase of \$250,000. None of this increase is to be used for the salaries of new employees.

A language change, inserting a provision to permit expenditures for the maintenance, detention, parole, and similar activities in connection with alien enemies is requested by the Department of Justice. The request arises from the fact that some 500 aliens are still in detention awaiting results of litigation. The provision is not new but was omitted when the budget estimates were prepared in the belief that the alien-detention program would be completed in the present fiscal year. No additional funds are required. The committee recommends the insertion of the language.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The House appropriated \$1,000,000 which the committee recommends be increased by \$50,000. The request for restoration of \$110,500 is granted only in part, inasmuch as the appeal is based upon

an assumption that the Secretary's office would be called upon to provide services to bureaus which have not been granted restorations by this committee. The amount granted will provide for necessary increases arising from restored items.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Request has been made for full restoration of the House reduction of \$300,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,200,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House figure which allows a 20-percent increase over the 1948 appropriation. This is done in cognizance of increased printing costs. Full restoration is denied in the belief that elimination or reduction of publications programs in the various bureaus, plus the increases granted by both Houses, should be sufficient to the Department's needs.

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The House eliminated this office and the Department has requested a full restoration of \$520,000. The committee believes that the services of this office can be justified in part, but not at the level requested by the Department. Duplication or overspecialization of bibliographical activities in the Library, Processing, and Inquiry Divisions are unwarranted, nor does it appear proper that the latter Division should engage in activities which constitute research. Accordingly \$200,000 is recommended for a reduced program which accomplishes the essential objectives.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

##### CURRENT CENSUS STATISTICS

The amount of \$3,729,000 recommended by the House committee was increased to \$3,899,000 by amendment on the floor. This committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,623,000, which is a net increase of \$1,724,000 over the House measure. The major portion of this increase results from the decision that foreign-trade statistics should be retained as a function of the Bureau of the Census rather than as one of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as planned by the House.

It is the desire of the committee that the amount restored be applied to the following programs:

Business statistics, \$270,000, to provide a total of \$650,000.

Industrial statistics, \$224,000, to provide a total of \$850,000.

Foreign-trade statistics, \$1,000,000, to provide a total of \$1,000,000.

Government statistics, \$250,000, to provide a total of \$300,000.

Agriculture statistics, reduced \$55,000, to provide a total of \$340,000.

International statistics, \$35,000, to provide a total of \$35,000.

Restoration of the reductions in population and field supervision programs is not favorably considered. The reduction in agriculture statistics provides the full amount of the budget estimate; the amendment on the House floor had provided \$55,000 more than had been requested. The restoration of Government statistics funds are to provide a program comparable to that of the current fiscal year.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In view of the other increases granted to the Bureau of the Census, the committee recommends an increase of \$150,000 over the House, thereby appropriating an amount of \$785,000.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES

The committee has increased this appropriation by the amount of \$112,660 to provide funds for the purchase and installation of equipment for air traffic control towers at New Bedford, Mass., Santa Rosa, Calif., and Colorado Springs, Colo. Operation costs of these towers, when completed, should be absorbed in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses."

## FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

## FORT WORTH-DALLAS

The language providing that no part of the appropriation be expended in the development of Greater Fort Worth International Airport in Tarrant County, Tex., is in the opinion of the committee, inappropriate. This view is expressed in the belief that no Federal grant should be bound by restrictive language of this nature and accordingly the committee recommends to the Senate that the provision be deleted.

Contract authorization in the amount of \$37,000,000 was reduced to \$34,392,000 in conjunction with the amendment which introduced the language change above. The committee recommends restoration to provide the original contract authorization of \$37,000,000.

## OBLIGATION OF CURRENT FUNDS

The Administration has requested insertion of the following language in the report:

The consolidated or merged appropriations "Establishment of air navigation facilities" and "Federal aid to airports program" shall also be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization.

The purpose of this language is to clarify permission to use available funds from 1948 and previous years' appropriations for payment of obligations incurred under 1949 contract authorizations, thereby relieving the Administration from requesting money to meet obligations incurred in the 1949 program when it may have sufficient funds available under previous appropriations. The committee recommends favorable consideration of the proposal.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The House provided that the salary of the Chairman of the Board be set at \$12,000 instead of \$10,000. The Board has requested that the increase be granted to members as well as the Chairman. Insofar as the Chairman is concerned, the request is viewed favorably since the basic act of 1938 provided for a \$12,000 salary scale. However, it is the committee's judgment that additional responsibilities devolve

upon the Chairman. In recognition of this difference it has recommended language which provides a salary of \$12,000 per annum for the Chairman and \$11,500 per annum for other members. The request for \$200,000 restoration in the appropriation is not recommended.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

##### DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Bureau has presented no valid justification for restoration of the reductions administered in the House, and the committee therefore sustains the House action. Inasmuch as \$800,000 of the appropriation granted in the House was for the purpose of processing foreign trade statistics which is now provided for in the Bureau of the Census appropriation, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is reduced in an equal amount to an appropriation of \$4,500,000. This sum will provide for a level of other activities equal to that contemplated in the House action.

##### FIELD OFFICE SERVICE

The request for an appropriation of \$2,204,000, an increase of \$204,000 over that allowed in the House, is recommended to provide funds to continue operation of field offices which would otherwise be closed. The increase provided will permit the continued operation of offices in: Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Butte, Mont.; Charleston, W. Va.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Juneau, Alaska; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Reno, Nev., and obviate the necessity of curtailment of personnel in other offices.

##### PATENT OFFICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$8,350,000 is recommended. This increase of \$350,000 over the House measure is granted with the understanding that \$285,000 is required for a program which provides a salary structure commensurate with the required qualifications of examiners. Considerable testimony indicated that present backlogs of work have in large measure resulted from losses of trained personnel and the burdens of training new examiners. Stabilization of the examiner force should effect greater inroads into backlogs than continued expansion. The balance of \$65,000 provided in the granted increase is to be used at the discretion of the Office in those pursuits which will aid in the accomplishment of a more rapid processing of patent applications.

##### PRINTING AND BINDING

It is the opinion of the committee that funds provided for this purpose exceed present requirements. A recommended appropriation of \$1,500,000 represents a decrease of \$250,000 in the amount provided by the House.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

##### OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The request for restoration of the \$295,000 reduced in the House is denied. In addition to the considerations listed by the House com-



mittee, it is the feeling of this committee that those items which are denied by this action should not be again presented to the Congress until they are supported by sound surveys and firm and understandable estimates.

#### RESEARCH AND TESTING

In 1948 the Bureau received \$6,000,000 for this program, which at that time included radio propagation study. Of the total, \$4,339,000 was applied to the research and testing program as it is now constituted. In the appropriation under consideration the two programs are separate items and although their combined total exceeds the 1948 base, research and testing has sustained a reduction. The increased importance of radio propagation should not result in reductions of normal research and testing activities. The committee therefore recommends a restoration of \$439,000 to provide an appropriation of \$4,339,000 which is equal to the 1948 amount.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$22,380,000 is recommended which represents an increase of \$500,000 over the House bill. The committee desires that the Bureau discharge its full obligations in the field of aid to air commerce and grants the Bureau discretion in the application of balances available after provision has been made for that field. The committee's attention is drawn to the inaccuracies of weather forecasts and recommends that the Bureau establish a goal of reports of consistent accuracy rather than expansion into border activities of meteorological interest.

### THE JUDICIARY

#### COURT CRIERS

The testimony of representatives of both The Judiciary and the Department of Justice indicates the desirability of retention of criers under the administrative and fiscal responsibility of The Judiciary. The Department of Justice has indicated that if the transfer of responsibility were to be sustained, the Department would be unable to absorb the cost within its present appropriation and would request additional funds. In consideration of these factors, restoration of the positions to The Judiciary is recommended and \$468,000 is provided for their cost.

#### SALARIES OF LAW CLERKS AND SECRETARIES

The retention of many trained and trusted employees of Federal judges is contingent upon provision of adequate salaries. A language provision which has been included in the three previous years' appropriations acts permitted salaries in excess of basic acts. The desirability of the continuation of these scales is evident. Approval of this amendment requires an additional appropriation of \$69,000. The committee has authorized the chairman of the subcommittee to offer such amendment on the floor under a motion to suspend the rules.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

## STATE DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

## Department service:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 933, 000
For the current fiscal year, there is available under this appropriation, \$21,116,651, after adjustments. The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1949 is \$21,168,000 and this was reduced by the House by \$4,000,000 to a figure of \$17,168,000. The action of the committee restores the reduction made by the House with the exception that \$67,000 of the total of \$107,000 requested for the Shipping and Inland Transportation Division of the Office of Transport and Communications is denied. The increase recommended by the committee, \$3,933,000, will provide a total appropriation of \$21,101,000 for the Department service.	
Printing and binding-----	50, 000
The amount available under this appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$708,960. The budget estimate for fiscal year 1949, contemplated a reduction in this appropriation to \$582,000. The House allowed \$532,000 and the committee is recommending that this amount be increased by \$50,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$582,000.	
North Atlantic fisheries-----	30, 000
The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$30,000 for the participation by the United States in an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries.	
Total increase, Department service-----	4, 013, 000

## Foreign Service:

Salaries and expenses-----	2, 165, 830.
The budget estimate for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service for 1949 is \$44,665,830. The comparable figure for this appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 is \$46,104,123 or a reduction of \$1,438,293. The House has reduced the budget estimate by \$2,165,830, providing the Foreign Service with an appropriation of \$42,500,000. It is the opinion of the committee that the reduction by the House should be restored. The committee recommends that \$2,165,830 be added to the bill to provide a total appropriation of \$44,665,830 for the Foreign Service.	
Living and quarters allowances-----	301, 300
The increase recommended by the committee is a necessary part of the funds involved in the increase recommended for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service.	
Representation allowances-----	200, 000
The budget estimate for Representation Allowances is \$700,000 and the House has allowed an appropriation of \$500,000. It is the recommendation of the committee that the amount allowed by the House be increased by \$200,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$700,000. The appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is \$700,000.	



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## STATE DEPARTMENT—TITLE I—Continued

## Foreign Service—Continued

Printing and binding-----	\$5, 485
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The amount allowed by the House for this purpose is \$170,000, a decrease of \$5,485 in the budget estimate. In view of the restoration recommended by the committee, in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, it is recommended that \$5,485 be added to the bill for printing and binding to provide a total appropriation of \$175,485.

Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 000, 000
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The House has allowed an appropriation of \$9,250,000 under this head. The committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$1,000,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$10,250,000. The budget estimate for this appropriation is \$10,250,000 and the amount available for fiscal year 1948 is \$11,000,000.

Total increase, Foreign Service-----	3, 672, 615
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## International activities:

## United States Participation in International Organizations:

Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration-----	10, 000
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The House allowed the budget estimate of \$20,000 for this appropriation. Subsequent to the House action, a supplemental appropriation request was submitted to the Senate in Senate Document 128 increasing this appropriation from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Public Law 409, Eightieth Congress, authorized the increase in the authorization from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The committee recommends that the additional \$10,000 be allowed providing a total appropriation of \$30,000.

Caribbean Commission-----	135, 000
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This appropriation was requested in Senate Document 128, subsequent to action on this bill by the House. Public Law 431, Eightieth Congress, authorizes an annual appropriation for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the Commission. It is estimated that the United States share of the expenses for 1949 will be \$135,000 and the committee recommends an appropriation in this amount.

Pan-American Union-----	1, 189, 209
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The original budget estimate for this appropriation was \$347,143 and the House allowed the full estimate. Subsequent to the action by the House, the Senate received Senate Document 128 which increased the estimate from \$347,143 to \$1,536,352 or an increase of \$1,189,209. The committee recommends that this increase be granted.

South Pacific Commission-----	20, 000
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This appropriation was requested in Senate Document 128, subsequent to action on this bill by the House. Public Law 403, Eightieth Congress, authorizes an annual appropriation of not more than \$20,000 for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the Commission. The committee recommends that this appropriation be granted.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## STATE DEPARTMENT—TITLE I—Continued

## International activities—Continued

International contingencies-----	\$400, 000
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The budget estimate for international contingencies is \$5,000,000 and the House has allowed an appropriation of \$3,600,000. The committee recommends that an additional \$400,000 be allowed to provide a total appropriation of \$4,000,000. The committee also recommends that the limitation on the expenditure of funds for entertainment and representation allowances be increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Cooperation with the American Republics-----	350, 000
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The House has allowed an appropriation of \$3,900,000 for Cooperation with the American Republics, a reduction of \$1,200,000 under the budget estimate. The committee recommends that an additional \$350,000 be allowed to provide a total appropriation of \$4,250,000. According to the information furnished to the committee an appropriation of \$4,250,000 will be sufficient to continue the program during fiscal year 1949 on the same basis as it is operating during fiscal year 1948.

Total increase, International Activities----	2, 104, 209
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Total increase, State Department-----	9, 789, 824
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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—TITLE II

## Legal activities and general administration:

Tax Division-----	\$75, 000
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The House allowed the full budget estimate of \$800,000 for the Tax Division; however, subsequent to the House action, a supplemental budget estimate in the amount of \$75,000 was submitted to the Congress in S. Doc. 135. The committee recommends that the additional \$75,000 be granted.

Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	250, 000
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The committee recommends that the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service be increased by \$250,000 to provide funds for cases involving agricultural workers who skipped their employment and moved to various parts of the country. The Immigration and Naturalization Service requested \$500,000 from the Budget Bureau for this activity during the fiscal year 1949 but the Budget Bureau has not sent the request to Congress as yet.

Total increase, Department of Justice-----	325, 000
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III

## Office of the Secretary:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$50, 000
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The budget estimate for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary is \$1,110,500 and the House has allowed \$1,000,000. The committee recommends an additional amount of \$50,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,050,000.

Printing and binding-----	100, 000
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The committee recommends that the amount allowed by the House of \$1,100,000 be increased by \$100,000. The budget estimate for printing and binding is \$1,400,000.

Technical and scientific services-----	200, 000
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An appropriation for the Office of Technical and Scientific Services was denied by the House. The budget estimate was in the amount of \$520,000. The committee recommends that language be included in the bill for this office and that an appropriation of \$200,000 be granted.

Total increase, Office of the Secretary-----	350, 000
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## Bureau of the Census:

Current census statistics-----	1, 724, 000
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The budget estimate for current census statistics is \$7,120,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,899,000 which does not include \$800,000 allowed by the House for foreign trade statistics, which work was to be performed in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce under the recommendation of the House. The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$5,623,000 for current census statistics or an increase of \$1,724,000. The figure of \$5,623,000 recommended by the committee includes \$1,000,000 for foreign trade statistics. A reduction of \$800,000 has been made by the committee in the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce since it is the recommendation of this committee that foreign trade statistics operations be continued in the Bureau of the Census.

General administration-----	150, 000
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$635,000 in this appropriation which is a reduction of \$290,000 under the budget estimate of \$925,000. It is the recommendation of the committee that a total appropriation of \$785,000 be approved for general administration or an increase of \$150,000 over the amount approved by the House.

Total increase, Bureau of the Census-----	1, 874, 000
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III—Continued

## Civil Aeronautics Administration:

## Salaries and expenses:

The committee has recommended the inclusion in the bill of the following language:

*examination of estimates of appropriations in the field*

This language was in the bill for a number of years but was omitted in the 1948 Act.

## Establishment of air-navigation facilities-----

\$112, 660

The committee has approved funds in the amount of \$112,660 for the purchase of the necessary equipment for installation in air-traffic control towers at the following airports: New Bedford, Mass.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Santa Rosa, Calif.

It is estimated by the CAA that equipment for a tower costs \$40,220. Some surplus Army equipment is located in the towers at Colorado Springs and Santa Rosa and accordingly the committee has deducted \$4,000 each from the cost of the equipment for these two towers. No funds have been included in this bill for the maintenance and operation of the towers, and it is the desire of the committee that the CAA assume operation of the towers as soon as possible and absorb the maintenance and operation costs out of the appropriation of \$82,451,000 which has been allowed for salaries and expenses.

## Federal-aid airport program:

The House committee allowed \$3,000,000 in appropriations and \$37,000,000 in contract authority. On the floor of the House, the contract authority was reduced to \$34,392,000 and a provision was written into the bill forbidding the use of any of the funds on the development of Fort Worth International Airport in Tarrant County, Tex. The committee has eliminated the restrictive language and has restored the contract authority to \$37,000,000.

## Civil Aeronautics Board:

## Salaries and expenses:

The committee has amended the House language pertaining to salaries for the chairman and members of the Board as follows:

: *Provided, That hereafter the salary of the chairman of the Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum and the salaries of the other members of the Board shall be at the rate of \$11,500 per annum*

## Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

## Field office service-----

204, 000

The House approved an appropriation of \$2,000,000, which is \$204,000 under the budget estimate. The committee recommends the reduction made by the House be restored in order to continue the eight field offices which otherwise would be closed.

## Patent Office:

## Salaries and expenses-----

350, 000

The House approved an appropriation of \$8,000,000 and the committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$350,000, to provide a total appropriation of \$8,350,000. The budget estimate for salaries and expenses of the Patent Office is \$8,950,000. \$285,000 of the increase recommended by the committee is for the salary promotion plan of the Patent Office.



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III—Continued

## National Bureau of Standards:

Research and Testing.....	\$439, 000
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The budget estimate for this appropriation is \$4,755,000 and the House approved an appropriation of \$3,900,000. It is the recommendation of the committee that an additional sum of \$439,000 be provided for a total appropriation of \$4,339,000.

## Weather Bureau:

Salaries and expenses.....	500, 000
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It is the recommendation of the committee that \$500,000 be added to the amount allowed by the House for the Weather Bureau, to provide a total appropriation of \$22,380,000. The budget estimate was \$22,866,300.

Total increase, Department of Commerce..	\$3, 829, 660
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## THE JUDICIARY—TITLE IV

Salaries of criers.....	\$468, 000
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The budget estimate for court criers is \$501,900. The House eliminated this item from the bill and instructed the Department of Justice to use \$100,000 of its funds for the hire of temporary deputy marshals to act as criers. The committee has restored \$468,000 to the bill for court criers. The administrative offices have advised the committee that an appropriation for salaries of \$468,000 is all that is required.

Traveling expenses.....	30, 000
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In view of the recommendation for salaries for criers, the committee has recommended inclusion in the bill of the sum of \$30,000 for travel of criers.

Miscellaneous salaries.....	69, 000
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In view of the recommendation of the committee for the chairman of the subcommittee to offer a floor amendment concerning the salary scale for personnel of the courts, the committee recommends inclusion in the bill of \$69,000 to cover the cost.

Total increase, The Judiciary.....	567, 000
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## Total increase:

State Department.....	9, 789, 824
Justice Department.....	325, 000
Commerce Department.....	3, 829, 660
The Judiciary.....	567, 000

Total.....	14, 511, 484
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## DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

## STATE DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

## International activities:

## United States Participation in International Organizations:

Inter-American Economic and Social Council-----	\$21, 810
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The committee recommends this item be deleted from the bill. The committee has recommended an increased appropriation for the Pan American Union and this latter appropriation includes funds for carrying out the functions of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

International information and educational activities-----	1, 000, 000
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The budget estimate for this program is \$34,378,000 and the House has allowed an appropriation of \$28,000,000. The House reserved \$4,400,000 of the \$28,000,000 for the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception. The committee has recommended that this \$4,400,000 reserve be reduced to \$2,400,000 and that the Department be given an additional \$2,000,000 in contract authority for this work. In approving this \$2,000,000 contract authority, the committee has approved a reduction in the amount allowed by the House from \$28,000,000 to \$26,000,000. In addition to the foregoing, the committee recommends an additional \$1,000,000 for the International Broadcasting Division of the OIE program. The effect of the committee amendments is to increase the program by \$1,000,000, and it is the intention of the committee that these additional funds be used in radio broadcasting. Accordingly, the committee recommends a cash appropriation of \$27,000,000 and contract authority of \$2,000,000. The committee has also substituted the language approved by the House in the first deficiency bill 1948 for the language included in this bill originally by the House.

Total decrease, State Department-----	1, 021, 810
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III

## Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Departmental salaries and expenses-----	\$800, 000
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The committee has reduced this appropriation by \$800,000 since it has recommended that the foreign trade statistics operation be continued in the Bureau of the Census rather than transferring it to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as was recommended by the House. The House had allowed an appropriation of \$800,000 to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the foreign trade statistics operation. The House language providing that \$25,000 of the funds for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce be used for a study of hard fibers and hard fiber products has been eliminated from the bill.



## DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III—Continued

## Patent Office:

Printing and binding.....	\$250, 000
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The committee has reduced the amount available to the Patent Office for printing and binding from \$1,750,000 to \$1,500,000.

Total decrease, Commerce Department.....	1, 050, 000
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## Total decrease:

State Department.....	1, 021, 810
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Commerce Department.....	1, 050, 000
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	2, 071, 810
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Total increase.....	14, 511, 484
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Total decrease.....	2, 071, 810
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Net increase.....	12, 439, 674
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Amount of bill as passed House.....	503, 590, 263
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Senate increase (net).....	12, 439, 674
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	516, 029, 937
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## Recapitulation:

## State Department title I:

Amount of bill as passed

House.....	\$197, 217, 463
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Amount added by Senate (net).....	8, 768, 014
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Amount of State Department bill as reported to Senate.....	205, 985, 477
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## Justice Department, title II:

Amount of bill as passed

House.....	\$116, 330, 700
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Amount added by Senate.....	325, 000
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Amount of Justice Department bill as reported to Senate.....	116, 655, 700
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## Commerce Department, title III:

Amount of bill as passed

House.....	\$171, 257, 000
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Amount added by Senate (net).....	2, 779, 660
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Amount of Commerce Department bill as reported to Senate.....	174, 036, 660
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## The Judiciary, title IV:

Amount of bill as passed

House.....	\$18, 785, 100
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Amount added by Senate.....	567, 000
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Amount of The Judiciary bill as reported to Senate.....	19, 352, 100
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Grand total.....	516, 029, 937
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS, AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
DEPARTMENT SERVICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$30,067,250	\$21,108,000	\$17,168,000	\$21,101,000	—\$8,966,250	—\$67,000	+\$3,933,000
Printing and binding.....	960,000	582,000	532,000	582,000	—378,000	-----	+50,000
North Atlantic fisheries.....	25,000	-----	-----	30,000	+5,000	+20,000	+30,000
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-----	-----	-----
Surplus-property disposal.....	2,650,000	-----	-----	-----	—2,650,000	-----	-----
Total, Department of State proper.....	33,732,250	21,780,000	17,730,000	21,743,000	—11,989,250	—37,000	+\$4,013,000
FOREIGN SERVICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	48,737,750	44,665,830	42,500,000	44,665,830	—4,071,920	-----	+2,165,830
Living and quarters allowances.....	8,130,000	7,301,300	7,000,000	7,301,300	—828,700	-----	+301,300
Representation allowances.....	700,000	700,000	500,000	700,000	-----	-----	+200,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	2,085,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	+65,000	-----	-----
Printing and binding.....	180,000	175,485	170,000	175,485	—4,515	-----	+5,485
Foreign Service buildings fund.....	51,500,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	—16,500,000	-----	-----



Emergencies arising in diplomatic and consular service.....	11,000,000	10,250,000	9,250,000	10,250,000	-750,000	-----	+1,000,000
Total, Foreign Service.....	122,332,750	100,242,615	96,570,000	100,242,615	-22,090,135	-----	+3,672,615
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES							
Contributions, quotas, etc.....	3,557,661	-----	-----	-----	-3,557,661	-----	-----
Participation in United Nations.....	12,578,240	-----	-----	-----	-12,578,240	-----	-----
Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.....	3,703,385	-----	-----	-----	-3,703,385	-----	-----
International Refugee Organization, salaries and expenses.....	71,073,900	-----	-----	-----	-71,073,900	-----	-----
Participation in international organizations.....	-----	124,824,115	23,208,863	24,541,262	+24,541,262	-282,853	+1,332,399
International contingencies.....	3,600,930	5,000,000	3,600,000	4,000,000	+400,000	-1,000,000	+400,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	950,000	1,020,000	980,000	980,000	+30,000	-40,000	-----
Construction.....	4,000,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-2,500,000	-250,000	-----
Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....	25,000	100	100	100	-24,900	-----	-----
American Sections, International Commissions, salaries and ex- penses.....	415,417	355,500	355,500	355,500	-59,917	-----	-----
Information and cultural program liquidation.....	1,430,000	-----	-----	-----	-1,430,000	-----	-----
International information and educational activities.....	-----	234,378,000	28,000,000	27,000,000	+27,000,000	-7,378,000	-1,000,000
Cooperation with the American Republics.....	3,900,000	5,100,000	3,900,000	4,250,000	+350,000	-850,000	+350,000
Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses.....	42,500,000	421,373,000	421,373,000	421,373,000	-21,127,000	-----	-----
Total international obligations.....	147,733,403	93,800,715	82,917,463	83,999,862	-63,733,741	-9,800,853	+1,082,399
Total Department of State, regular annual appropriations.....	303,798,603	215,823,330	197,217,463	205,985,477	-97,813,126	-9,837,853	+8,708,014

1 Includes \$1,504,799 in S. Doc. No. 128.

2 Includes \$15,917,000 in H. Doc. No. 522.

3 And contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

4 And contract authorization of \$26,400,000.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations, and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates and the House bill*

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries:							
Attorney General's office.....	\$772,500	\$770,000	\$770,000	\$770,000	–\$2,500		
Administrative Division.....	1,275,000	1,250,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	–125,000	–\$100,000	
Tax Division.....	810,000	\$ 875,000	800,000	875,000	+65,000		+\$75,000
Criminal Division.....	890,000	775,000	750,000	750,000	–140,000		
Claims Division.....	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	+50,000	–50,000	
Contingent expenses.....	205,000	250,000	220,000	220,000	+15,000	–30,000	
Traveling expenses.....	140,000	155,000	145,000	145,000	+5,000	–10,000	
Printing and binding.....	470,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	+80,000	–30,000	
Penalty mail costs.....	140,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	–32,000		
Federal tort claims.....	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	–20,000		
Customs Division.....	187,000	189,000	187,000	187,000		–2,000	
Antitrust Division.....	2,400,000	3,250,000	3,411,700	3,411,700	+1,011,700	+161,700	
Examination of judicial offices.....	95,000	115,000	109,000	109,000	+14,000	–6,000	
Lands Division.....	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	–150,000	–100,000	
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	500,000	575,000	545,000	545,000	+45,000	–30,000	



District attorneys-----	5, 200, 000	5, 200, 000	5, 200, 000	5, 200, 000	5, 200, 000	-----	-----
Special attorneys-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Marshals-----	5, 150, 000	5, 310, 000	5, 310, 000	5, 310, 000	5, 310, 000	+160, 000	-----
Fees of witnesses-----	700, 000	650, 000	625, 000	625, 000	625, 000	-75, 000	-----
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	50, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-50, 000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	23, 109, 500	24, 207, 000	23, 885, 700	23, 960, 700	23, 960, 700	+851, 200	-246, 300
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION							+75, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	\$ 42, 400, 000	43, 800, 000	43, 900, 000	43, 900, 000	43, 900, 000	+1, 500, 000	+100, 000
Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----	-----	-100, 000	-100, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	42, 500, 000	43, 900, 000	43, 900, 000	43, 900, 000	43, 900, 000	+1, 400, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE							-----
Salaries and expenses-----	27, 000, 000	27, 125, 000	26, 900, 000	27, 150, 000	27, 150, 000	+150, 000	+25, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM							+250, 000
Bureau of Prisons-----	420, 000	420, 000	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-20, 000	-----
Penal and correctional institutions-----	18, 646, 730	17, 850, 000	17, 800, 000	17, 800, 000	17, 800, 000	-846, 730	-50, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 400, 000	1, 497, 000	1, 497, 000	1, 497, 000	1, 497, 000	+97, 000	-----
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	162, 000	298, 000	298, 000	298, 000	298, 000	+136, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 750, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	-100, 000	-50, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	22, 378, 730	21, 765, 000	21, 645, 000	21, 645, 000	21, 645, 000	-733, 730	-120, 000
Office of Alien Property-----	(3, 700, 000)	(4, 400, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(+400, 000)	(-300, 000)
Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	114, 988, 230	116, 997, 000	116, 330, 700	116, 655, 700	116, 655, 700	+1, 667, 470	-341, 300
							+325, 000

<sup>§</sup> Includes \$75,000 in S. Doc. No. 135.

<sup>¶</sup> Includes \$7,500,000 in Second Supplemental, 1948.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations, and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued*

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
SECRETARY'S OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$944,483	\$1,110,500	\$1,000,000	\$1,050,000	+\$105,517	—\$50,500	+\$50,000
Printing and binding.....	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	+200,000	—200,000	+100,000
Technical and scientific services.....	790,000	520,000	-----	200,000	—590,000	—320,000	+200,000
Materials distribution.....	950,000	-----	-----	-----	—950,000	-----	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	650,000	590,000	590,000	590,000	—60,000	-----	-----
Total, Secretary's office.....	4,334,483	3,620,500	2,690,000	3,040,000	—1,294,483	—550,500	+350,000
CENSUS BUREAU							
Age and citizenship certification.....	100,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	+2,000	-----	-----
Current census statistics.....	5,700,000	7,120,000	3,899,000	5,623,000	—77,000	—1,497,000	+1,724,000
Seventeenth decennial census.....	200,000	2,821,000	2,676,000	2,676,000	+2,476,000	—145,000	-----
Census of manufacturers.....	4,000,000	-----	-----	-----	—4,000,000	-----	-----
General administration.....	1,240,000	925,000	635,000	785,000	—455,000	—140,000	+150,000
Total, Census Bureau.....	11,240,000	10,968,000	7,312,000	9,186,000	—2,054,000	—1,782,000	+1,874,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	72,962,768	87,451,000	82,451,000	82,451,000	+9,488,232	—5,000,000	-----
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of.....	11,149,066	23,099,000	7,10,099,000	7,10,211,660	—937,406	—12,887,340	+112,660



Technical development.....	1,600,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	+200,000	-200,000	-----
Federal-aid airport program.....	32,500,000	40,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-29,500,000	-37,000,000	-----
Washington National Airport.....	1,102,500	1,185,000	1,185,000	1,185,000	+82,500	-----	-----
Washington National Airport, construction.....		1,835,000	1,835,000	1,835,000	+1,835,000	-----	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	119,314,354	155,570,000	100,370,000	100,482,660	-18,831,674	-55,087,340	+\$112,660
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000	3,600,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	+400,000	-200,000	-----
Printing and binding.....	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	+10,000	-----	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board.....	3,040,000	3,650,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	+410,000	-200,000	-----
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	3,300,000	3,590,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	+100,000	-190,000	-----
Field salaries and expenses.....	5,000,000	5,985,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	+600,000	-388,000	-----
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers.....	1,250,000	1,255,000	1,255,000	1,255,000	+5,000	-----	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	9,550,000	10,833,000	10,255,000	10,255,000	+705,000	-578,000	-----
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	4,943,537	5,865,000	5,300,000	4,500,000	-443,537	-1,365,000	-800,000
Field office service.....	2,165,000	2,204,000	2,000,000	2,204,000	+39,000	-----	+204,000
Export control.....	675,000	-----	-----	-----	-675,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	7,783,537	8,069,000	7,300,000	6,704,000	-1,079,537	-1,365,000	-596,000
PATENT OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	8,000,000	8,950,000	8,000,000	8,350,000	+350,000	-600,000	+350,000
Printing and binding.....	1,450,000	1,900,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	+50,000	-400,000	-250,000
Total, Patent Office.....	9,450,000	10,850,000	9,750,000	9,850,000	+400,000	-1,000,000	+100,000

<sup>7</sup> And contract authorization of \$12,000,000.

<sup>8</sup> And contract authorization of \$34,392,000.

<sup>9</sup> And contract authorization of \$37,000,000.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS							
Operation and administration	\$1,450,000	\$1,645,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000	—\$100,000	—\$295,000	-----
Research and testing	6,000,000	4,755,000	3,900,000	4,339,000	—1,661,000	—416,000	+\$439,000
Radio propagation and standards	-----	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	-----	-----
Purchase and installation of Betatron	415,000	-----	-----	-----	—415,000	-----	-----
Total, National Bureau of Standards	7,865,000	9,400,000	8,250,000	8,689,000	+824,000	—711,000	+439,000
WEATHER BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses	21,327,000	19,233,883,000	21,880,000	22,380,000	+1,053,000	—1,503,000	+500,000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce	193,904,354	236,843,500	171,257,000	174,036,660	—19,867,694	—62,806,840	+2,779,660

### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:							
Salaries, Court and employees	\$762,500	\$786,600	\$786,600	\$786,600	+\$24,100	-----	-----
Preparation of rules for civil procedure	5,420	-----	-----	-----	—5,420	-----	-----
Printing and binding	25,000	8,500	8,500	8,500	—16,500	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses	40,000	45,100	45,100	45,100	+5,100	-----	-----



Structural and mechanical service.....	122,800	323,200	175,700	175,700	+52,900	—\$147,500
Total, Supreme Court.....	955,720	1,163,400	1,015,900	1,015,900	+60,180	—147,500
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:						
Repairs and improvements, courthouse.....	11,200	5,300	5,300	5,300	—5,900	
U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:						
Repairs and improvements.....	3,800	2,500	2,500	2,500	—1,300	
Plans and specifications for courthouse.....	370,000				—370,000	
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	168,000	177,400	177,400	177,400	+9,400	
Customs Court.....	356,400	361,700	356,400	356,400		—5,300
Court of Claims:						
Salaries and expenses.....	450,000	455,000	432,000	432,000	—18,000	—23,000
Repairs to buildings.....	11,000	32,100	7,100	7,100	—3,900	—25,000
Territorial courts:						
Hawaii, salaries of judges.....	96,500	106,500	106,500	106,500	+10,000	
Salaries of judges.....	4,515,000	4,575,000	4,575,000	4,575,000	+60,000	
Clerks of courts, salaries of.....	3,631,295	3,776,000	3,758,000	3,758,000	+126,705	—18,000
Probation system.....	1,650,000	1,750,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	+50,000	—50,000
Oriers, salaries of.....	320,000	501,900		468,000	+148,000	—33,900
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace.....	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000		+\$108,000
Fees of jurors.....	1,400,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	1,430,000	+30,000	
Miscellaneous salaries.....	1,800,000	1,789,000	1,775,000	1,844,000	+44,000	+68,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	500,000	652,500	600,000	600,000	+100,000	—52,500
Traveling expenses.....	590,000	629,000	577,000	607,000	+17,000	—22,000
Printing and binding.....	69,000	85,800	85,800	85,800	+16,800	
Supreme Court Reports.....	80,250	91,200	91,200	91,200	+10,950	

<sup>10</sup> Includes \$140,000 in House Doc. 506.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations, and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued*

## TITLE VI—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
Court reporters, salaries of-----	\$865,000	\$868,200	\$865,000	\$865,000		—\$3,200	
Referees in bankruptcy:							
Salaries-----	350,000	190,000	170,000	170,000	—\$180,000	—20,000	
Expenses-----	350,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	—200,000	—50,000	
Referees in bankruptcy—special account:							
Salaries-----	(405,000)	(594,000)	(614,000)	(614,000)	(+209,000)	(+20,000)	
Expenses-----	(325,000)	(604,000)	(654,000)	(654,000)	(+329,000)	(+50,000)	
Total, other Federal courts-----	18,062,445	18,154,100	17,339,200	17,906,200	—156,245	—247,900	+ \$567,000
Administrative office of United States courts-----	400,000	435,900	430,000	430,000	+30,000	—5,900	
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	19,418,165	19,753,400	18,785,100	19,352,100	—66,065	—401,300	+567,000
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary-----	632,109,352	589,417,230	503,590,263	516,029,937	—116,079,415	—73,387,293	+12,439,674



# PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1948	Budget esti- mate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.	\$80,000	\$75,000	-\$5,000
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.	419,000	255,000	-164,000
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.	35,000	37,500	+2,500
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.	4,000	1,500	-2,500
Total, permanent appropriations	538,000	369,000	-169,000
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State	6,664,000	2,558,000	-4,106,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability	2,890,000	2,955,000	+65,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	149,000	215,000	+66,000
Federal Prison System	2,200,000	2,200,000	-----
Miscellaneous, Department of Justice	1,264	-----	-1,264
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce	25,000	35,000	+10,000
Bureau of the Census	140,085	175,000	+34,915
Civil Aeronautics Administration	8,000	27,000	+19,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	839	3,600	+2,761
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	1,675	10,250	+8,575
Patent Office	30,000	35,000	+5,000
Weather Bureau	14,225	22,000	+7,775
Total, trust account appropriations	12,124,088	8,235,850	-3,888,238





Calendar No. 1208

80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5607

[Report No. 1166]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23, 1948

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 22, 1948, by  
Mr. BALL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for  
6       the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, including one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replacement only); and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946;



1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 2 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; refund of fees  
 3 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports  
 4 as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; not to exceed  
 5 \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of  
 6 the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; the examina-  
 7 tion of estimates of appropriations in the field; and main-  
 8 tenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies  
 9 established by the Secretary of State; ~~\$17,168,000~~ \$21,101,-  
 10 000, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to  
 11 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
 12 921) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropria-  
 13 tion may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal  
 14 services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the  
 15 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930",  
 16 approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354) .

17       Printing and binding, Department of State: For print-  
 18 ing and binding in the Department of State except as other-  
 19 wise provided for, ~~\$532,000~~ \$582,000.

20       Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of  
 21 the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing,  
 22 copying, and arranging for publication the official papers  
 23 of the Territories of the United States, including personal  
 24 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,

1 and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31,  
2 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

3 *North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of sur-*  
4 *veys, discussions, and other activities incident to the participa-*  
5 *tion of the United States in an international agreement*  
6 *relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, includ-*  
7 *ing personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary*  
8 *employment of persons without regard to civil-service laws*  
9 *and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing*  
10 *and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the*  
11 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and attendance*  
12 *at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance*  
13 *of the purpose hereof, \$30,000.*

14 FOREIGN SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary  
16 expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise pro-  
17 vided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service  
18 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII,  
19 sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and  
20 section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and  
21 maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic  
22 and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor  
23 construction on Government-owned properties, without  
24 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
25 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; ice and drinking water for office purposes;



1 the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of twenty-  
2 three, including two for chiefs of missions at not to exceed  
3 \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of air-  
4 planes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motor-  
5 boats and launches for use at posts where determined to be  
6 necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official  
7 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law  
8 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
9 purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized  
10 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of household furniture  
11 and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased  
12 buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
13 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by  
14 purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the pur-  
15 pose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of  
16 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
17 Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting;  
18 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-  
19 mation, telephone and similar services, including telephone  
20 service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30,  
21 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679) ; burial expenses and expenses in  
22 connection with last illness and death of certain native em-  
23 ployees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
24 U. S. C. 118f) ; for relief, protection, and burial of Amer-  
25 ican seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of

1 March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in  
2 Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
3 for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services  
4 of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescu-  
5 ing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or  
6 other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in  
7 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for in-  
8 carcerating American convicts and persons declared insane  
9 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and  
10 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of  
11 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons  
12 declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or in-  
13 cident to the bringing home from foreign countries of per-  
14 sons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the  
15 Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and the operation and  
16 maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed  
17 \$200,000, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
18 Statutes, as amended; ~~\$42,500,000~~ \$44,665,830: *Provided,*  
19 That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not  
20 exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living  
21 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental  
22 payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat,  
23 fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased,  
24 or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all  
25 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes *Stat-*



1 *utes, as amended: Provided further,* That pursuant to section  
2 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), automomo-  
3 biles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be  
4 exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds  
5 of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of  
6 passenger vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-  
7 ance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the  
8 case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mis-  
9 sion and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles  
10 except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be  
11 charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set  
12 forth.

13 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To  
14 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1)  
15 and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
16 1131), ~~\$7,000,000~~ \$7,301,300.

17 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For rep-  
18 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3)  
19 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131),  
20 ~~\$500,000~~ \$700,000.

21 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
22 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
23 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116),  
24 \$2,150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of  
25 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

1        Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing  
 2    and binding for the Foreign Service, except as otherwise  
 3    provided for, ~~\$170,000~~ \$175,485: *Provided*, That printing  
 4    and binding outside continental United States may be without  
 5    regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
 6    111).

7        Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect  
 8    the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the  
 9    initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings ac-  
 10   quired under said Act, \$35,000,000, which is exclusively for  
 11   expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to  
 12   payments representing the value of foreign property or  
 13   credits.

14       Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
 15   Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of  
 16   State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-  
 17   matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the  
 18   requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
 19   U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of  
 20   Columbia, ~~\$9,250,000~~ \$10,250,000: *Provided*, That the  
 21   Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the  
 22   authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised  
 23   Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

#### 24                    INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

25        United States participation in international organiza-



tions: For expenses necessary for United States participation in international organizations, including payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of permanent United States representation to such organizations, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,100;

Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; *Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948*), ~~\$20,000~~ \$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the executive secretary of the American group;

Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$1,200;

Caribbean Commission (*Public Law 431, approved March 4, 1948*), \$135,000;

Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279–279d), \$1,250,000;

1       Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,  
2 278b), \$50,000;

3       Inter-American Coffee Board (55 Stat. 1158, 1160),  
4 \$8,000;

5       ~~Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat.~~  
6 ~~159)~~, ~~\$21,810~~;

7       Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),  
8 \$4,800;

9       Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58  
10 Stat. 1169), \$145,397;

11       Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its  
12 successor, \$6,720;

13       Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),  
14 \$29,080;

15       International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-  
16 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723;

17       International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial  
18 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,820;

19       International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs  
20 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

21       International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20  
22 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$8,314;

23       International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso-  
24 ciated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$6,993;



1 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),  
2 \$9,147;

3 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271),  
4 \$1,091,739;

5 International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061),  
6 \$2,553;

7 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22  
8 U. S. C. 263), \$4,837;

9 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22  
10 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500;

11 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22  
12 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

13 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),  
14 \$145,397;

15 ~~Pan American~~ *Pan-American* Union (treaty of Feb-  
16 ruary 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282),  
17 ~~\$347,143~~ \$1,536,352;

18 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,  
19 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

20 *South Pacific Commission* (Public Law 403, approved  
21 January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

22 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), \$15,146,032  
23 of which amount \$13,841,032 shall be available for contribu-  
24 tion;

1 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
2 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$3,772,775 of  
3 which amount \$3,637,545 shall be available for contribution;  
4 International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention  
5 ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$680,500 of which  
6 amount \$600,000 shall be available for contribution;  
7 In all, ~~\$23,208,863~~ \$24,541,262, together with such  
8 additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the  
9 Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary  
10 of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,  
11 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,  
12 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obliga-  
13 tion: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of the  
14 Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States rep-  
15 resentation in United Nations, United Nations Educational,  
16 Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and International  
17 Civil Aviation Organization shall be available for expenses  
18 pursuant to the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conven-  
19 tions authorizing such representation, including attendance at  
20 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work  
21 of the organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; print-  
22 ing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of  
23 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of uniforms  
24 for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provi-  
25 sions of section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of



1 1945, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses in-  
2 curred pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obliga-  
3 tion and expenditure of funds in connection with the United  
4 States participation in the International Civil Aviation  
5 Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of  
6 State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized  
7 to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accord-  
8 ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of  
9 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby  
10 appropriated for the United States contribution to the United  
11 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value  
12 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including  
13 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof:  
14 *Provided further*, That the amount for United States repre-  
15 sentation in United Nations shall be available for the fur-  
16 nishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative  
17 of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and  
18 this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority con-  
19 tained in the first proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and  
20 expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State  
21 Appropriation Act, 1949, with respect to the furnishing of  
22 living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for  
23 making allotments to the United States Mission to the United  
24 Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the main-  
25 tenance of an official residence for the United States Repre-

1   sentative to the United Nations in the same manner that  
2   such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by  
3   section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
4   1132).

5   International contingencies: For necessary expenses,  
6   without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as  
7   amended, of participation by the United States upon approval  
8   by the Secretary of State, in international activities which  
9   arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
10   for which specific appropriations have not been provided  
11   pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress,  
12   including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
13   elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification  
14   laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
15   to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and  
16   *without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of*  
17   *subsistence expenses under* the Subsistence Expense Act of  
18   1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under  
19   such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;  
20   stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract  
21   or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions  
22   for the share of the United States in expenses of international  
23   organizations; printing and binding without regard to section  
24   11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); ~~not~~  
25   to exceed ~~\$75,000~~ for entertainment and representation



1 allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of  
2 August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); ~~\$3,600,000~~  
3 *\$4,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may*  
4 *be expended for representation allowances as authorized by*  
5 *section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C.*  
6 *1131) and for entertainment.*

7 International Boundary and Water Commission, United  
8 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the  
9 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of  
10 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the  
11 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act  
12 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
13 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio  
14 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-  
15 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-  
16 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan  
17 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-  
18 tion and maintenance and protection during construction);  
19 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction  
20 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-  
21 duction machines and other equipment and machinery;  
22 personal services in the District of Columbia; services in  
23 accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
24 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess  
25 of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the dis-  
26 cretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed

1 \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
2 cerned with the activities of the International Boundary  
3 and Water Commission which may be necessary for the effi-  
4 cient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission;  
5 printing and binding; purchase of nine (four for replacement  
6 only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal  
7 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-  
8 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, pur-  
9 chase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,  
10 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-  
11 chase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment,  
12 supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of  
13 foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary,  
14 purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of  
15 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
16 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
17 vised ~~Statutes~~ *Statutes*, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); pay-  
18 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort  
19 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and the Act of August 27,  
20 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); as follows:

21       Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-  
22 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary  
23 surveys, and investigations, \$980,000.

24       Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-  
25 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded Feb-



1   ruary 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the  
 2   Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
 3   277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4,  
 4   1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),  
 5   and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
 6   States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
 7   1944, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and to remain  
 8   available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures  
 9   shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project  
 10   for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection  
 11   with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-  
 12   tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney  
 13   General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expend-  
 14   itures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be  
 15   subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the ap-  
 16   propriation for said project as provided by the Act approved  
 17   April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That  
 18   unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under  
 19   the International Boundary and Water Commission available  
 20   for the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with this appropria-  
 21   tion and shall continue available until expended.

22       Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
 23   flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
 24   repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-

1 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States  
2 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the  
3 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and  
4 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United  
5 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-  
6 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100, to be  
7 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated  
8 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-  
9 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1948, and to remain  
10 available until expended.

11 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international  
12 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the Presi-  
13 dent to perform the obligations of the United States under  
14 certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain  
15 in respect to Canada, including personal services in the  
16 District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by  
17 contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor  
18 vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commis-  
19 sion, United States and Canada, under the terms of the  
20 treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed  
21 January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary  
22 of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who  
23 shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Com-  
24 missioners to serve in that capacity without compensation  
25 therefore) ; salaries of clerks and other employees appointed



1 by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with  
2 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses  
3 and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of  
4 the Commission at such places in the United States and  
5 Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners  
6 shall determine to be ~~necessary~~ *necessary*, \$37,560; for special  
7 and technical investigations in connection with matters falling  
8 within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commis-  
9 sion, United States and Canada, including the purchase for  
10 replacement only of two passenger automobiles; and the  
11 Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department  
12 or independent establishment of the Government with the  
13 consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct  
14 expenditure by such department or establishment for the pur-  
15 poses set forth in this clause, \$124,487; for the International  
16 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and  
17 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United  
18 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed  
19 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-  
20 pletion of such remaining work as may be required under  
21 the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and exist-  
22 ing treaties between the United States and Great Britain;  
23 commutation of subsistence to employees while on field  
24 duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per  
25 day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in

camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$58,853; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$31,500; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), \$103,100, in all, \$355,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses of said Commissions.

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to



1 the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a  
2 temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within  
3 the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
4 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
5 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII  
6 and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
7 cerned with activities provided for under this appropriation  
8 (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype  
9 equipment; printing and binding, including printing and  
10 binding outside the continental limits of the United States  
11 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
12 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; serv-  
13 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
14 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and  
15 maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment,  
16 and devices abroad; ice, and drinking water for office pur-  
17 poses; acquisition, production, and free distribution of infor-  
18 mation materials for use in connection with the operation,  
19 independently or through individuals, including aliens, or  
20 public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and with-  
21 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of infor-  
22 mation and educational activities outside of the continental  
23 United States, including the purchase of radio time (except  
24 that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase  
25 more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting

1 time from any person or corporation holding an international  
2 short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communi-  
3 cations Commission without the consent of such licensee); and  
4 the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio trans-  
5 mission and reception; purchase and presentation of various  
6 objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through  
7 diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments,  
8 schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the  
9 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-  
10 picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental  
11 of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all  
12 other necessary services by contract or otherwise without  
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000,  
14 of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to  
15 the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of  
16 State", "Printing and binding, Department of State",  
17 "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and  
18 quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and  
19 binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided, That,*  
20 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
21 vised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State  
22 is authorized in making contracts for the use of the inter-  
23 national short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree  
24 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
25 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds



1 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against  
 2 loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
 3 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
 4 *Provided further, That in the acquisition of leasehold*  
 5 *interests (which may be for one or more years) payments*  
 6 *may be made in advance for the entire term or any part*  
 7 *thereof: Provided further That \$4,400,000 of this appro-*  
 8 *priation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, con-*  
 9 *struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and*  
 10 *the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio*  
 11 *transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land*  
 12 *and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or other-*  
 13 *wise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709*  
 14 *of the Revised Statutes: Provided further, That funds ap-*  
 15 *propriated herein shall be available for payment to private*  
 16 *organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into*  
 17 *for the processing and distribution of motion picture films.*

18 *International information and educational activities: For*  
 19 *expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to*  
 20 *carry out international information and educational activities*  
 21 *as authorized by the United States Information and Educa-*  
 22 *tional Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved*  
 23 *January 27, 1948), and to administer the program author-*  
 24 *ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act*  
 25 *of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 1641 (b)),*

1 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
2 employment, without regard to the civil-service and  
3 classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis  
4 (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United  
5 States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
6 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
7 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title  
8 VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
9 activities provided for under this appropriation (not to ex-  
10 ceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor  
11 vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
12 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and  
13 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
14 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
15 facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract  
16 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of  
17 objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or  
18 organizations, and information and educational activities out-  
19 side the continental United States, all without regard to  
20 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which  
21 not to exceed \$2,600,000 may be transferred to other appro-  
22 priations of the Department of State: Provided, That, not-  
23 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised  
24 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is  
25 authorized in making contracts for the use of the international



1 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf  
2 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators  
3 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may  
4 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or  
5 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising  
6 from such use of said radio stations and facilities: Provided  
7 further, That in the acquisition of lease-hold interests pay-  
8 ments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part  
9 thereof: Provided further, That \$2,400,000 of this appro-  
10 priation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of  
11 the Revised Statutes for transfer to the Corps of Engineers of  
12 the United States Army, exclusively for the purchase, con-  
13 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, pur-  
14 chase and installation of necessary equipment for radio trans-  
15 mission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest  
16 in land outside the continental United States by purchase,  
17 lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the  
18 Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be  
19 approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the  
20 Corps of Engineers is hereby authorized to enter into con-  
21 tracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under  
22 the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000:  
23 Provided further, That funds herein appropriated shall not  
24 be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective  
25 daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation hold-

1 *ing an international short-wave broadcasting license from the*  
2 *Federal Communications Commission without the consent of*  
3 *such licensee: Provided further, That funds appropriated*  
4 *herein shall be available for payment to private organizations*  
5 *abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the process-*  
6 *ing and distribution of motion-picture films.*

7       Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-  
8 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet  
9 the obligations of the United States under the Convention  
10 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations  
11 between the United States and the other American Re-  
12 publics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and  
13 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to  
14 authorize the President to render closer and more effective  
15 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-  
16 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-  
17 ment appropriations available for carrying out other provi-  
18 sions of law authorizing related activities, including the  
19 establishment and operation of agricultural and other experi-  
20 ment and demonstration stations in other American coun-  
21 tries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the  
22 experiments and demonstrations, and construction of neces-  
23 sary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$150,000  
25 for printing and binding; temporary services as authorized



1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
2 55a); not to exceed ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000 for entertainment;  
3 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
4 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with  
5 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
6 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
7 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-  
8 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling  
9 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with  
10 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
11 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, profes-  
12 sional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes,  
13 and persons possessing special scientific or other technical  
14 qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the  
15 other American Republics; and the actual expenses of prepar-  
16 ing and transporting to their former homes the remains of  
17 such persons, not United States Government employees, who  
18 may die while away from their homes under the authority of  
19 this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is  
20 authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay  
21 the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10  
22 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens  
23 of the other American Republics while traveling in the  
24 Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized  
25 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of

1 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
2 as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600;  
3 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in  
4 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;  
5 purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor  
6 vehicles; rental of boats, ~~\$3,900,000~~ \$4,250,000; and the  
7 Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is  
8 hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the ap-  
9 proval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to  
10 other departments, agencies, and independent establishments  
11 of the Government for expenditure in the United States and  
12 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for  
13 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-  
14 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such  
15 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein  
16 contained or under the authority governing the activities of  
17 the department, agency, or independent establishment to  
18 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this  
19 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and  
20 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the  
21 United States and the other American Republics, including  
22 the distribution of materials and other services in the fields  
23 of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the  
24 radio, the press, and the cinema.

25 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to



1 carry out the provisions of ~~title~~ *titles* III and V of the Philip-  
2 pine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-  
3 1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard,  
4 outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised  
5 Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the  
6 District of Columbia, and employment of personnel out-  
7 side the continental United States without regard to  
8 civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as  
9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
10 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of nineteen and hire of passenger  
11 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
12 aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees  
13 (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in  
14 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual  
15 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes  
16 the remains of trainees who may die while away from such  
17 homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds  
18 to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allow-  
19 ances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a  
20 health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
21 150) ; not to exceed \$150 for deposit in the Treasury for  
22 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; printing and binding with-  
23 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
24 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-  
25 izations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes here-

1 of; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine  
2 Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publi-  
3 cations pertaining to the various programs set forth in the  
4 Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional  
5 buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings  
6 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and  
7 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees  
8 of the United States Government, including military per-  
9 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322  
10 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.  
11 278a) ), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and  
12 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts  
13 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections  
14 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$18,924,000;  
15 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,  
16 and 311 of said title III, \$2,449,000; in all, \$21,373,000, to  
17 be available on July 1, 1948, and to remain available until  
18 June 30, 1950, and, in addition, the Public Roads Adminis-  
19 tration, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to enter into  
20 contracts for the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Act in  
21 an amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, and the Philippine  
22 War Damage Commission is authorized to incur obliga-  
23 tions for the payment of claims for compensation under  
24 section 304 of the Act in an amount not exceeding \$12,-  
25 400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appro-



1 priation under this head in the Department of State  
2 Appropriation Act, 1948, together with the limitations  
3 included in said appropriations, shall be consolidated with  
4 the appropriation and limitations under this head in the  
5 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided fur-*  
6 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
7 for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking  
8 any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabili-  
9 tation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the  
10 Government of the United States in any sense or respect  
11 to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts  
12 authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any  
13 part of this appropriation be available for expanding any  
14 public works project authorized by law to be replaced or  
15 rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound  
16 engineering practice and which can be accomplished within  
17 the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*,  
18 That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire  
19 accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such  
20 Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That  
21 this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with  
22 nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philip-  
23 pines in connection with training programs: *Provided*  
24 *further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appro-  
25 priations may be transferred directly to and merged with

1 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of  
2 the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expendi-  
3 tures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further,*  
4 That the construction of diplomatic and consular establish-  
5 ments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall  
6 be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of  
7 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further,*  
8 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may  
9 designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the  
10 foregoing amounts to any department or independent estab-  
11 lishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing  
12 programs, sums for expenditure by such department or  
13 establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so trans-  
14 ferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with  
15 the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the  
16 Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing  
17 expenditures of the department or establishment to which  
18 transferred: *Provided further,* That transfers of funds to  
19 participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections  
20 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President  
21 prior to such transfer.

22 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
24 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under



1 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
2 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

3 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of  
4 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee  
5 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply  
6 to any travel or transportation of effects payable from  
7 funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secre-  
8 tary of State or the Department of State.

9 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6  
10 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the  
11 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may,  
12 in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1949,  
13 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of  
14 the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of  
15 the United States whenever he shall deem such termination  
16 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

17 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
18 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
19 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
20 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31  
21 U. S. C. 543).

22 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for  
23 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the

1 continental United States, including travel of dependents  
2 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
3 automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such  
4 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
5 begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders  
6 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
7 or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal  
8 year 1949.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
10 Appropriation Act, 1949".

## 11 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-  
14 cluding a health service program as authorized by law  
15 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special  
16 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

17 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-  
18 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor  
19 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
20 and Board of Parole, \$770,000.

21 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

22 For the Tax Division, ~~\$800,000~~ \$875,000.

23 For the Criminal Division, \$750,000.

24 For the Claims Division, \$1,550,000.



1 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations  
2 for personal services shall be available for the employment,  
3 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
4 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
5 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

6 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency  
7 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or  
8 his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting  
9 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program  
11 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), purchase of one  
12 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and examina-  
13 tion of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$220,000.

14 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses  
15 not otherwise provided for, \$145,000.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
17 \$550,000.

18 Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty  
19 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$108,000.

20 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to  
21 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
22 921), \$5,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary  
24 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of

1 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-  
2 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
3 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses  
5 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,  
6 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-  
7 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
8 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,411,700,  
9 of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities  
10 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That  
11 none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establish-  
12 ment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the  
13 Antitrust Division.

14 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of  
15 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,  
16 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
17 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
18 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
19 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
20 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
21 official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and  
22 trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be  
23 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

24 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary



1 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized  
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
3 55a) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,350,000.

4 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
5 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other  
6 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a  
7 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
8 150), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial  
10 fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor;  
11 \$545,000.

12 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
13 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States  
14 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-  
15 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district  
16 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

17 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For  
18 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
19 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys  
20 not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-  
21 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of  
22 foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special  
23 cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of  
24 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of  
25 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized

1 to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the  
2 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as  
3 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any  
4 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per  
5 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the  
6 Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names  
7 of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of com-  
8 pensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with  
9 a description of their duties.

10 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
11 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
12 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
13 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
14 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specif-  
15 ically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging  
16 for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered  
17 by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and  
18 necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the  
19 custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; pur-  
20 chase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses,  
21 and vans at not to exceed \$5,000 each; \$5,310,000, of  
22 which amount not to exceed ~~\$200,000~~ \$100,000 shall be  
23 available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals,  
24 in lieu of bailiffs and ~~eriers~~, at a rate not to exceed \$10  
25 per day.



1 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
2 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
3 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney  
4 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by  
5 section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$625,000:  
6 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount  
7 shall be available for such compensation and expenses  
8 of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
9 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
10 Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall  
12 be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee  
13 for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That when-  
14 ever an employee of the United States performs travel in  
15 order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States  
16 in any case involving the activity in connection with which  
17 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection  
18 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise  
19 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
22 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and  
23 prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the pro-  
24 tection of the person of the President of the United States;  
25 the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of

1 identification and other records and their exchange with the  
2 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,  
3 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations re-  
4 garding official matters under the control of the Department of  
5 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
6 Attorney General; including personal services in the District  
7 of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law  
8 (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hundred (for replacement  
9 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not  
10 to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored  
11 motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$150,-  
12 000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facil-  
13 ities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau  
14 of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not  
15 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for  
16 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,  
17 including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of  
18 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bu-  
19 reau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;  
20 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the Interna-  
21 tional Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards  
22 when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-  
23 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from jus-  
24 tice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emer-  
25 gencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the



1 direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certifi-  
 2 cate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it  
 3 advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be  
 4 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
 5 to have been expended; \$43,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
 6 compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000  
 7 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present  
 8 incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein ap-  
 9 propriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emer-  
 10 gencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,  
 11 bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such  
 12 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may  
 13 determine.

14       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
 15 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
 16 civil-service employee.

17           IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

18       Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
 19 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary  
 20 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
 21 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-  
 22 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service  
 23 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; care, deten-  
 24 tion, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident

1 to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the  
2 United States and to, through, or in foreign countries;  
3 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en  
4 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of  
5 \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the im-  
6 migration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards  
7 for information leading to the apprehension or conviction  
8 of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses,  
9 including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings  
10 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase  
11 for replacement only of one hundred and twenty-five and  
12 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
13 four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and  
14 ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-  
15 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and  
16 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens  
17 who become public charges and deposits to secure payment  
18 of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services  
19 by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
20 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); operation, maintenance, remod-  
21 eling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment  
22 incident thereto; *and for all necessary expenses incident to*  
23 *the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and*  
24 *transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent*  
25 *children, including transportation and other expenses in the*



1 *return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to*  
 2 *such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney*  
 3 *General; ~~\$26,900,000~~ \$27,150,000: Provided, That the*  
 4 *Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-*  
 5 *tract with officers and employees for the use, on official*  
 6 *business, of privately owned horses: Provided further, That*  
 7 *provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment*  
 8 *of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the*  
 9 *employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Natural-*  
 10 *ization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such tem-*  
 11 *porary employees as are required from time to time) where*  
 12 *competent citizen interpreters are not available.*

#### 13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
 15 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-  
 16 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance  
 17 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided,*  
 18 *That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available*  
 19 *for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the*  
 20 *work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written*  
 21 *authorization of the Attorney General.*

22 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
 23 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,  
 24 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
 25 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at

1 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased  
2 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,  
3 transporting persons released from custody of the United  
4 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide  
5 residence within the United States or to such place within  
6 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney  
7 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the  
8 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not  
9 to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including  
10 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one  
11 bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at  
12 \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for  
13 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
14 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
15 the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uni-  
16 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
17 employees in the performance of their official duties; not to  
18 exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any  
19 Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion  
20 of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to  
21 the protection of the health or safety of the institution; fire-  
22 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm  
23 products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section  
24 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be con-  
25 strued to apply to any purchase or service rendered under



1 this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
2 not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash  
3 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and  
4 any other items for which payment is made originally from  
5 appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the  
6 credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of  
7 the institutions.

8 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
9 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
10 necessary for patients including personal services in the  
11 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-  
12 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
13 the employees in the performance of their official duties;  
14 \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the  
15 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,  
16 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-  
17 ture by that Service.

18 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,  
19 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities  
20 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-  
21 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the  
22 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase  
23 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization  
24 of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General  
25 may direct, \$298,000.

1       Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
2 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
3 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
4 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
5 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place  
6 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other  
7 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
8 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable  
9 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an  
10 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of  
11 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-  
12 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,  
13 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of  
14 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-  
15 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-  
16 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-  
17 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains  
18 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the  
19 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose  
20 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,  
21 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards  
22 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and im-  
23 provements of United States jails, including sidewalks;  
24 \$1,650,000.



## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,100,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed \$5,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of

1 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed  
2 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
3 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection  
4 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided*  
5 *further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the  
6 amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative  
7 Division, Department of Justice.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
10 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
11 employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly  
12 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
13 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

14 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
15 offices of the United States district attorney and the United  
16 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropri-  
17 ations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
18 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
19 credit of the District of Columbia.

20 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of  
21 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is au-  
22 thorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the  
23 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in  
24 whole or in part payment therefor.



1        This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
2   Appropriation Act, 1949".

3            TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5        Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
6   Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title  
7   referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in  
8   the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15  
9   of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
10   for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and tele-  
11   type news service (not exceeding \$1,000); ~~\$1,000,000~~  
12   ~~\$1,050,000~~.

13        Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
14   Department, except for technical and scientific services in  
15   the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil  
16   Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants  
17   of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee  
18   on Printing, in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919  
19   (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), ~~\$1,100,000~~ \$1,200,000.

20        *Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses*  
21   *in the performance of activities and services relating to the*  
22   *collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological*  
23   *information as an aid to business in the development of foreign*  
24   *and domestic commerce, including personal services in the*

1 *District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as*  
2 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5*  
3 *U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and*  
4 *binding, \$200,000, of which \$8,000 shall be transferred to*  
5 *the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office*  
6 *of the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized,*  
7 *upon request of any public or private organization or indi-*  
8 *vidual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or*  
9 *through any other agency of the Government, any scientific*  
10 *or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign*  
11 *or domestic, which has been released for public dissemina-*  
12 *tion, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the*  
13 *estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same*  
14 *as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received*  
15 *from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the*  
16 *Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any*  
17 *appropriation which may have borne the expense of such re-*  
18 *production and dissemination and making refunds to organ-*  
19 *izations and individuals when entitled thereto.*

20     Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit  
21 in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of  
22 Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board (39 U. S. C.  
23 321d), \$590,000.



## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:

For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$102,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; ~~\$3,899,000~~ \$5,623,000.

1       Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary  
 2 to prepare for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census  
 3 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including  
 4 personal services at the seat of government; printing and  
 5 binding; and personal services by contract or otherwise at  
 6 rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without  
 7 regard to the Classification Act; \$2,676,000, to remain  
 8 available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That transfers may  
 9 be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Gen-  
 10 eral administration, Bureau of the Census".

11       General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-  
 12 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-  
 13 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the  
 14 Census without regard to the Classification Act; tabulating  
 15 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; ~~\$635,000~~  
 16 \$785,000.

17                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

18       Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 19 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
 20 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
 21 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-  
 22 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air  
 23 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory  
 24 service to States and other public and private agencies in  
 25 connection with the construction or improvement of airports



1 and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports;  
2 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
3 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation  
4 and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft,  
5 but not more than eighty-five Government-owned air-  
6 craft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aero-  
7 nautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract  
8 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert  
9 and other witnesses; *examination of estimates of appropria-*  
10 *tions in the field*; purchase (not to exceed one hundred  
11 and fifty) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase  
12 and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling  
13 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
14 training conducted by the Government or other organ-  
15 izations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Depart-  
16 ments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized  
17 to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration with-  
18 out charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and  
19 hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of  
20 such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited  
21 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,  
22 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses  
23 incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic  
24 control towers: *Provided further*, That the Reconstruction  
25 Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Corpo-

1 ration and acting by and through the War Assets Adminis-  
2 trator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United  
3 States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public  
4 Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land  
5 and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California,  
6 covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil  
7 Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance  
8 Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation  
9 *Provided further, That the War Assets Administrator, acting*  
10 *for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,*  
11 *is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States*  
12 *without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a*  
13 *certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los*  
14 *Angeles, California, covered by lease dated January 1,*  
15 *1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and*  
16 *the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore*  
17 *designated by that Corporation on Plancor 890 and declared*  
18 *surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer*  
19 *such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal*  
20 *Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration): Pro-*  
21 *vided further, That the Civil Aeronautics Administration*  
22 *is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air*  
23 *Force, Army and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft*  
24 *engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar line and shop*  
25 *equipment.*



1        Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the  
2 acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and  
3 hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of  
4 additional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
5 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
6 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
7 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facili-  
8 ties; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
9 the construction and furnishing of quarters and related  
10 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-  
11 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed  
12 at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accom-  
13 modations are not otherwise available; personal services in  
14 the District of Columbia; and purchase (not to exceed  
15 fifteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$10,099,000  
16 \$10,211,660, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Admin-  
17 istration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obli-  
18 gations for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount  
19 not exceeding \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated  
20 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
21 hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appro-  
22 priation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and  
23 to remain available until June 30, 1949: *Provided further*,  
24 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall  
25 be available for emergency repair and replacement of facili-

1 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000  
2 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and  
3 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary  
4 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and  
5 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United  
6 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-  
7 priation, and not to exceed \$578,000 may be transferred  
8 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
9 nautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs;  
10 and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force  
11 are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer with-  
12 out charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the  
13 Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, in-  
14 cluding appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics  
15 Administration.

16       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
17 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
18 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
19 developmental work and service testing as tends to the crea-  
20 tion of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing  
21 areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, per-  
22 sonnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the  
23 District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease  
24 or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-



1 placement only and operation and maintenance of five air-  
2 craft; \$1,800,000.

3 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
4 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-  
5 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,  
6 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,  
7 and repair of uniforms, and arms and amunition; \$1,185,000;  
8 and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy,  
9 are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without  
10 payment therefor such equipment as is commonly used in  
11 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington  
12 National Airport.

13 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an  
14 additional amount for an extension to the Terminal Building,  
15 acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access  
16 road to the airport, the installation of additional paving to  
17 facilitate the loading and unloading of aircraft, and the repair  
18 of hangar roofs, \$1,835,000, to remain available until  
19 expended.

20 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For  
21 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of  
22 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a) ), \$3,000,000, and  
23 in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is author-  
24 ized until June 30, 1953 to enter into contracts and incur

1 obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount  
 2 not exceeding ~~\$34,392,000~~ \$37,000,000, of which ~~\$33,-~~  
 3 ~~892,000~~ \$36,500,000 shall be for projects in the States  
 4 in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said  
 5 Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects in Hawaii and  
 6 Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*,  
 7 That the amount of \$3,000,000 appropriated herein  
 8 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning,  
 9 research, and administrative expenses; including per-  
 10 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of  
 11 passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed  
 12 \$223,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries  
 13 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to pro-  
 14 vide for necessary administrative expenses, including the  
 15 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$18,000 may be  
 16 transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding,  
 17 Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the  
 18 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
 19 hereby merged with this appropriation: ~~*Provided further*,~~  
 20 That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be  
 21 expended on the development of Fort Worth International  
 22 Airport in Tarrant County, Texas.

#### 23 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

24 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
 25 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including



1 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract steno-  
2 graphic reporting services; employment of temporary guards  
3 on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of  
4 the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and traveling ex-  
5 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
6 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
7 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
8 field; not to exceed \$12,500 for deposit in the Treasury for  
9 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase (not to exceed  
10 five, of which four shall be for replacement only) and hire  
11 of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of one and hire,  
12 operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,400,000:  
13 *Provided*, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the  
14 Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum *and the*  
15 *salaries of the other members of the Board shall be at the*  
16 *rate of \$11,500 per annum.*

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
18 \$50,000.

19 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

20 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses  
21 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-  
22 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 373),  
23 including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical  
24 charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement  
25 or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies

1 and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper,  
2 drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing sup-  
3 plies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instru-  
4 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,400,000, of which  
5 not to exceed \$3,100,000 shall be available for personal  
6 services.

7 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary  
8 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August  
9 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the operation and  
10 maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of  
11 observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;  
12 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites  
13 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and  
14 seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismo-  
15 logical observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks,  
16 Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane  
17 for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting  
18 personal household effects of commissioned officers when  
19 transferred from one official station to another, and of com-  
20 missioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral ex-  
21 penses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and  
22 extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each  
23 member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as  
24 bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per  
25 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies



1 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
 2 \$5,600,000.

3 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
 4 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
 5 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
 6 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment  
 7 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,  
 8 \$1,255,000.

9 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic  
 10 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed  
 11 fifteen vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-  
 12 alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not  
 13 to exceed \$2,500) for services as authorized by section 15  
 14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

15 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

16 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
 17 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign  
 18 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-  
 19 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not  
 20 to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15  
 21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$5,300,000~~  
 22 \$4,500,000, of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the  
 23 appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of  
 24 the Secretary: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and  
 25 binding, of field studies on surveys conducted by depart-

1 mental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the  
 2 amount herein appropriated: ~~Provided further, That \$25,000~~  
 3 ~~shall be available exclusively to carry out a study of hard~~  
 4 ~~fibers and hard fiber products.~~

5 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate  
 6 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices  
 7 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in  
 8 the development and improvement of commerce throughout  
 9 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed  
 10 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 11 ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,204,000.

#### 12 PATENT OFFICE

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including  
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of  
 15 the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services  
 16 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
 17 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed  
 18 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of trans-  
 19 porting to foreign governments publications of patents issued  
 20 by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the  
 21 Commissioner of Patents; travel; and other contingent ex-  
 22 penses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings  
 23 of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in  
 24 the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography:  
 25 ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$8,350,000.



1        Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
2    patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
3    printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official  
4    Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for mis-  
5    cellaneous printing and binding, ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$1,500,000.

6                    NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7        For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions  
8    of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15  
9    U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affect-  
10   ing the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth  
11   under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
12   merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services  
13   in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
14   building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of  
15   the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the  
16   Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed  
17   most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms  
18   for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor  
19   vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only;  
20   not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section  
21   15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
22   purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals  
23   of articles prepared officially by Government employees,  
24   as follows:

25        Operation and administration: For the general operation

1 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
2 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection  
3 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
4 \$1,350,000.

5       Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying  
6 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of  
7 the national standards; the preparation and distribution of  
8 standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and  
9 supplies in connection with Government purchases; the im-  
10 provement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-  
11 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the  
12 maintenance and development of national standards of meas-  
13 urement; the development of improved methods of measure-  
14 ment; the determination of physical constants and the  
15 properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and  
16 structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety;  
17 the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the  
18 investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;  
19 the development of methods of chemical analysis and syn-  
20 thesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare sub-  
21 stances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials,  
22 including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new proc-  
23 esses and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems  
24 arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Gov-  
25 ernment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organ-



1 izations in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
 2 encouragement of the application of the latest developments  
 3 in the utilization and standardization of building materials;  
 4 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified  
 5 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
 6 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-  
 7 semination of scientific and technical data; \$3,900,000  
 8 \$4,339,000.

9       Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
 10 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-  
 11 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and cer-  
 12 tifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and stand-  
 13 ards in terms of the national primary standards; investiga-  
 14 tion of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio  
 15 waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-  
 16 quency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and  
 17 technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves,  
 18 and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies,  
 19 \$3,000,000.

#### 20                   WEATHER BUREAU

21       Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
 22 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
 23 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
 24 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
 25 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October

1 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aero-  
2 nautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended (49  
3 U. S. C. 603), and section 308 of an Act approved April  
4 30, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 1788), including investigations of  
5 atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public  
6 agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal  
7 services at the seat of government; purchase of seven passen-  
8 ger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement  
9 only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; repair,  
10 alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care  
11 and preservation of grounds, including the construction of  
12 necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abut-  
13 ting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary  
14 buildings for living and working quarters of observers; tele-  
15 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
16 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by  
17 agreement with the companies performing the service; pur-  
18 chase of tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating  
19 paper; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
20 meteorological offices and stations; ~~\$21,880,000~~ \$22,380,-  
21 000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the  
22 contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the  
23 secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;  
24 and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing  
25 office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather



1 maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Pro-*  
2 *vided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau  
3 that can be done at the Government Printing Office without  
4 impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That  
5 not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended  
6 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
7 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,  
8 That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in  
9 the Arctic region, pursuant to the Act of February  
10 12, 1946 (15 U. S. C. 313a), the funds herein ap-  
11 propriated shall be available for the appointment of em-  
12 ployees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather  
13 Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classifi-  
14 cation Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees  
15 Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall  
16 not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more  
17 than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of  
18 pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the  
19 base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of  
20 food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without  
21 repayment therefor, to employees of the Government  
22 assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Air  
23 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized in the fiscal year  
24 1949, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,  
25 to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials,

1 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary  
2 for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic  
3 weather stations.

4 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
5 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in  
6 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and  
7 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather  
8 Bureau.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,  
11 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",  
12 Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses",  
13 Weather Bureau, shall be available *in an amount not to*  
14 *exceed \$10,000* under regulations to be prescribed by the  
15 Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aero-  
16 nautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and  
17 the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside  
18 the United States where determined necessary by the  
19 Secretary free emergency medical services by contract or  
20 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
21 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
22 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
23 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
24 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made  
25 to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such



1 supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropria-  
2 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the  
3 Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to  
4 exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and  
5 other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons  
6 in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in  
7 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

8     SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of  
9 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-  
10 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
11 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403  
12 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

13     SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-  
14 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available  
15 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
16 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

17     SEC. 305. During the fiscal year 1949 officers and  
18 employees of the Department of Commerce having special  
19 scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may  
20 be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under  
21 the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of  
22 May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail  
23 of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments  
24 specified in said Act.

1        This title may be cited as the “Department of Commerce  
2   Appropriation Act, 1949”.

3                    TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

4                    UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

5        Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate  
6   Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and  
7   employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,  
8   except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be  
9   employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office  
10   or work of the Court, \$786,600.

11       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
12   Supreme Court of the United States, \$8,500, to be expended  
13   as required without allotment by quarters, and to be exe-  
14   cuted by such printer as the Court may designate.

15       Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to  
16   be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including  
17   purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$45,100, of which  
18   amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit  
19   in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

20       Structural and mechanical care of the building and  
21   grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to  
22   enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties  
23   imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.  
24   S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, re-  
25   pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;



1 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
 2 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
 3 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
 4 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
 5 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and  
 6 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$175,700.

## 7 OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

### 8 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District  
 10 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia  
 11 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum  
 12 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals  
 13 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under  
 14 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
 15 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

16 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United  
 17 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-  
 18 ments to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance  
 19 of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material  
 20 and every item incident thereto, \$5,300, to be expended  
 21 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

22 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of  
 23 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-  
 24 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,

1 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-  
2 ment and for labor and material and every item incident  
3 thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of  
4 the Architect of the Capitol.

5 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

6 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
7 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-  
8 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,  
9 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and print-  
10 ing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
11 \$177,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this  
12 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury  
13 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

14 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
16 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees  
17 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including  
18 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and  
19 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
20 \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
21 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
22 of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500  
23 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the  
24 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).



## COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice, four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and necessary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and printing and binding; \$432,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$7,100.

## TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of

1 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and  
2 of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$106,500.

3 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

4 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district  
5 judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the  
6 Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one  
7 in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone) ;  
8 and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code,  
9 as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930,  
10 \$4,575,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
11 able for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit  
12 and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active  
13 or retired.

14 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of  
15 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States  
16 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,  
17 \$3,758,000.

18 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used  
19 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the  
20 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;  
21 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;  
22 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,  
23 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,  
24 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New



1 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North  
2 Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aber-  
3 deen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South  
4 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,  
5 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall  
6 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions  
7 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other  
8 offices to the offices named herein.

9 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of  
10 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized  
11 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),  
12 \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be  
13 construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint  
14 probation officers, or to make such orders as may be neces-  
15 sary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Pro-*  
16 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be  
17 used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer  
18 who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge cer-  
19 tified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official  
20 orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising  
21 or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released  
22 conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or cor-  
23 rectional institution.

24 *Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized*

1 *by the Act of December 7, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9), and the*  
2 *Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended*  
3 *(28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$468,000.*

4 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States  
5 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
6 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including  
7 fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States  
8 courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions  
9 specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commis-  
10 sioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
11 1937, \$475,000.

12 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;  
13 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court,  
14 and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided  
15 by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31  
16 Stat. 362); and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5  
17 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of  
18 court; \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury  
19 commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform  
20 to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District  
21 of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed  
22 \$250 each per annum.

23 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and  
24 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically  
25 provided for, ~~\$1,775,000~~ \$1,844,000.



1       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-  
2 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their  
3 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of  
4 envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906  
5 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$72,000 for deposit in  
6 the Treasury for penalty mail for the United States courts  
7 and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
8 (31 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$600,000.

9       Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,  
10 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, in-  
11 cluding traveling expenses of probation officers and their  
12 clerks, ~~\$577,000~~ \$607,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be  
13 available, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of  
14 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Fed-  
15 eral probation when incurred on the written authorization  
16 of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United  
17 States Courts.

18       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
19 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,  
20 \$85,800.

21       Printing and binding: For printing and binding the  
22 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of  
23 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

24       Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters

1 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by  
2 the Act of January 20, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9a-d) , \$865,000.

3 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized  
4 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68) , \$170,000,  
5 together with \$614,000 to be derived from the referees'  
6 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

7 Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous  
8 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the  
9 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and print-  
10 ing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to  
11 the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed  
12 \$40,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
13 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$150,000, together with \$654,000 to be  
14 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
15 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68  
16 (c) (4) ) .

17 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense  
18 funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until  
19 June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses  
20 of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
23 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, includ-  
24 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,  
25 advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,



1 and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,  
2 \$430,000.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

4 SEC. 402. As used in this title, the term “circuit court  
5 of appeals” includes the United States Court of Appeals for  
6 the District of Columbia; the term “senior circuit judge”  
7 includes the chief justice of the United States Court of  
8 Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term “circuit  
9 judge” includes associate justice of the United States Court  
10 of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term “judge”  
11 includes justice.

12 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
13 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
14 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
15 than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased  
16 hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers  
17 shall be marked plainly “The Property of the United States”,  
18 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their  
19 successors in office.

20 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation  
21 Act, 1949”.

22 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization of  
2 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
3 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
6 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be  
7 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the  
8 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section  
9 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United  
10 States, is not a member of an organization of Government  
11 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
12 ernment of the United States, or that such person does not  
13 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
14 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
15 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
16 engages in a strike against the Government of the United  
17 States or who is a member of an organization of Government  
18 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
19 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
20 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
21 the Government of the United States by force or violence and  
22 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
23 from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty  
24 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
25 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or



1 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
2 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
3 visions of existing law.

4 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the “Departments  
5 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-  
6 tion Act, 1949”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

*Clerk.*

80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R. 5607**

[Report No. 1166]

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## **AN ACT**

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23, 1948

Reported with amendments



# H. R. 5607

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 23, 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

Mr. BALL, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 22, 1948, submitted the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by him, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz:

- 1 On page 76, line 25, after the figures "\$1,844,000"
- 2 insert: "": *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and
- 3 law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any
- 4 additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay
- 5 Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subse-
- 6 quently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Admin-
- 7 istrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of
- 8 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall

1 conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5),  
2 or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7),  
3 or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appoint-  
4 ing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk  
5 shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2),  
6 associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional  
7 grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to  
8 review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by  
9 the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to  
10 be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional  
11 compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of  
12 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently  
13 enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law  
14 clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per  
15 annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each  
16 circuit and senior district judge of each district having five  
17 or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries  
18 shall not exceed \$7,500”.





80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5607

---

Mr. BAIL, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 22, 1948, submitted the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by him, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 23, 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 27, 1948  
For actions of April 26, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 74

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed deficiency appropriation bill which includes REA item; Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; and State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate confirmed Harriman nomination. Senate received various budget amendments re USDA. House agreed to discharge motion and began debate on bill to repeal oleomargarine taxes. Rep. Knutson introduced bill to provide for reforestation of forest and range lands. House passed D.C. daylight-saving bill.

## SENATE

### 1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported the following bills:

- H. R. 6055, first deficiency appropriation bill, which had been reported with amendments Apr. 23 (S. Rept. 1164)(pp. 4921, 4934, 4936-40). The bill includes \$175,000,000 additional in REA borrowing authority. The Committee reduced the export-control (Commerce Department) item from \$750,000 to \$375,000. For other items see Digest 59. The bill also includes \$3,000,000 for international information and educational activities under the State Department. Sens. Bridges, Gurney, Brooks, McKellar, and Hayden were appointed conferees.
- H. R. 5728, Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, which was reported with amendments Apr. 23 (S. Rept. 1165)(pp. 4921, 4940-1). The Committee increased the House figure for Employees' Compensation Act by \$28,800. Senate conferees were appointed. The Committee also increased Bureau of Labor Statistics \$1,750,000 above the House figure. Regarding salaries, the Committee report states: "The committee disapproved the request of the Department of Labor for the insertion of a section to allow the Secretary to employ a limited number of persons in special executive and special professional grades at annual compensation not to exceed \$15,000. The committee feels that such raising of the statutory \$10,000 salary ceiling should be accomplished by general legislation to cover all agencies of the Government, rather than by means of provisions in appropriation bills for each agency."
- H. R. 5607, State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill, which was reported with amendments Apr. 23 (pp. 4921, 4941-5). Among the amendments are: Adds \$135,000 for the Caribbean Commission; increases from \$3,900,000



(House figure) to \$4,250,000 the amount for cooperation with Latin America, which includes authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment stations in Latin America; decreases by \$1,000,000 the item for the Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, with several language changes, including an addition of \$2,000,000 in contract authority. Senate conferees were appointed. The Committee also increased the Census Bureau \$1,724,000 over the House figure; in making this increase, the Committee stated, in its report, a desire that the amount restored be applied so as to increase foreign-trade statistics by \$1,000,000 and Government statistics by \$250,000, and that the project for agriculture statistics be reduced \$55,000.

On Apr. 23 the Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5524, the Army Department civil functions appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1167) (p. 4921). The Committee increased the total flood-control appropriations \$53,124,800 over the House figure. This does not include USDA funds, which are being considered separately.

The "Daily Digest" includes a list of witnesses on H. R. 5883, the agricultural appropriation bill (p. D401).

Received from the President various proposed budget amendments regarding the Agriculture Department (S. Doc. 150); to Appropriations Committee (p. 4922).

2. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be U. S. Special Representative in Europe (p. 4945).
3. RECESSED until Wed., Apr. 28 (p. 4949).

#### HOUSE

4. OLEOMARGARINE. Agreed, 235-121, to the motion by Rep. Rivers, S. C., to discharge the Agriculture Committee from further consideration of H. R. 2245, to repeal the tax on oleomargarine (pp. 4954-60), debated the bill, and postponed further action until Wed., Apr. 28 (pp. 4961-95).

The "Daily Digest" states that the Armed Services subcommittee on procurement "instructed its chairman to introduce a new bill on the use of oleomargarine in the armed services...The new bill will be favorably reported to the full committee at the first opportunity" (p. D404).

5. DAYLIGHT SAVING. Passed with amendment, 204-92, S. 1481, to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District (pp. 5007-8). As passed the bill would authorize the change only for 1948. The bill was reported with amendment by the District of Columbia Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1813) (p. 5009).
6. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4954, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance, under Federal reclamation laws, of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. (pp. 4953, 5009).
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1493, to give Civil Service Commission final decision as to eligibility under the Veterans' Preference Act (H. Rept. 1817) (p. 5009).
8. GRAZING LANDS. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee on the Public Lands Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 6073, to provide for acquisition of lands for grazing and related purposes (p. D405).



on page 35, line 14, after the word "Agency", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5728) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from California how the appropriations in this bill, in the aggregate, compare with the bill as it passed the House?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Apparently the Senator was not in the Chamber when I made the explanation. The amount of the appropriations as the bill has now passed the Senate, and as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, is \$14,653,810 less than the amount of the bill as it came over from the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEM. I congratulate the Senator.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5607, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Department Service," on page 3, line 9, after the word "State", to strike out "\$17,168,000" and insert "\$21,101,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3,

line 19, after the word "for", to strike out "\$532,000" and insert "\$582,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 2, to insert:

North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other activities incident to the participation of the United States in an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employment of persons without regard to civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purpose hereof, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign Service," on page 6, line 18, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$42,500,000" and insert "\$44,665,830", and in line 25, after the word "Revised", to strike out "Statutes" and insert "Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 16, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$7,301,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 20, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 3, after the word "for", to strike out "\$170,000" and insert "\$175,485."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 20, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$9,250,000" and insert "\$10,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Activities," on page 9, line 11, after "(22 U. S. C. 276, 276a)", to insert a semicolon and "Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948)", and in line 12, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the executive secretary of the American group."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 18, to insert:

Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved March 4, 1948), \$135,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 4, to strike out:

Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$21,810.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "Pan American" and insert "Pan-American", and at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$347,143" and insert "\$1,536,352."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 19, to insert:

South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved January 28, 1948), \$20,000;.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 7, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$23,208,863" and insert "\$24,541,262."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 16, after the word "and", to insert "without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under", and in line 24, after "(44 U. S. C. 111)", to strike out "not to exceed \$75,000 for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); \$3,600,000" and insert "\$4,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 17, after the word "Revised", to strike out "Statutes" and insert "Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 6, after the word "be", to strike out "necessary" and insert "necessary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 18, to strike out:

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; ice, and drinking water for office purposes; acquisition production, and free distribution of information materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of information and educational activities outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio



transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of State" "Printing and binding, Department of State", Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests (which may be for one or more years) payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appropriation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information and educa-

tional activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,600,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$2,400,000 of this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes for transfer to the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land outside the continental United States by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the Corps of Engineers is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000", and on page 28, line 6, after the word "boats", to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$4,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 1, after the words "provisions of", to strike out "title" and insert "titles."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration," on page 34, line 22, after "For the Tax Division", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$875,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, in line 24, after the word "bailiffs", to strike out "criers."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests to the Senator from Minnesota that the word "and", after the word "bailiffs", should also be stricken out.

Mr. BALL. Yes; the "and" should also be stricken out, and I offer that change as an amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 42, line 22, after the word "thereto", to insert "and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General;" and on page 43, line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$26,900,000" and insert "\$27,150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 49, line 11, after "(not exceeding \$1,000)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert \$1,050,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 19, after "(44 U. S. C. 111, 220)", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 19, to insert:

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological information as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding, \$200,000, of which \$8,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 51, line 24, after the word "paper", to strike out "\$3,889,000" and insert "\$5,623,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 15, after the word "paper", to strike out "\$635,000" and insert "\$785,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 53, line 9, after the word "witnesses," to insert "examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;" and in line 24, after the word "towers", to strike out "Provided further, That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Corporation and acting by and through the War Assets Administrator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, Calif., covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation" and in lieu thereof to insert the following "Provided further, That the War Assets Administrator, acting for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los Angeles, Calif., covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore designated by that Corporation on Plancor 890 and declared surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration): *Provided further,*"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 15, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$10,099,000" and insert "\$10,211,660."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 2, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$34,392,000" and insert "\$37,000,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$33,892,000" and insert "\$36,500,000"; and in line 19, after the word "appropriation", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be expended on the development of Fort Worth International Airport in Tarrant County, Tex."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board", on page 59, line 14, after the words "per annum", to insert "and the salaries of the other members of the Board shall be at the rate of \$11,500 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce", on page 61, line 21, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$5,300,-

000" and insert "\$4,500,000"; and on page 62, line 2, after the word "appropriated", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That \$25,000 shall be available exclusively to carry out a study of hard fibers and hard fiber products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 11, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,204,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office", on page 62, line 25, after the word "photolithography", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 5, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 65, line 7, after the word "data," to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$4,339,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 66, line 20, after the word "stations," to strike out "\$21,880,000" and insert "\$22,380,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Provisions—Department of Commerce," in section 302, on page 68, line 13, after the word "available," to insert "in an amount not to exceed \$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The Judiciary—Other Federal Courts—Miscellaneous Items of Expenses," on page 75, after line 23, to insert:

Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized by the act of December 7, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9), and the acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$468,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 25, after the word "for," to strike out "\$1,775,000" and insert "\$1,844,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 12, after the word "clerk," to strike out "\$577,000" and insert "\$607,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer on behalf of the committee and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 76, in line 25, after the figures "\$1,844,000", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that

the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further,* That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Minnesota in behalf of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. May we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, this provision has been in the bill for several years. It was stricken out by the House of Representatives this year. It permits the fixing of the salaries of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges in accordance with a formula developed by the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges. In accordance with the amendment, the salaries of such law clerks and secretaries of long service will be somewhat in excess of the salaries permitted by the Classification Act. I may say that in the codification of the Federal judicial procedures, now pending in the Judiciary Committee, this provision is included in that code, which already has passed the House, and that is why the House did not include this provision in the appropriation bill. But in case that code is not enacted at this session, we want this appropriation bill to include this amendment, so as to permit the secretaries and law clerk of circuit and district judges to be paid in accordance with the pay schedules which they themselves have permitted. Funds in the amount of \$65,000 are included in the bill, in order to permit this to be done.

If this amendment is not adopted, it will mean substantial pay cuts for such secretaries and law clerks who have been with their judges for a number of years, and probably it will mean that the judges will not longer be able to have the benefit of their services.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota in behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in printing the bill, one word was omitted on page 42. I offer an amendment to correct that omission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment



The CHIEF CLERK. On page 42, line 20, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert the word "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether the appropriations contemplate substantial reductions in the pay rolls of the four departments.

Mr. BALL. I do not believe there will be any reduction in the Department of Justice for which the appropriation remains about the same as last year. There will be some reductions in the Department of Commerce, but none in the Judiciary. There will be some increase in the Department of State, particularly for the Office of Information.

Mr. KEM. There is a widespread feeling in the country that pay rolls in many of the Government departments, including some of those dealt with in the pending bill, are entirely beyond reason, that they have swollen and grown beyond any reason. I ask the Senator if the committee studying the situation confirmed that as a fact, or determined otherwise?

Mr. BALL. I may say to the Senator that the subcommittee is pretty well satisfied with respect to the Department of Justice. It is one department which did not increase its employment very much during the war. Although some additional work was assigned to the Department the increase in employment was relatively minor. The Department of State of course has expanded tremendously. As a matter of fact, the committee had to increase the amount of the appropriation by nearly \$12,500,000 above the amount allowed by the House, principally by reason of the increase in the State Department's budget, which the House had cut. Although the Budget estimates for the departmental and foreign services were less than for the current fiscal year, the House had cut the budget estimates about \$6,500,000. Both the subcommittee and the full committee felt we simply could not justify reducing the appropriation for the Department of State. That would have forced a lay-off of about 800 employees in Washington and 700 or 800 in the field, or abroad. In view of the critical international situation, the committee did not feel it could justify that kind of reduction at the present time, although I think probably a majority of the subcommittee feels that the administrative organization in the Department of State in Washington is wasteful and that probably there is considerable duplication of effort, simply because geographical desks are set up for various regions and countries in order to discharge four different functions connected with intelligence, political affairs, economic affairs, and the information program. I think the subcommittee feels that the duplication of geographical desks, in many cases dealing with very similar subjects, could be eliminated or at least considerably reduced, but the committee did not feel that it could at this time force a reduction of that kind on the Department by a drastic cut in funds.

Mr. KEM. Was the attention of the committee directed to the situation in the Department of Commerce?

Mr. BALL. Yes. The House cut the Department of Commerce, particularly the Census Bureau, in connection with current census statistics. The major increase for the Department of Commerce is in that Bureau. We granted, as I recall, about a third of the requested restoration. The House, for example, completely eliminated the appropriation for the collection of Government statistics. We did not feel that could be justified, though I am inclined to agree with the Senator that in many of the statistical agencies of which, to my knowledge, there are three major ones, there is considerable duplication, and considerable expense could be saved through better coordination in the gathering of statistics for the Government.

Mr. KEM. I am sure the Senator is cognizant of the fact that in the 1946 campaign a great deal was said about reducing Government pay rolls. When the Eightieth Congress convened, it was widely thought that substantial reductions would be made. I should like to ask the Senator if he thinks all has been done in that respect that should be done, and if the pending bill represents a determined and courageous effort to reduce pay rolls in the departments affected.

Mr. BALL. I may say to the Senator that last year, particularly in the Department of Commerce, there was an over-all reduction of from 20 to 30 percent. I think there could be a further reduction in many of the departments, but it is very difficult for a congressional committee to make the reductions intelligently without better cooperation by the departments themselves. For example, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which, incidentally, did not appeal the reductions made by the House, spends at least \$100,000,000 a year. To study its expenditures in detail and decide intelligently where reductions can be made would usually take more time than a subcommittee of Congress can devote to one particular bureau, and there 30 or 40 such bureaus covered by the bill.

I think that as the years roll along we can concentrate each year on one particular bureau and perhaps make a thorough study. I think we did a very thorough job last year. I will admit we did not dig into the bureaus as deeply this year as we did in 1947, but as I say I do not think we have provided for any great expansion of employment in any of them. There is a reduction in the Department of Commerce, there is no reduction of expansion in the Department of Justice, there is some in the State Department, as I say, and in the new Office of Information.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator another question, addressing it to him as a member of the Appropriations Committee generally, rather than as chairman of a particular subcommittee. Why is it that when appropriation bills come from the House to the Senate, we so often find it necessary or advisable to increase the amount allowed by the House?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Missouri, I think the explanation is simply that a tradition has developed to the effect that the House handles the bills initially, and the House usually makes about as drastic a cut as it thinks any bureau can stand. In actual practice, the function of the Senate Appropriations Committee is like that of an appeal board, in passing upon reductions made by the House. It is only within the past 2 years that there has been any effort on the part of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to go into the departmental requests and items, regardless of House action, and to make reductions in items beyond what the House has made, even when the department or bureau was not appealing; but in general the function of the Senate and of the Senate Appropriations Committee in handling the bills is that of an appellate tribunal, passing upon reductions made by the House.

Mr. KEM. Why is it that it cannot work the other way? Why cannot the interests of the public and of the taxpayer be considered by the Senate when acting in the capacity of a reviewing authority? We have just passed on the bill for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related agencies. My recollection is that at the last session the appropriation was reduced by the Senate. I was very much encouraged to learn today that it has again been reduced by the Senate. I do not mean to make invidious comparisons; I am merely seeking information, but why is it that a committee can, in two successive sessions, put on that kind of performance, whereas so many of the other subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, as the Senator says, act as a reviewing authority, with the idea of determining how the appropriations may consistently be increased?

Mr. BALL. I think we decreased some items in the bill. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee which handled the labor and security bill. Last year we increased a great many items, but we came out with a net decrease, because we reduced grants to States for unemployment compensation. This reduction comes about largely because we reduced the cash appropriation to pay for contract authorizations already granted in the amount of \$60,000,000. We reduced the figure from \$60,000,000 cash to \$40,000,000 cash, because we were convinced they would not need the cash during the coming fiscal year. Eventually they will need it. It is a reduction only in the next fiscal year. So that while the reduction in the next fiscal year is real, it is a situation which does not obtain as to every bill.

Mr. KEM. I notice that the net result of the bill is to increase the aggregate amount provided by the House by approximately \$12,000,000. Is most of that amount for additional pay-roll expense?

Mr. BALL. Most of it is to keep the pay rolls at or somewhat below existing levels, particularly for the State Department. Except in international broadcasting, there are no pay rolls increased above existing levels.



Mr. KEM. Where does the increase come in, then?

Mr. BALL. The House reduced the funds for the State Department, I believe, approximately \$6,500,000 below the budget estimates. The Senate committee could not find any justification at this time, facing the situation which we face in international affairs, for reducing the funds for the Foreign Service of the State Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5607) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that I voted against the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The RECORD will so show.

Mr. BALL. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I ask unanimous consent that the Appropriations Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 428) to provide for an increase in the combined amounts of retired pay for services as a commissioned officer and compensation from a civilian position with the Government which may be received by individuals and that the bill be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, pursuant to notice previously given by the Chair, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of executive business.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will report the nomination of Mr. W. Averell Harriman.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be United

States Special Representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like the RECORD to show that I voted against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Harriman.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The RECORD will so show.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the nominations.

#### THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Air Force.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Air Force nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Navy nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Marine Corps nominations are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will return to the consideration of legislative business.

#### EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE THE FREE PRESS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I should like to take a few moments to discuss what I consider one of the most flagrant and vicious attempts to undermine the free press of this country that I have come across for many years. This attempt was made in two ways. One was out-and-out bribery of American newspaper cartoonists. The second was a despicable set of lies, addressed to the editors of this country, regarding the National Health Assembly, which meets in Washington May 1 to May 4, 1948.

The culprit is the so-called National Physicians Committee—a notorious and disgraceful lobby managed by a few highly paid public relations men who, through misrepresentation, annually extort hundreds of thousands of dollars from physicians and drug houses. In the past, this organization has been re-

peatedly guilty of using the vicious Hitler-Stalin tactic of the great lie—for example in labeling as communistic legislation endorsed by two Presidents of the United States and sponsored by six Members of the United States Senate, four of whom are also members of that church which is perhaps communism's greatest enemy. Despite the fact that it was dealing with matters literally involving life and death, the National Physicians Committee has spent over a million dollars in appeals to fear and hate, but not a nickel on appeals to reason.

Now, to the everlasting shame of thousands of honest and conscientious doctors throughout the country, this depraved group, in their names, has reached a new low and is attempting to bribe the cartoonists of America and thereby to buy the editorial opinions of the Nation's press.

It is to the everlasting credit of Editor and Publisher, perhaps the leading magazine in the field of practical and effective journalism, that it accepted the National Physicians Committee's full-page advertisement of a fake prize contest, through which the bribe was offered, and then ran an editorial which denounced the advertisement as an attempt at bribery, which called on the American society of newspaper editors for a revision of the canons of journalism to make such trickery impossible in the future.

I have here a copy of the full-page advertisement I referred to. It was published in the February 28 issue, Editor and Publisher. It is signed by the National Physicians Committee of Chicago, Ill.

The advertisement announces the offer of 14 cash awards to newspaper cartoonists for the most effective portrayal "of the meaning and implications of political distribution of health-care services in the United States."

The top prize is \$1,000, and eight other awards range from \$500 to \$100.

Despite the obscure phrasing of the basis of these awards, the purpose is obvious. What the committee is looking for—and what it will distribute the prize money for—is published cartoons attacking the principle of national health insurance.

To make this purpose crystal clear, so there will be no possible misunderstanding, the advertisement reprints a sample cartoon, published some years ago by J. M. Darling, otherwise known as "Ding."

This cartoon shows Congress in the guise of an unattractive old biddy pouring out a dose of medicine to be administered to the poor long-suffering public. The medicine is labeled "Socialized Medicine—\$3,000,000,000 a Bottle." The frightened Mr. Public is being held tightly in the grasp of a gentleman labeled "Political Quack." In the foreground is another gentleman, labeled "Medical Science" who is depicted as having been bound and gagged—in other words, helpless to prevent the outrage. And in the background is a group of mourners gathered around the coffin of an ad-



mittedly able citizen, now presumably deceased, labeled "Free enterprise."

At the top of the cartoon is the caption, "It is all mixed and ready to swallow."

I have no quarrel with Mr. Darling or with his right to present his own views through his syndicated cartoon strip. From a purely objective viewpoint I can even admire the skill with which he managed to compress into one picture all the prejudices and fears of those vested interests which are arrayed against this proposed legislation.

What I do object to is this outrageous and cynical attempt, on the part of the National Physicians Committee, to bribe the cartoonists of America into helping them spread their propaganda. No matter what opinion any member of this honorable body may hold as to the merits of the legislation involved, I know that each of my colleagues will join me in condemning this vicious, underhanded attempt to buy the free editorial-cartoon expression of the newspapers of this country.

Do not make any mistake. In spite of the risk of possible flare-backs which such a campaign of chicanery may engender, this method of poisoning the wells of public opinion is extraordinarily and insidiously clever. No self-respecting newspaper cartoonist would countenance an outright effort to offer him a bribe. He would reject indignantly any attempt to slip him, say, \$50 for putting across a cartoon angled to meet the requirements of some special interest. But a prize contest is, psychologically, something else again. On the surface it is all open and above-board. By the terms of the conditions, he could even submit a cartoon in favor of so-called socialized medicine—that is, if he were naive enough to believe that such an entry would be given a moment's consideration.

I say it may seem open and above-board. But the real catch in this contest—now get this—is the requirement that the cartoon, to be entered, must first have been published in some newspaper or syndicate feature. The committee makes sure that the cartoon achieves its normal circulation before it is even judged.

There is probably many a hard-pressed cartoonist, sitting hunched over his drawing board, trying to dig out an idea for tomorrow's paper, who might grasp at this ready-prepared subject as a means of meeting a deadline. Moreover, like lots of the rest of us, he might well be worried over money. Who could not use an extra thousand—or even an extra hundred?

This latest and most outrageous attempt to exert undue influence on public opinion focuses attention once again on this highly questionable National Physicians Committee. The full name of this group is the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Services. It describes itself as a "non-political, nonprofit organization for maintaining ethical and scientific standards and extending medical services to all the people."

It calls itself "nonpolitical," yet is registered under the Lobbying Act. In

calls itself "nonprofit," but the three laymen running it profit to the tune of ten to fourteen thousand dollar a year salaries, plus apparently unlimited expense accounts. It calls itself a "physicians committee," but its list of contributors of \$500 or more submitted under the Lobbying Act sets forth the names of some 14 drug manufacturers, but does not include that of a single physician. It says its purpose is to extend medical services to all the people, but its record shows over a million dollars spent in opposing health legislation, and not a penny spent on an action taken which extended medical care to anyone.

From behind all this pious verbiage emerges the blunt fact that the committee is the political lobbying and propaganda bureau of the American Medical Association—and that its chief purpose today is the blocking of any legislation aimed at the extension of medical services under a system of national health insurance.

Over the past 6 years this committee has admittedly spent over a million dollars in its propaganda efforts to accomplish this end. It has flooded the country with more than 25,000,000 pamphlets and circulars distributed through every conceivable channel, including over-the-counter hand-outs in the large drug-store chains. It has arranged for the publication of more than 3,000 full-page advertisements in various newspapers throughout the country. It has swamped newspapers and other periodicals with everything from carefully angled news stories to pretendedly forthright, carefully written editorials which an editor is free to run as an expression of his own views. It has made wide use of the radio, direct-mail solicitation, education, and every other known technique of public relations, including the direct lobbying of United States Senators and Representatives here in Washington.

This cartoon-prize award stunt is merely the latest example of the committee's consummate skill in publicity methods. It is apparently a forerunner of the campaign which has been scheduled for this year and for which, I am informed, the committee is planning to spend some \$600,000—or double the amount spent in 1947.

Some of this money is undoubtedly contributed by physicians who perhaps believe that the inauguration of a system of national health insurance will damage their own pocketbooks. But tens of thousands of dollars, by the admission of the committee itself, have been contributed by the great pharmaceutical manufacturers and other interests allied to the drug and medical fields.

I cannot believe that these manufacturers are opposed to a health-insurance program which would make medical care available to many more people than can now afford it. After all, even from a purely selfish point of view, these men must realize that more people getting more medical care means more drugs sold. One is forced to wonder whether it can be the power of the politicians of organized medicine to endorse or withhold endorsement of drug products

which accounts for these contributions by reputable manufacturers to so odious an outfit.

This National Committee of Physicians was organized originally to take over the publicity and propaganda activities of the American Medical Association at a time when it was feared that such activities might undermine the tax-exempt status of the parent organization. Many reputable doctors—members of the AMA—have protested the right of this committee to assume these functions. They charge it with being an irresponsible clique which, by its ruthless and scurrilous attacks on all proponents of national health insurance, is putting not only the AMA but all honest medical practitioners in bad odor with the American people.

The basic line of attack of this propaganda is quite simple. It is to smear the whole project as socialized medicine, relying on the effect of that horrendous word "socialism" to scare ordinary minded citizens away. Not content with this snide attack, they are now labeling the proposal out-and-out communistic. Riding the wave of our present international difficulties, they are working the "Red menace" for all it is worth.

National health insurance, they tell us, is a project conceived by the Kremlin and fostered by Communist Reds and fellow travelers in this country for the sole purpose of inserting an entering wedge for the overthrow of our democratic system of government. Any person who supports the project is pro-Stalin and anti-American. Any person who opposes it is a staunch defender of private enterprise and the American way of life.

I do not have to state my own profound conviction about democracy and the American way of life to resent this cheap, mendacious appeal to emotionalism and insult to the intelligence of the American public.

I have no present intention of discussing the merits of the bill, as such. I recognize that there exist many honest differences of opinion as to the advisability of enacting such legislation. But while I am on the subject, I should like to draw attention to the smear attack now being unleashed by this same national physicians committee against the projected National Health Assembly which is to meet here in Washington on May 1.

This National Health Assembly, as Senators all know, has been called by the Federal Security Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing. The purpose of the assembly is to develop a concrete plan for increasing the health safeguards of this Nation over the next 10 years. It will be attended by some 700 to 800 representatives of public and private organizations and agencies concerned with various phases of the Nation's health. Its executive committee comprises leaders in the several fields involved, including a number of eminent physicians and other outstanding leaders in the health field.

There is no one in touch with the many pressing problems of public health in this country who does not recognize the vital necessity of making an expert



80TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5607

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for  
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### DEPARTMENT SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For neces-  
10 sary expenses, including personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000;  
2 salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on  
3 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as author-  
4 ized by the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o) ;  
5 health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
6 150) ; not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at  
7 meetings concerned with the work of the Department of  
8 State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger  
9 motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, in-  
10 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replace-  
11 ment only) ; and dues for library membership in societies  
12 or associations which issue publications to members only,  
13 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are  
14 not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000) ;  
15 rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic  
16 reporting and translating services by contract and services  
17 for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and  
18 the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids  
19 by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
20 Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII  
21 (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946;  
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; refund of fees  
24 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports  
25 as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; not to exceed



1 \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of  
 2 the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; the examina-  
 3 tion of estimates of appropriations in the field; and mainte-  
 4 nance and operation of passport and despatch agencies estab-  
 5 lished by the Secretary of State; ~~(1)\$17,168,000~~ \$21,101,-  
 6 000, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to  
 7 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
 8 921) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropria-  
 9 tion may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal  
 10 services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the  
 11 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930",  
 12 approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

13 Printing and binding, Department of State: For print-  
 14 ing and binding in the Department of State except as other-  
 15 wise provided for, ~~(2)\$532,000~~ \$582,000.

16 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of  
 17 the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing,  
 18 copying, and arranging for publication the official papers  
 19 of the Territories of the United States, including personal  
 20 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,  
 21 and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31,  
 22 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

23 ~~(3)~~North Atlantic fisheries: *For necessary expenses of sur-*  
 24 *veys, discussions, and other activities incident to the participa-*  
 25 *tion of the United States in an international agreement*

1 *relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, includ-*  
2 *ing personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary*  
3 *employment of persons without regard to civil-service laws*  
4 *and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing*  
5 *and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the*  
6 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and attendance*  
7 *at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance*  
8 *of the purpose hereof, \$30,000.*

9

## FOREIGN SERVICE

10 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary  
11 expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise pro-  
12 vided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service  
13 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII,  
14 sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and  
15 section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and  
16 maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic  
17 and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor  
18 construction on Government-owned properties, without  
19 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended  
20 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; ice and drinking water for office purposes;  
21 the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of twenty-  
22 three, including two for chiefs of missions at not to exceed  
23 \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of air-  
24 planes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motor-  
25 boats and launches for use at posts where determined to be



1 necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official  
2 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law  
3 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
4 purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized  
5 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of household furniture  
6 and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased  
7 buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
8 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by  
9 purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the pur-  
10 pose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of  
11 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
12 Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting;  
13 payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial infor-  
14 mation, telephone and similar services, including telephone  
15 service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30,  
16 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679) ; burial expenses and expenses in  
17 connection with last illness and death of certain native em-  
18 ployees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
19 U. S. C. 118f) ; for relief, protection, and burial of Amer-  
20 ican seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of  
21 March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in  
22 Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
23 for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services  
24 of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescu-  
25 ing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or

1 other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in  
 2 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for in-  
 3 carcerating American convicts and persons declared insane  
 4 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and  
 5 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of  
 6 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons  
 7 declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or in-  
 8 cident to the bringing home from foreign countries of per-  
 9 sons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the  
 10 Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and  
 11 maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed  
 12 \$200,000, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
 13 Statutes, as amended; ~~(4)\$42,500,000~~ \$44,665,830: *Pro-*  
 14 *vided*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods  
 15 not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living  
 16 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental  
 17 payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat,  
 18 fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased,  
 19 or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all  
 20 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised ~~(5)Statutes~~ *Stat-*  
 21 *utes*, as amended: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section  
 22 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), automo-  
 23 biles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be  
 24 exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds  
 25 of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of



1 passenger vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-  
 2 ance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the  
 3 case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mis-  
 4 sion and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles  
 5 except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be  
 6 charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set  
 7 forth.

8 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To  
 9 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1)  
 10 and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
 11 1131), ~~(6)\$7,000,000~~ \$7,301,300.

12 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For rep-  
 13 resentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3)  
 14 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131),  
 15 ~~(7)\$500,000~~ \$700,000.

16 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
 17 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
 18 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116),  
 19 \$2,150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of  
 20 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

21 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing  
 22 and binding for the Foreign Service, except as otherwise  
 23 provided for, ~~(8)\$170,000~~ \$175,485: *Provided*, That print-  
 24 ing and binding outside continental United States may be

1 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
2 (44 U. S. C. 111).

3 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect  
4 the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the  
5 initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings ac-  
6 quired under said Act, \$35,000,000, which is exclusively for  
7 expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to  
8 payments representing the value of foreign property or  
9 credits.

10 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
11 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of  
12 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-  
13 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the  
14 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
15 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of  
16 Columbia, ~~(9)\$9,250,000~~ \$10,250,000: *Provided*, That the  
17 Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the  
18 authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised  
19 Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

20 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

21 United States participation in international organiza-  
22 tions: For expenses necessary for United States participation  
23 in international organizations, including payment of the  
24 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of



1 permanent United States representation to such organizations,  
 2 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

3 American International Institute for the Protection of  
 4 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

5 Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union,  
 6 Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,100;

7 Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of  
 8 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a (10);  
 9 *Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948*), (11)\$20,  
 10 ~~000~~ \$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may

11 *be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American*  
 12 *group, shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the*  
 13 *President and the executive secretary of the American group;*

14 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco  
 15 (14 Stat. 679), \$1,200;

16 (12)*Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved*  
 17 *March 4, 1948), \$135,000;*

18 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World  
 19 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

20 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
 21 Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

22 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,  
 23 278b), \$50,000;

1 Inter-American Coffee Board (55 Stat. 1158, 1160),  
2 \$8,000;

3 ~~(13) Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat.~~  
4 ~~159), \$21,810;~~

5 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),  
6 \$4,800;

7 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58  
8 Stat. 1169), \$145,397;

9 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its  
10 successor, \$6,720;

11 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),  
12 \$29,080;

13 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-  
14 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723;

15 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial  
16 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,820;

17 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs  
18 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

19 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20  
20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$8,314;

21 International Council of Scientific Unions and Asso-  
22 ciated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$6,993;

23 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),  
24 \$9,147;



1 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271),  
2 \$1,091,739;

3 International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061),  
4 \$2,553;

5 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22  
6 U. S. C. 263), \$4,837;

7 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22  
8 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500;

9 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22  
10 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

11 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),  
12 \$145,397;

13 (14)~~Pan American~~ *Pan-American* Union (treaty of Feb-  
14 ruary 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282),  
15 (15)~~\$347,143~~ \$1,536,352;

16 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,  
17 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

18 (16)*South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved*  
19 *January 28, 1948)*, \$20,000;

20 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), \$15,146,032  
21 of which amount \$13,841,032 shall be available for contribu-  
22 tion;

23 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
24 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$3,772,775 of  
25 which amount \$3,637,545 shall be available for contribution;

1 International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention  
2 ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$680,500 of which  
3 amount \$600,000 shall be available for contribution;

4 In all, ~~(17)\$23,208,863~~ \$24,541,262, together with  
5 such additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as  
6 the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Sec-  
7 retary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign cur-  
8 rencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several  
9 treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the  
10 obligation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of  
11 the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States  
12 representation in United Nations, United Nations Education-  
13 al, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and International  
14 Civil Aviation Organization shall be available for expenses  
15 pursuant to the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conven-  
16 tions authorizing such representation, including attendance at  
17 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work  
18 of the organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; print-  
19 ing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of  
20 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms  
21 for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provi-  
22 sions of section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of  
23 1945, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses in-  
24 curred pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obliga-  
25 tion and expenditure of funds in connection with the United



1 States participation in the International Civil Aviation  
2 Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of  
3 State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized  
4 to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accord-  
5 ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of  
6 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby  
7 appropriated for the United States contribution to the United  
8 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value  
9 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including  
10 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof:  
11 *Provided further*, That the amount for United States repre-  
12 sentation in United Nations shall be available for the fur-  
13 nishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative  
14 of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and  
15 this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority con-  
16 tained in the first proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and  
17 expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State  
18 Appropriation Act, 1949, with respect to the furnishing of  
19 living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for  
20 making allotments to the United States Mission to the United  
21 Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the main-  
22 tenance of an official residence for the United States Repre-  
23 sentative to the United Nations in the same manner that  
24 such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by

1 section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
2 1132).

3 International contingencies: For necessary expenses,  
4 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as  
5 amended, of participation by the United States upon approval  
6 by the Secretary of State, in international activities which  
7 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
8 for which specific appropriations have not been provided  
9 pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress,  
10 including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
11 elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification  
12 laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
13 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and  
14 (18) *without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu*  
15 *of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of*  
16 *1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under*  
17 *such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;*  
18 *stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract*  
19 *or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions*  
20 *for the share of the United States in expenses of international*  
21 *organizations; printing and binding without regard to section*  
22 *11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; (19) not*  
23 *to exceed \$75,000 for entertainment and representation*  
24 *allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of*  
25 *August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); \$3,600,000*



1 \$4,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may  
2 be expended for representation allowances as authorized by  
3 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
4 1131) and for entertainment.

5 International Boundary and Water Commission, United  
6 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the  
7 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of  
8 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the  
9 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act  
10 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-  
11 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio  
12 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-  
13 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-  
14 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan  
15 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-  
16 tion and maintenance and protection during construction);  
17 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction  
18 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-  
19 duction machines and other equipment and machinery;  
20 personal services in the District of Columbia; services in  
21 accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess  
23 of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the dis-  
24 cretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed  
25 \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations con-

cerned with the activities of the International Boundary  
 and Water Commission which may be necessary for the effi-  
 cient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission;  
 printing and binding; purchase of nine (four for replacement  
 only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal  
 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-  
 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, pur-  
 chase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,  
 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-  
 chase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment,  
 supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of  
 foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary,  
 purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of  
 private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and  
 other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
 vised (20) ~~Statutes~~ *Statutes*, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);  
 payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort  
 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and the Act of August 27,  
 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-  
 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary  
 surveys, and investigations, \$980,000.

Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-  
 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded Feb-  
 ruary 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the



1 Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
2 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4,  
3 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),  
4 and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
5 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
6 1944, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and to remain  
7 available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures  
8 shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project  
9 for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection  
10 with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-  
11 tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney  
12 General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expend-  
13 itures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be  
14 subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the ap-  
15 propriation for said project as provided by the Act approved  
16 April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That  
17 unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under  
18 the International Boundary and Water Commission available  
19 for the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with this appropria-  
20 tion and shall continue available until expended.

21 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
22 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
23 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
24 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States

1 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the  
2 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and  
3 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United  
4 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-  
5 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100, to be  
6 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated  
7 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-  
8 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1948, and to remain  
9 available until expended.

10 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international  
11 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the Presi-  
12 dent to perform the obligations of the United States under  
13 certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain  
14 in respect to Canada, including personal services in the  
15 District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by  
16 contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor  
17 vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commis-  
18 sion, United States and Canada, under the terms of the  
19 treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed  
20 January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary  
21 of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who  
22 shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Com-  
23 missioners to serve in that capacity without compensation  
24 therefore) ; salaries of clerks and other employees appointed  
25 by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with



1 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses  
2 and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of  
3 the Commission at such places in the United States and  
4 Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners  
5 shall determine to be ~~(21)necessary~~ *necessary*, \$37,560; for  
6 special and technical investigations in connection with matters  
7 falling within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Com-  
8 mission, United States and Canada, including the purchase for  
9 replacement only of two passenger automobiles; and the  
10 Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department  
11 or independent establishment of the Government with the  
12 consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct  
13 expenditure by such department or establishment for the pur-  
14 poses set forth in this clause, \$124,487; for the International  
15 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and  
16 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United  
17 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed  
18 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-  
19 pletion of such remaining work as may be required under  
20 the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and exist-  
21 ing treaties between the United States and Great Britain;  
22 commutation of subsistence to employees while on field  
23 duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per  
24 day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in  
25 camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from tem-

1 porary field employees; and for payment for timber neces-  
2 sarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$58,853;  
3 for the share of the United States of the expenses of  
4 the International Fisheries Commission under the conven-  
5 tion between the United States and Canada, concluded  
6 January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$31,500; for the  
7 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-  
8 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
9 convention between the United States and Canada, con-  
10 cluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), \$103,100, in all,  
11 \$355,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secre-  
12 tary of State: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the  
13 United States share of the expenses of the International  
14 Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific  
15 Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses  
16 of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions  
17 for the expenses of said Commissions.

18 (22) International information and educational activities:  
19 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State  
20 to carry out international information and educational  
21 activities as authorized by the United States Information and  
22 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, ap-  
23 proved January 27, 1948), including personal services in  
24 the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to  
25 the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a



1 temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within  
2 the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-  
3 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service  
4 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII  
5 and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
6 cerned with activities provided for under this appropriation  
7 (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype  
8 equipment; printing and binding, including printing and  
9 binding outside the continental limits of the United States  
10 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
11 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; serv-  
12 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and  
14 maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment,  
15 and devices abroad; ice, and drinking water for office pur-  
16 poses; acquisition, production, and free distribution of infor-  
17 mation materials for use in connection with the operation,  
18 independently or through individuals, including aliens, or  
19 public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and with-  
20 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of infor-  
21 mation and educational activities outside of the continental  
22 United States, including the purchase of radio time (except  
23 that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase  
24 more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting  
25 time from any person or corporation holding an international

1 short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communi-  
2 cations Commission without the consent of such licensee), and  
3 the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio trans-  
4 mission and reception; purchase and presentation of various  
5 objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through  
6 diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments,  
7 schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the  
8 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-  
9 picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental  
10 of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all  
11 other necessary services by contract or otherwise without  
12 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000,  
13 of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to  
14 the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of  
15 State", "Printing and binding, Department of State",  
16 "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and  
17 quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and  
18 binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided, That,*  
19 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
20 vised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State  
21 is authorized in making contracts for the use of the inter-  
22 national short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree  
23 on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and  
24 operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds  
25 as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against



1 loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property  
2 arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities:  
3 *Provided further, That in the acquisition of leasehold*  
4 *interests (which may be for one or more years) payments*  
5 *may be made in advance for the entire term or any part*  
6 *thereof: Provided further, That \$4,400,000 of this appro-*  
7 *priation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, con-*  
8 *struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and*  
9 *the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio*  
10 *transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land*  
11 *and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or other-*  
12 *wise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 2709*  
13 *of the Revised Statutes: Provided further, That funds ap-*  
14 *propriated herein shall be available for payment to private*  
15 *organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into*  
16 *for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.*

17 *International information and educational activities: For*  
18 *expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to*  
19 *carry out international information and educational activities*  
20 *as authorized by the United States Information and Educa-*  
21 *tional Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved*  
22 *January 27, 1948), and to administer the program author-*  
23 *ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act*  
24 *of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 1641 (b)),*  
25 *including personal services in the District of Columbia;*

1 employment, without regard to the civil-service and  
2 classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis  
3 (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United  
4 States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
5 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
6 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title  
7 VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
8 activities provided for under this appropriation (not to ex-  
9 ceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor  
10 vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and  
12 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
13 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
14 facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract  
15 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of  
16 objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or  
17 organizations, and information and educational activities out-  
18 side the continental United States, all without regard to  
19 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which  
20 not to exceed \$2,600,000 may be transferred to other appro-  
21 priations of the Department of State: Provided, That, not-  
22 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised  
23 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is  
24 authorized in making contracts for the use of the international  
25 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf



1 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators  
2 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may  
3 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or  
4 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising  
5 from such use of said radio stations and facilities: Provided  
6 further, That in the acquisition of lease-hold interests pay-  
7 ments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part  
8 thereof: Provided further, That \$2,400,000 of this appro-  
9 priation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of  
10 the Revised Statutes for transfer to the Corps of Engineers of  
11 the United States Army, exclusively for the purchase, con-  
12 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, pur-  
13 chase and installation of necessary equipment for radio trans-  
14 mission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest  
15 in land outside the continental United States by purchase,  
16 lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the  
17 Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be  
18 approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the  
19 Corps of Engineers is hereby authorized to enter into con-  
20 tracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under  
21 the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000:  
22 Provided further, That funds herein appropriated shall not  
23 be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective  
24 daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation hold-

1 *ing an international short-wave broadcasting license from the*  
2 *Federal Communications Commission without the consent of*  
3 *such licensee: Provided further, That funds appropriated*  
4 *herein shall be available for payment to private organizations*  
5 *abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the process-*  
6 *ing and distribution of motion-picture films.*

7       Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-  
8 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet  
9 the obligations of the United States under the Convention  
10 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations  
11 between the United States and the other American Re-  
12 publics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and  
13 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to  
14 authorize the President to render closer and more effective  
15 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-  
16 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-  
17 ment appropriations available for carrying out other provi-  
18 sions of law authorizing related activities, including the  
19 establishment and operation of agricultural and other experi-  
20 ment and demonstration stations in other American coun-  
21 tries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the  
22 experiments and demonstrations, and construction of neces-  
23 sary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$150,000  
25 for printing and binding; temporary services as authorized



1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
2 55a) ; not to exceed ~~(23)\$5,000~~ \$10,000 for entertainment;  
3 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
4 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with  
5 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
6 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
7 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-  
8 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling  
9 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with  
10 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
11 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, profes-  
12 sional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes,  
13 and persons possessing special scientific or other technical  
14 qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the  
15 other American Republics; and the actual expenses of prepar-  
16 ing and transporting to their former homes the remains of  
17 such persons, not United States Government employees, who  
18 may die while away from their homes under the authority of  
19 this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is  
20 authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay  
21 the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10  
22 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens  
23 of the other American Republics while traveling in the  
24 Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized  
25 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of

1 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes  
2 as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600;  
3 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in  
4 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;  
5 purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor  
6 vehicles; rental of boats, (24) ~~\$3,900,000~~ \$4,250,000; and the  
7 Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is  
8 hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the ap-  
9 proval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to  
10 other departments, agencies, and independent establishments  
11 of the Government for expenditure in the United States and  
12 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for  
13 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-  
14 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such  
15 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein  
16 contained or under the authority governing the activities of  
17 the department, agency, or independent establishment to  
18 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this  
19 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and  
20 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the  
21 United States and the other American Republics, including  
22 the distribution of materials and other services in the fields  
23 of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the  
24 radio, the press, and the cinema.

25 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to



1 carry out the provisions of (25)~~title~~ *titles* III and V of the  
2 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App.  
3 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without re-  
4 gard, outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Re-  
5 vised Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the  
6 District of Columbia, and employment of personnel out-  
7 side the continental United States without regard to  
8 civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as  
9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5  
10 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of nineteen and hire of passenger  
11 motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
12 aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees  
13 (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in  
14 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual  
15 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes  
16 the remains of trainees who may die while away from such  
17 homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds  
18 to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allow-  
19 ances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a  
20 health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
21 150) ; not to exceed \$150 for deposit in the Treasury for  
22 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; printing and binding with-  
23 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
24 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-  
25 izations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes here-

1 of; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine  
2 Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publi-  
3 cations pertaining to the various programs set forth in the  
4 Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional  
5 buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings  
6 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and  
7 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees  
8 of the United States Government, including military per-  
9 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322  
10 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.  
11 278a) ), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and  
12 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts  
13 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections  
14 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$18,924,000;  
15 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,  
16 and 311 of said title III, \$2,449,000; in all, \$21,373,000; to  
17 be available on July 1, 1948, and to remain available until  
18 June 30, 1950, and, in addition, the Public Roads Adminis-  
19 tration, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to enter into  
20 contracts for the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Act in  
21 an amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, and the Philippine  
22 War Damage Commission is authorized to incur obliga-  
23 tions for the payment of claims for compensation under  
24 section 304 of the Act in an amount not exceeding \$12,-  
25 400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appro-



1 priation under this head in the Department of State  
2 Appropriation Act, 1948, together with the limitations  
3 included in said appropriations, shall be consolidated with  
4 the appropriation and limitations under this head in the  
5 Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided fur-*  
6 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available  
7 for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking  
8 any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabili-  
9 tation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the  
10 Government of the United States in any sense or respect  
11 to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts  
12 authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any  
13 part of this appropriation be available for expanding any  
14 public works project authorized by law to be replaced or  
15 rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound  
16 engineering practice and which can be accomplished within  
17 the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*,  
18 That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire  
19 accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such  
20 Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That  
21 this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with  
22 nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philip-  
23 pines in connection with training programs: *Provided*  
24 *further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appro-  
25 priations may be transferred directly to and merged with

1 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of  
2 the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expendi-  
3 tures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further,*  
4 That the construction of diplomatic and consular establish-  
5 ments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall  
6 be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of  
7 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further,*  
8 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may  
9 designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the  
10 foregoing amounts to any department or independent estab-  
11 lishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing  
12 programs, sums for expenditure by such department or  
13 establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so trans-  
14 ferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with  
15 the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the  
16 Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing  
17 expenditures of the department or establishment to which  
18 transferred: *Provided further,* That transfers of funds to  
19 participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections  
20 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President  
21 prior to such transfer.

22       GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23       SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries  
24 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under



1 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section  
2 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

3 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of  
4 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee  
5 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply  
6 to any travel or transportation of effects payable from  
7 funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secre-  
8 tary of State or the Department of State.

9 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6  
10 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the  
11 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may,  
12 in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1949,  
13 terminate the employment of any officer or employee of  
14 the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of  
15 the United States whenever he shall deem such termination  
16 necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

17 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-  
18 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and  
19 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the  
20 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31  
21 U. S. C. 543).

22 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for  
23 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the  
24 continental United States, including travel of dependents:

1 and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or  
 2 automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such  
 3 expenses when any part of such travel or transportation  
 4 begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders  
 5 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel  
 6 or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal  
 7 year 1949.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
 9 Appropriation Act, 1949".

## 10 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 11 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-  
 13 cluding a health service program as authorized by law  
 14 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special  
 15 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

16 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-  
 17 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor  
 18 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
 19 and Board of Parole, \$770,000.

20 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

21 For the Tax Division, ~~(26)\$800,000~~ \$875,000.

22 For the Criminal Division, \$750,000.

23 For the Claims Division, \$1,550,000.

24 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations  
 25 for personal services shall be available for the employment,



1 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
2 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
3 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

4 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency  
5 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or  
6 his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting  
7 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
8 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program  
9 as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), purchase of one  
10 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and examina-  
11 tion of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$220,000.

12 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses  
13 not otherwise provided for, \$145,000.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
15 \$550,000.

16 Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty  
17 mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$108,000.

18 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to  
19 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.  
20 921), \$5,000.

21 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary  
22 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of  
23 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-  
24 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
25 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

1       Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses  
2   necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,  
3   including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-  
4   tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),  
5   and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,411,700,  
6   of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities  
7   in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That  
8   none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establish-  
9   ment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the  
10  Antitrust Division.

11       Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of  
12  the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,  
13  clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
14  probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
15  which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
16  of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
17  agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
18  official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and  
19  trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be  
20  expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

21       Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
22  services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary  
23  expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized  
24  by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
25  55a) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,350,000.



1      Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
2      not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other  
3      expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a  
4      health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
5      150), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the  
6      Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial  
7      fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor;  
8      \$545,000.

9      Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
10     For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States  
11     district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-  
12     ployees, including the office expenses of United States district  
13     attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

14     Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For  
15     compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
16     Attorney General and to United States district attorneys  
17     not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney Gen-  
18     eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of  
19     foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special  
20     cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of  
21     foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of  
22     any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized  
23     to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the  
24     District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as  
25     compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any

1 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per  
 2 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the  
 3 Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names  
 4 of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of com-  
 5 pensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with  
 6 a description of their duties.

7 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
 8 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
 9 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
 10 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
 11 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specif-  
 12 ically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging  
 13 for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered  
 14 by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and  
 15 necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the  
 16 custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; pur-  
 17 chase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses,  
 18 and vans at not to exceed \$5,000 each; \$5,310,000, of  
 19 which amount not to exceed ~~(27)\$200,000~~ \$100,000 shall  
 20 be available for the employment of temporary deputy mar-  
 21 shals, in lieu of bailiffs ~~(28)and clerks~~, at a rate not to exceed  
 22 \$10 per day.

23 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
 24 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
 25 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney



1 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by  
2 section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$625,000:  
3 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount  
4 shall be available for such compensation and expenses  
5 of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
6 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
7 Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*  
8 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall  
9 be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee  
10 for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That when-  
11 ever an employee of the United States performs travel in  
12 order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States  
13 in any case involving the activity in connection with which  
14 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection  
15 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise  
16 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

17 **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

18 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
19 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and  
20 prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the pro-  
21 tection of the person of the President of the United States;  
22 the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of  
23 identification and other records and their exchange with the  
24 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,  
25 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations re-

1 guarding official matters under the control of the Department of  
2 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the  
3 Attorney General; including personal services in the District  
4 of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law  
5 (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of five hundred (for replacement  
6 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not  
7 to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored  
8 motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$150,-  
9 000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facil-  
10 ities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau  
11 of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not  
12 to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for  
13 the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,  
14 including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of  
15 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bu-  
16 reau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;  
17 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the Interna-  
18 tional Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards  
19 when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-  
20 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from jus-  
21 tice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emer-  
22 gencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the  
23 direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certifi-  
24 cate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it  
25 advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be



1 deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
2 to have been expended; \$43,900,000: *Provided*, That the  
3 compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000  
4 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present  
5 incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein ap-  
6 propriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emer-  
7 gencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion,  
8 bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such  
9 amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may  
10 determine.

11       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
12 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any  
13 civil-service employee.

14       IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15       Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
16 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary  
17 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
18 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-  
19 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service  
20 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; care, deten-  
21 tion, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident  
22 to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the  
23 United States and to, through, or in foreign countries;  
24 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en

1 route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of  
 2 \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the im-  
 3 migration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards  
 4 for information leading to the apprehension or conviction  
 5 of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses,  
 6 including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings  
 7 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase  
 8 for replacement only of one hundred and twenty-five and  
 9 hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
 10 four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and  
 11 ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-  
 12 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and  
 13 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens  
 14 who become public charges and deposits to secure payment  
 15 of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services  
 16 by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August  
 17 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~(29)~~and operation, mainte-  
 18 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase  
 19 of equipment incident thereto; ~~(30)~~*and for all necessary*  
 20 *expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveil-*  
 21 *lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their*  
 22 *wives and dependent children, including transportation and*  
 23 *other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona*  
 24 *fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by*  
 25 *the Attorney General; (31)*~~\$26,900,000~~ \$27,150,000: Pro-



1 *vided*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturali-  
2 zation may contract with officers and employees for the use,  
3 on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the  
5 employment of aliens in the Government service shall not  
6 apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration  
7 and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent  
8 and such temporary employees as are required from time to  
9 time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

10 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

11 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
12 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-  
13 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance  
14 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,  
15 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available  
16 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
17 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
18 authorization of the Attorney General.

19 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
20 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,  
21 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
22 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
23 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased  
24 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,  
25 transporting persons released from custody of the United

1 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide  
2 residence within the United States or to such place within  
3 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney  
4 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the  
5 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not  
6 to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including  
7 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one  
8 bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at  
9 \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for  
10 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
11 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
12 the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uni-  
13 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
14 employees in the performance of their official duties; not to  
15 exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any  
16 Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion  
17 of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to  
18 the protection of the health or safety of the institution; fire-  
19 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm  
20 products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section  
21 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be con-  
22 strued to apply to any purchase or service rendered under  
23 this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
24 not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash  
25 for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and



1 any other items for which payment is made originally from  
2 appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the  
3 credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of  
4 the institutions.

5 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
6 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
7 necessary for patients including personal services in the  
8 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-  
9 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
10 the employees in the performance of their official duties;  
11 \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the  
12 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,  
13 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-  
14 ture by that Service.

15 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,  
16 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities  
17 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-  
18 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the  
19 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase  
20 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization  
21 of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General  
22 may direct, \$298,000.

23 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
24 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
25 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and

1 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
2 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place  
3 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other  
4 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
5 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable  
6 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an  
7 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of  
8 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,  
9 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of  
10 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains  
11 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the  
12 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose  
13 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,  
14 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards  
15 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;  
16 \$1,650,000.

#### 22 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

23 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such  
24 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out  
25 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or



1 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading  
2 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50  
3 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
4 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General  
5 pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
6 \$4,100,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1949  
7 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien  
8 Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office  
9 at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed  
10 \$5,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
11 U. S. C. 321d) ; rent of private or Government-owned space  
12 in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for  
13 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act  
14 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; personal services in  
15 the District of Columbia; a health service program as  
16 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling ex-  
17 penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations  
18 concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*,  
19 That on or before November 1, 1948, the Attorney General  
20 shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of  
21 the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed  
22 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-  
23 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection  
24 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided*  
25 *further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the

1 amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative  
2 Division, Department of Justice.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
5 may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter  
6 employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly  
7 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the  
8 laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

9 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
10 offices of the United States district attorney and the United  
11 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropri-  
12 ations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
13 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
14 credit of the District of Columbia.

15 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of  
16 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is au-  
17 thorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the  
18 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in  
19 whole or in part payment therefor.

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
21 Appropriation Act, 1949".

22 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
25 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title



1 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in  
 2 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15  
 3 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates  
 4 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and tele-  
 5 type news service (not exceeding \$1,000); ~~(32)\$1,000,000~~  
 6 \$1,050,000.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
 8 Department, except for technical and scientific services in  
 9 the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil  
 10 Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants  
 11 of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee  
 12 on Printing, in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919  
 13 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), ~~(33)\$1,100,000~~ \$1,200,000.

14 ~~(34)~~ *Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses*  
 15 *in the performance of activities and services relating to the*  
 16 *collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological*  
 17 *information as an aid to business in the development of foreign*  
 18 *and domestic commerce, including personal services in the*  
 19 *District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as*  
 20 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5*  
 21 *U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and*  
 22 *binding, \$200,000, of which \$8,000 shall be transferred to*  
 23 *the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office*  
 24 *of the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized,*  
 25 *upon request of any public or private organization or indi-*

1 *vidual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or*  
2 *through any other agency of the Government, any scientific*  
3 *or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign*  
4 *or domestic, which has been released for public dissemina-*  
5 *tion, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the*  
6 *estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same*  
7 *as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received*  
8 *from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the*  
9 *Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any*  
10 *appropriation which may have borne the expense of such re-*  
11 *production and dissemination and making refunds to organ-*  
12 *izations and individuals when entitled thereto.*

13       Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit  
14 in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of Com-  
15 merce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board (39 U. S. C.  
16 321d), \$590,000.

17                               BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

18       Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
19 For expenses necessary for searching census records and  
20 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-  
21 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
22 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-  
23 tion, including personal services at the seat of government,  
24 travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic  
25 supplies, \$102,000: *Provided*, That the procedure here-



1 under for the furnishing from census records of evidence  
2 for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant  
3 to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the  
4 Social Security Administration.

5 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for  
6 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics  
7 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be  
8 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the  
9 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,  
10 and other records; preparation of monographs on census  
11 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;  
12 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and  
13 electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving de-  
14 vices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper;  
15 ~~(35)\$3,899,000~~ \$5,623,000.

16 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary  
17 to prepare for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census  
18 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including  
19 personal services at the seat of government; printing and  
20 binding; and personal services by contract or otherwise at  
21 rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without  
22 regard to the Classification Act; \$2,676,000, to remain  
23 available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That transfers may  
24 be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Gen-  
25 eral administration, Bureau of the Census".

1 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-  
 2 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-  
 3 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the  
 4 Census without regard to the Classification Act; tabulating  
 5 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; ~~(36)~~\$635,000  
 6 \$785,000.

7 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
 9 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-  
 10 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended  
 11 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-  
 12 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air  
 13 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory  
 14 service to States and other public and private agencies in  
 15 connection with the construction or improvement of airports  
 16 and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports;  
 17 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 18 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation  
 19 and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft,  
 20 but not more than eighty-five Government-owned air-  
 21 craft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aero-  
 22 nautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract  
 23 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert  
 24 and other witnesses; ~~(37)~~*examination of estimates of appro-*  
 25 *priations in the field*; purchase (not to exceed one hundred



1 and fifty) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase  
2 and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling  
3 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
4 training conducted by the Government or other organ-  
5 izations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Depart-  
6 ments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized  
7 to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration with-  
8 out charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and  
9 hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of  
10 such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited  
11 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,  
12 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses  
13 incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic  
14 control towers: (38)*Provided further*, That the Reconstruc-  
15 tion Finance Corporation, as successor to Defense Plant Cor-  
16 poration and acting by and through the War Assets Adminis-  
17 trator, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United  
18 States and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public  
19 Buildings Administration) without charge a tract of land  
20 and the improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California,  
21 covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil  
22 Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance  
23 Corporation and surplus to the needs of the Corporation  
24 *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administrator, acting  
25 for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,

1 *is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States*  
2 *without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a*  
3 *certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los*  
4 *Angeles, California, covered by lease dated January 1,*  
5 *1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and*  
6 *the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore*  
7 *designated by that Corporation on Plancor 890 and declared*  
8 *surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer*  
9 *such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal*  
10 *Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration): Pro-*  
11 *vided further, That the Civil Aeronautics Administration*  
12 *is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air*  
13 *Force, Army and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft*  
14 *engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar line and shop*  
15 *equipment.*

16       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the  
17 acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and  
18 hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of  
19 additional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
20 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
21 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
22 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facili-  
23 ties; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
24 the construction and furnishing of quarters and related  
25 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aero-



1 nautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed  
2 at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accom-  
3 modations are not otherwise available; personal services in  
4 the District of Columbia; and purchase (not to exceed  
5 fifteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~(39)\$10,099,-~~  
6 ~~000~~ \$10,211,660, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics  
7 Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur  
8 obligations for purposes contained in this paragraph in an  
9 amount not exceeding \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That the con-  
10 solidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year  
11 1948 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this  
12 appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund  
13 and to remain available until June 30, 1949: *Provided fur-*  
14 *ther*, That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall  
15 be available for emergency repair and replacement of facili-  
16 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000  
17 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and  
18 expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary  
19 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and  
20 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United  
21 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-  
22 priation, and not to exceed \$578,000 may be transferred  
23 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
24 nautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs;  
25 and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force

1 are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer with-  
2 out charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the  
3 Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, in-  
4 cluding appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics  
5 Administration.

6       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
7 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
8 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
9 developmental work and service testing as tends to the crea-  
10 tion of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing  
11 areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, per-  
12 sonnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the  
13 District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease  
14 or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-  
15 placement only and operation and maintenance of five air-  
16 craft; \$1,800,000.

17       Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
18 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-  
19 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,  
20 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,  
21 and repair of uniforms, and arms and amunition; \$1,185,000;  
22 and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy,  
23 are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without  
24 payment therefor such equipment as is commonly used in



1 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington  
2 National Airport.

3 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an  
4 additional amount for an extension to the Terminal Building,  
5 acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access  
6 road to the airport, the installation of additional paving to  
7 facilitate the loading and unloading of aircraft, and the repair  
8 of hangar roofs, \$1,835,000, to remain available until  
9 expended.

10 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For  
11 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of  
12 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$3,000,000, and  
13 in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is author-  
14 ized until June 30, 1953 to enter into contracts and incur  
15 obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount  
16 not exceeding ~~(40)\$34,392,000~~ \$37,000,000, of which  
17 ~~(41)\$33,892,000~~ \$36,500,000 shall be for projects in the  
18 States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said  
19 Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects in Hawaii and  
20 Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided,*  
21 That the amount of \$3,000,000 appropriated herein  
22 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning,  
23 research, and administrative expenses; including per-  
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of  
25 passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed

1 \$223,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries  
2 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to pro-  
3 vide for necessary administrative expenses, including the  
4 maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$18,000 may be  
5 transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding,  
6 Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the  
7 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is  
8 hereby merged with this appropriation (42): ~~*Provided fur-*~~  
9 ~~*ther*~~, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be  
10 expended on the development of Fort Worth International  
11 Airport in Tarrant County, Texas.

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

13 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
14 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including  
15 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract steno-  
16 graphic reporting services; employment of temporary guards  
17 on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of  
18 the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and traveling ex-  
19 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
20 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
21 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
22 field; not to exceed \$12,500 for deposit in the Treasury for  
23 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; purchase (not to exceed  
24 five, of which four shall be for replacement only) and hire  
25 of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of one and hire,



1 operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,400,000:

2 *Provided*, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the  
3 Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum (43) *and the*  
4 *salaries of the other members of the Board shall be at the*  
5 *rate of \$11,500 per annum.*

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
7 \$50,000.

8 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

9 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses  
10 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-  
11 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 373),  
12 including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical  
13 charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement  
14 or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies  
15 and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper,  
16 drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing sup-  
17 plies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instru-  
18 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,400,000, of which  
19 not to exceed \$3,100,000 shall be available for personal  
20 services.

21 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary  
22 to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August  
23 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the operation and  
24 maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of  
25 observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary;

1 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites  
2 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and  
3 seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismo-  
4 logical observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks;  
5 Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane  
6 for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting  
7 personal household effects of commissioned officers when  
8 transferred from one official station to another, and of com-  
9 missioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral ex-  
10 penses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and  
11 extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each  
12 member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as  
13 bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per  
14 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies  
15 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
16 \$5,600,000.

17 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
18 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
19 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
20 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment  
21 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,  
22 \$1,255,000.

23 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic  
24 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed  
25 fifteen vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-



1 alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not  
2 to exceed \$2,500) for services as authorized by section 15  
3 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
6 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign  
7 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-  
8 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not to  
9 exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the  
10 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(44)\$5,300,000~~  
11 ~~\$4,500,000~~, of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the  
12 appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of  
13 the Secretary: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and  
14 binding, of field studies on surveys conducted by depart-  
15 mental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the  
16 amount herein appropriated ~~(45):~~ *Provided further*, That  
17 ~~\$25,000 shall be available exclusively to carry out a study of~~  
18 ~~hard fibers and hard fiber products.~~

19 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate  
20 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices  
21 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in  
22 the development and improvement of commerce throughout  
23 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed  
24 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
25 ~~(46)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,204,000.

1

## PATENT OFFICE

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including  
 3 personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of  
 4 the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services  
 5 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
 6 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed  
 7 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of trans-  
 8 porting to foreign governments publications of patents issued  
 9 by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the  
 10 Commissioner of Patents; travel; and other contingent ex-  
 11 penses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings  
 12 of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in  
 13 the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography:  
 14 (47)~~\$8,000,000~~ \$8,350,000.

15 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
 16 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
 17 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official  
 18 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for  
 19 miscellaneous printing and binding, (48)~~\$1,750,000~~  
 20 \$1,500,000.

21

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

22 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions  
 23 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15  
 24 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affect-  
 25 ing the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth



1 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
2 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services  
3 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
4 building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of  
5 the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the  
6 Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed  
7 most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms  
8 for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor  
9 vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only;  
10 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section  
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
12 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals  
13 of articles prepared officially by Government employees,  
14 as follows:

15       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
16 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
17 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection  
18 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;  
19 \$1,350,000.

20       Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying  
21 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of  
22 the national standards; the preparation and distribution of  
23 standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and  
24 supplies in connection with Government purchases; the im-  
25 provement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-

1 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the  
 2 maintenance and development of national standards of meas-  
 3 urement; the development of improved methods of measure-  
 4 ment; the determination of physical constants and the  
 5 properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and  
 6 structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety;  
 7 the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the  
 8 investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;  
 9 the development of methods of chemical analysis and syn-  
 10 thesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare sub-  
 11 stances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials,  
 12 including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new proc-  
 13 esses and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems  
 14 arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Gov-  
 15 ernment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organ-  
 16 izations in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
 17 encouragement of the application of the latest developments  
 18 in the utilization and standardization of building materials;  
 19 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified  
 20 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
 21 quality and performance; and the compilation of and dis-  
 22 semination of scientific and technical data; (49)\$3,900,000  
 23 \$4,339,000.

24       Radio propagation and standards: For development and  
 25 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-



1 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and cer-  
2 tifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and stand-  
3 ards in terms of the national primary standards; investiga-  
4 tion of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio  
5 waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-  
6 quency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and  
7 technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves,  
8 and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies,  
9 \$3,000,000.

#### 10 WEATHER BUREAU

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
12 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
13 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
14 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
15 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
16 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aero-  
17 nautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended (49  
18 U. S. C. 603), and section 308 of an Act approved April  
19 30, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 1788), including investigations of  
20 atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public  
21 agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal  
22 services at the seat of government; purchase of seven passen-  
23 ger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement  
24 only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; repair,  
25 alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care

1 and preservation of grounds, including the construction of  
 2 necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abut-  
 3 ting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary  
 4 buildings for living and working quarters of observers; tele-  
 5 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
 6 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by  
 7 agreement with the companies performing the service; pur-  
 8 chase of tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper;  
 9 and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorolo-  
 10 gical offices and stations; ~~(50)\$21,880,000~~ \$22,380,-  
 11 000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the  
 12 contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the  
 13 secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;  
 14 and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing  
 15 office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather  
 16 maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Pro-*  
 17 *vided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau  
 18 that can be done at the Government Printing Office without  
 19 impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That  
 20 not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended  
 21 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
 22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*,  
 23 That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in  
 24 the Arctic region, pursuant to the Act of February



1 12, 1946 (15 U. S. C. 313a), the funds herein ap-  
2 propriated shall be available for the appointment of em-  
3 ployees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather  
4 Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classifi-  
5 cation Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees  
6 Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall  
7 not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more  
8 than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of  
9 pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the  
10 base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of  
11 food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without  
12 repayment therefor, to employees of the Government  
13 assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Air  
14 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized in the fiscal year  
15 1949, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,  
16 to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials,  
17 equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary  
18 for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic  
19 weather stations.

20 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
21 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in  
22 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and  
23 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather  
24 Bureau.

## 1       GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2       SEC. 302. The appropriations “Salaries and expenses,  
3 Civil Aeronautics Administration”; “Salaries and expenses”,  
4 Civil Aeronautics Board; and “Salaries and expenses”,  
5 Weather Bureau, shall be available (51)*in an amount not to*  
6 *exceed \$10,000* under regulations to be prescribed by the  
7 Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aero-  
8 nautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and  
9 the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside  
10 the United States where determined necessary by the  
11 Secretary free emergency medical services by contract or  
12 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
13 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
14 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
15 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
16 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made  
17 to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such  
18 supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropria-  
19 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the  
20 Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to  
21 exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and  
22 other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons  
23 in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in  
24 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

25       SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of



1 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-  
2 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
3 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403  
4 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

5 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-  
6 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available  
7 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
8 the activities for which the appropriations are made.

9 SEC. 305. During the fiscal year 1949 officers and  
10 employees of the Department of Commerce having special  
11 scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may  
12 be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under  
13 the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of  
14 May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail  
15 of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments  
16 specified in said Act.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
18 Appropriation Act, 1949".

## 19 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

### 20 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

21 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate  
22 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and  
23 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,  
24 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be

1 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office  
2 or work of the Court, \$786,600.

3       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
4 Supreme Court of the United States, \$8,500, to be expended  
5 as required without allotment by quarters, and to be exe-  
6 cuted by such printer as the Court may designate.

7       Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to  
8 be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including  
9 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$45,100, of which  
10 amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit  
11 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

12       Structural and mechanical care of the building and  
13 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to  
14 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties  
15 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.  
16 S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, re-  
17 pairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;  
18 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
19 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
20 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
21 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
22 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and  
23 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$175,700.



## OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

## UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$5,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

## COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding

1 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-  
2 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,  
3 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and print-  
4 ing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
5 \$177,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this  
6 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury  
7 for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

8 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding  
10 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees  
11 of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including  
12 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and  
13 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,  
14 \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
15 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
16 of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500  
17 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the  
18 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

19 COURT OF CLAIMS

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,  
21 four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners,  
22 and all other officers and employees of the court, including  
23 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,  
24 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary  
25 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the



1 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending  
 2 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Febru-  
 3 ary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to  
 4 authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of  
 5 Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',  
 6 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as  
 7 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and neces-  
 8 sary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and  
 9 printing and binding; \$432,000: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
 10 ceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit  
 11 in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

12       Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and  
 13 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-  
 14 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,  
 15 \$7,100.

#### 16                   TERRITORIAL COURTS

17       Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-  
 18 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of  
 19 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and  
 20 of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$106,500.

#### 21                   MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

22       Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district  
 23 judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the  
 24 Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one  
 25 in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone) ;

1 and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code,  
2 as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930,  
3 \$4,575,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
4 able for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit  
5 and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active  
6 or retired.

7 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of  
8 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States  
9 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,  
10 \$3,758,000.

11 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used  
12 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the  
13 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;  
14 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;  
15 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,  
16 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,  
17 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New  
18 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North  
19 Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aber-  
20 deen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South  
21 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,  
22 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall  
23 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions  
24 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other  
25 offices to the offices named herein.



1 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of  
2 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized  
3 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),  
4 \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be  
5 construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint  
6 probation officers, or to make such orders as may be neces-  
7 sary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Pro-*  
8 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be  
9 used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer  
10 who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge cer-  
11 tified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official  
12 orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising  
13 or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released  
14 conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or cor-  
15 rectional institution.

16 (52) *Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized*  
17 *by the Act of December 7, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9), and the*  
18 *Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended*  
19 *(28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$468,000.*

20 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States  
21 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
22 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including  
23 fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States  
24 courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions  
25 specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commis-

1 sioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,  
2 1937, \$475,000.

3 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;  
4 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court,  
5 and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided  
6 by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31  
7 Stat. 362) ; and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5  
8 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of  
9 court; \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury  
10 commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform  
11 to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District  
12 of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed  
13 \$250 each per annum.

14 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and  
15 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically  
16 provided for, ~~(53)\$1,775,000~~ \$1,844,000 ~~(54)~~: *Provided*,  
17 *That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit*  
18 *and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensa-*  
19 *tion under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and*  
20 *any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall*  
21 *be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without*  
22 *regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except*  
23 *that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the*  
24 *main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6)*  
25 *clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8)*



1 administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine,  
 2 and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the  
 3 junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4),  
 4 or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge  
 5 shall determine, subject to review by the individual council of  
 6 the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination  
 7 by the judge otherwise to be final: Provided further, That  
 8 (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal  
 9 Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar  
 10 purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to  
 11 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not  
 12 exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior  
 13 circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of  
 14 each district having five or more district judges, in which  
 15 case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

16       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-  
 17 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their  
 18 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of  
 19 envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906  
 20 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$72,000 for deposit in  
 21 the Treasury for penalty mail for the United States courts  
 22 and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
 23 (31 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$600,000.

24       Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,  
 25 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, in-

1 cluding traveling expenses of probation officers and their  
2 clerks, ~~(55)\$577,000~~ \$607,000: *Provided*, That this sum  
3 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for  
4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
5 of Federal probation when incurred on the written authoriza-  
6 tion of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United  
7 States Courts.

8       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
9 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,  
10 \$85,800.

11       Printing and binding: For printing and binding the  
12 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of  
13 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

14       Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters  
15 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by  
16 the Act of January 20, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9a-d), \$865,000.

17       Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized  
18 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$170,000,  
19 together with \$614,000 to be derived from the referees'  
20 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

21       Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous  
22 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the  
23 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and print-  
24 ing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to



1 the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed  
2 \$40,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39  
3 U. S. C. 321d) ; \$150,000, together with \$654,000 to be  
4 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
5 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68  
6 (c) (4) ).

7 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense  
8 funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until  
9 June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses  
10 of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the  
13 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, includ-  
14 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,  
15 advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
16 and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,  
17 \$430,000.

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

19 SEC. 402. As used in this title, the term "circuit court  
20 of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for  
21 the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge"  
22 includes the chief justice of the United States Court of  
23 Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit  
24 judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court

1 of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge"  
2 includes justice.

3 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of  
4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
5 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
6 than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased  
7 hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers  
8 shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States",  
9 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their  
10 successors in office.

11 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
12 Act, 1949".

### 13 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
16 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
17 the United States or who is a member of an organization of  
18 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against  
19 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or  
20 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow  
21 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:  
22 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be  
23 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the



1 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section  
2 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United  
3 States, is not a member of an organization of Government  
4 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Gov-  
5 ernment of the United States, or that such person does not  
6 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
7 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
8 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
9 engages in a strike against the Government of the United  
10 States or who is a member of an organization of Government  
11 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-  
12 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a  
13 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of  
14 the Government of the United States by force or violence and  
15 accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid  
16 from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty  
17 of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
18 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or  
19 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall  
20 be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-  
21 visions of existing law.

22 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments

1 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-  
2 tion Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives March 5, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments April 26 (legisla-  
tive day, April 22), 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

*Secretary.*





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# AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered









# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 21, 1948  
For actions of May 20, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to return meat inspection to appropriation basis.  
Senate to consider agricultural appropriation bill today.

## HOUSE

1. MEAT INSPECTION. Passed without amendment S. 2256, to provide for Government financing of meat inspection except overtime pay (pp. 6384-93). This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected, 39-143, a motion by Rep. Horan, Wash., to recommit the bill (p. 6393).
2. WHEAT AGREEMENT. Rep. Reed, N. Y., criticized the proposed International Wheat Agreement (pp. 6357-8).
3. MINERALS. Passed with amendments S. 1006, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to increase the acreage of leases for various minerals which may be issued, etc. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Lenke, N. Dak., to strike out the provision which would permit the use of not to exceed 80 acres of national forest lands, not a part of a lease, for purposes necessary or convenient for such mining (USDA already has authority to permit use of forest land for such purposes if desirable). (pp. 6382-3.)
4. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5524 (p. 6387). Senate conferees were appointed May 19.
5. HEALTH; FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. J. Res. 409, providing for U. S. membership in the World Health Organization (p. 6387).
6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5607 (pp. 6387-8). Senate conferees not yet appointed.

7. TRANSPORTATION. Received the conference report on S. 110, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain agreements between carriers (p. 6393).
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a proposed provision for the fiscal year 1949 for the National Security Resources Board (H. Doc. 672); to Appropriations Committee (p. 6399).
9. HEALTH; FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 409, providing for U. S. membership in the World Health Organization (H. Rept. 1999)(p. 6399). (See also item 5.)
10. FUR LABELING. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3734, to protect consumers, retailers, distributors, manufacturers, dealers, and producers from misnaming, misbranding, improper identification, and deceptive or misleading advertising of fur products and articles made in part of in whole from fur (H. Rept. 2004)(p. 6399).
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 24 (p. 6399). Next week's program, as announced by majority leader Halleck: Mon. and Tues., and perhaps later in the week, D. C. home rule, transfer of alcohol plants to USDA, rescheduling census work, State collection of cigarette tax, omnibus flood-control bill, and World Health Organization; Wed., trade-agreements extension; Thurs., Interior Department appropriation bill; Fri., internal-revenue revision; Sat., undetermined; conference reports and perhaps other rules. (p. 6392.)

SENATE

12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S. 2318, the long-range farm program bill, to "allow flexibility to the President of the United States in negotiating tariffs on agricultural imports and exports," and inserted an explanatory statement (pp. 6312-3).  
Sen. Cooper, Ky., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S. 2318, the long-range farm program bill, regarding marketing quotas for tobacco (p. 6313).
13. HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD. Rejected, 20-51, S. Res. 232, to discharge the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee from further consideration of H.R. 49, the Hawaii statehood bill (pp. 6313-30).
14. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a report on the disposition of surplus property, prepared by the Surplus Property Subcommittee (S.Rept. 1365) (p. 6310). Sen. Ferguson stated, "With the submission of this report, the Surplus Property Subcommittee will have completed its work. However, the Investigation Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which was organized on March 1 of this year, will continue to examine into the disposal of our war surpluses" (p. 6310).
15. DISPLACED PERSONS. Began debate on S. 2242, to authorize the admission within 2 years of 100,000 displaced persons for permanent residence in the U.S. (pp. 6331-44).
16. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee concluded marking up this bill, H.R. 5770, for reporting to the full committee (p. D510).



fit of that inspection at the expense of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, in 1936 the late and beloved Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who was then so ably representing my great State in the other body, and I, succeeded in getting through this Congress legislation authorizing the inspection of sea food. Prior to that time the people engaged in that industry in my State would have carloads of canned shrimp, and oysters, and other sea food seized out in the far West, on the east coast, and in other sections of the country, and condemned, with the consequent loss to the fishermen and packers in that industry. This Congress voted the authorization for that inspection service. Since 1936 and up until last year, 1947, the Federal Government paid about half of that service and the packers paid the other half, under that authorization; but last year the Committee on Appropriations failed and refused to make an appropriation for that service, and at the same time they cut out the inspection service for the meat packing industry.

If we are going to cut it out for one and save money on the one, why not save it on the other? If we are going to grant it to one, then why not grant it to the other? How are you going to make fish out of one and fowl out of the other, or more appropriately I should say fish out of one and meat out of the other? All we are asking for is fair play and no discrimination in this matter.

At the appropriate time I expect to offer an amendment to put back into effect the service for the sea-food industry that was intended under the old act. If that goes through I will support this bill. Otherwise I shall find it most difficult to go along.

The argument is made and will be made that one is compulsory and the other is not compulsory but cooperative.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. On that point, I recall the statement made by the distinguished chairman. I do not pose as an expert on the laws governing this industry, but I do know of my own personal knowledge that in the last 2 or 3 years, particularly during the closing years of the war, the oyster industry, which is very largely concentrated in my area, was under the complete domination of the Federal Government. We even regulated the size of the pack which was required.

Mr. COLMER. And still do.

I have endeavored to be fair about this thing. I have endeavored to be very frank. If we are going to do this for one industry then we should do it for the other. That may sound like a very selfish position. I will admit it is a selfish position, but I will also admit it is a fair position, and you will have to admit it, too.

One argument is made that it is not compulsory. Nothing will spoil more quickly than sea food, and nothing can make you more ill than bad sea food. Certainly if anything requires inspection it is canned sea food, not only for

the benefit of the industry but for the benefit of the public generally.

All we are asking is the same treatment that you give to the meat industry. As I said before, if we can get that cooperation I will be glad to go along even though the service for the meat industry will cost \$11,000,000 whereas for the sea-food industry it will cost only \$80,000, but it will be fair and equal treatment.

Mr. Speaker, frankly there is some question of germaneness of this proposed amendment. Since the original act authorizing sea-food inspection was passed this service has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Commerce Department. But that technicality does not affect the fairness, the justice, and the equity of the matter. I am, therefore, in hopes that the distinguished chairman of the committee will not raise that question.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 70]

Allen, Calif.	Misher	Macy
Anderson, Calif.	Folger	Meade, Ky.
Barden	Fulton	Meade, Md.
Bates, Ky.	Gallagher	Miller, Calif.
Beall	Goodwin	Miller, Md.
Bell	Harless, Ariz.	Multer
Bishop	Hart	Mundt
Bland	Hartley	Nixon
Bloom	Harvey	Norton
Boggs, Del.	Hébert	O'Hara
Bonner	Heffernan	O'Toole
Boykin	Hendricks	Patman
Bramblett	Hoffman	Pfeifer
Buckley	Hollifield	Plumley
Bulwinkle	Jackson,	Potts
Byrne, N. Y.	Wash.	Powell
Cannon	Jenkins, Pa.	Price, Fla.
Carroll	Jennings	Redden
Celler	Johnson,	Robertson
Clark	Okla.	Rooney
Cole, Kans.	Johnson,	Scoblick
Cole, N. Y.	Tex.	Scott, Hardie
Cooley	Jones, N. C.	Shafer
Cox	Kearney	Sheppard
Cravens	Kefauver	Short
Crosser	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Stigler
Dawson, Ill.	Kirwan	Thomas, N. J.
Deane	Klein	Towe
Delaney	Lane	Vail
Dondoro	Lewis, Ky.	Vorys
Dorn	Ludlow	West
Doughton	Lyle	Whitaker
Durham	Lynch	Wilson, Ind.
Engle, Calif.	McDowell	Wood
Fellows	McGarvey	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 325 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS BILL, 1949

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5524) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and

agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGEL of Michigan, CASE of South Dakota, TIBBOTT, SCRIVNER, KERR, MAHON, and MORRELL.

There was no objection.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 602, Rept. No. 2000), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 409) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### HOME RULE AND REORGANIZATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 603, Rept. No. 2001), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6227) to provide for home rule and reorganization in the District of Columbia, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion exception one motion to recommit.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Depart-



ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STEFAN, HORAN, FENTON, CLEVINGER, ROONEY, GARY, and O'BRIEN.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the People's World of Thursday, May 13.

#### MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2256) relating to the meat-inspection service of the Department of Agriculture.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2256, with Mr. McCONNELL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. FLANNAGAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is made necessary by the fact that last year the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture contained a legislative provision which the Committee on Appropriations has no authority to place in it, a legislative provision which changed the system of meat inspection which had been in successful operation in this country for more than 40 years.

The bill passed the House and went to the Senate. The Senate Committee on Appropriations held hearings on it, and

as a result of the information developed at those hearings, struck from the bill the provision requiring that the packers pay for the inspection. The action of the committee in striking that provision from the bill was sustained in the Senate. The bill went to conference and, finally, in the course of the conference, the provision was reinstated. Since July 1 we have had the packers paying for meat inspection.

This year the present bill was introduced in the Senate. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. That committee held hearings and, as a result of those hearings, it unanimously reported the bill to the Senate. It went on the Senate calendar and at a later date the bill was passed by the Senate without a single vote against it.

It came before the Committee on Agriculture in the House. We held a full and complete hearing on it and at that hearing there appeared representatives of all the leading farm organizations, representatives of labor organizations, representatives of producers, and representatives of the small packers, all of them taking the same position—that this bill should be reported and passed. I want to call attention to some of the witnesses before that committee, as follows:

David Dolnick, labor-relations consultant, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL.

Albert K. Mitchell, former president, American National Livestock Association and New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association.

J. F. Krey, chairman, board of American Meat Institute.

Henry Neuhoﬀ, Jr., president, the National Independent Meat Packers' Association.

Mr. Weymouth, representing the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.

J. B. Wilson, chairman, legislative committee of the National Wool Growers' Association.

F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo.

L. Blaine Liljenquist, representing the Western States Meat Packers' Association, Inc.

John J. Riggle, representing the National Council of the Farmer Cooperatives.

J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel, the National Grange.

George R. Dressler, secretary, the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers.

William Yungclas, representing Iowa Swine Producers' Association.

In addition there were statements filed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, by the Kansas Livestock Association, by the American Veterinary Medical Association, representing the meat inspectors, by the Eastern Meat Packers Association, and by Bryant Edwards, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

As a result of the hearings, the House Committee on Agriculture unanimously reported the bill. We have it before us today. The law that was on the books

previous to the action of the House last year was on the books for more than 40 years. Under the provisions of that law, we built up a meat-inspection service which was without peer anywhere in the world. It was a service in which a great esprit de corps had been built up. It was a great health service to the public. In 1906, the Committee on Agriculture, because it was a service to the public put the burden of paying for it on the public. It had been operated and carried on that way for more than 40 years. The representatives of the farm organizations appeared before the committee because they feared the effect of this legislation upon agriculture, because they felt that while at the present time when we were in a flush period, this cost might be passed on by the large packers to the consumers, that in a time of depression it would be pushed back on the producers.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Since this is being passed on to the consumer or to the public, the cost to the public now, as I understand, under this new program, is more than the cost under the old program. Is that correct?

Mr. HOPE. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In that event, as a matter of fact, we would be saving money to the public by repealing that law instead of adding to the burden of the public. Is that not true?

Mr. HOPE. I think the gentleman is exactly correct.

This service being in the interest of the public, the greater proportion of the meat consumed that is federally inspected, the greater the protection that will be afforded to the public. There has been this year, for the first time in the history of meat inspection, a decline in the number of establishments inspected. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said there had been some added and some taken away, and the net result does not make much difference; but it is significant that this is the first time in all the 42 years' history of this legislation that we have been going downhill.

Now, here is the situation in which the small packers of the country find themselves today. They are not like the large packer, in that they can pass on this expense. They are in a different position, because if they are in interstate commerce, and under the inspection system, they must compete with other small packers in their own State who are not shipping in interstate commerce, and who do not have this expense.

I want to read to you briefly a part of the testimony of Mr. Henry Neuhoﬀ, Jr., president of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, a packer at Dallas, Tex. Here is what Mr. Neuhoﬀ said:

We are a small packer. Ten percent of our business is interstate. We have three Government inspectors in our plant. Our inspection fee is about \$18,000 a year. To show you how this thing can grow, they are now telling us we need another. Three of them have been doing it for the last 3 or 4 years, and, all of a sudden, as soon as we are paying the bill, they say, "Let us have another







U.S. in resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects, quitclaim deeds to the minerals in or under such property (H.Rept. 2085) (p. 6927).

20. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5607 (pp. 6909-11). The conferees reported a substitute amendment for International information and educational activities, State Department, appropriating \$27,000,000, with a contract authority of \$1,000,000, and provided for \$4,100,000 for cooperation with Latin American Republics.
21. TOBACCO TAX. Passed with amendments H.R. 5645, to provide for assisting the States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes (pp. 6888-09).
22. POTATOES. Rep. Cole, Kans., spoke in favor of continuing support prices on potatoes, recommending a proposal submitted by the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Assn., Kans. (p. 6878).
23. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., spoke in favor of completing the Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway (p. 6878).
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6927.)
25. WILDLIFE. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to amend the Alaska game law. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6927.)
26. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a report on survey and study of the postal service (H.Rept. 2076) (p. 6927).
27. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6712, "to provide for revenue revision, to correct tax inequities, and for other purposes" (H.Rept. 2087) (p. 6927).
28. ADJOURNED until Tues., June 1 (p. 6927). Rep. Arends, Ill., announced the program for this week as follows: Tues., private calendar and supplemental Treasury appropriation bill; Wed., military appropriation bill; Thurs., ERP appropriation bill; Fri., the Navy appropriation bill; and "at any time during the week," the omnibus flood-control bill, Internal Revenue Code revision, and D.C. home rule bill (p. 6887).

#### BILL INTRODUCED

29. FARM LABOR. S. 2767, by Sen. Aiken, Vt. (for himself and Sen. Thye, Minn.), to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment. To Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (p. 6847.)

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX.

30. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Rep. Mitchell, Ind., inserted a Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune article, "Minnesota Poll - Large Number in State Favor Repeal of Oleomargarine Tax" (p. A3549).  
Rep. Hull, Wis., inserted W.N. Moore's (Ill. farmer) statement of the history of the oleomargarine tax laws (pp. A3553-5).

31. MEAT INSPECTION. Speech in the House by Rep. Worley, Tex., favoring meat inspection at Federal expense (p. A3556).
32. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Gillie, Ind., inserted a Corn article, "Foot-and-Mouth Looms Again" (pp. A3565-6).
33. LAND POLICY. Rep. Rohrbaugh, W.Va., inserted an editorial from The West Union Record favoring the Hope land-policy bill (p. A3541).
34. TOBACCO TAX. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boggs, Del., opposing H.R. 5645, to assist the States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes (pp. A3538-9).
35. MINERALS. Sen. Malone, Nev., inserted Wall Street Journal and Mining Congress Journal editorials on the Nation's mineral situation (pp. A3560-1).
36. HEALTH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Klein, N.Y., on the effect of "slum housing" on child health and favoring the TEW housing bill (p. A3562).
37. RECLAMATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., commending the subcommittee's work on the Interior appropriation, referring particularly to reclamation funds (pp. A3551-2).  
Sen. Morse, Ore., inserted Morton J. Tompkins' (Ore. State Grange) address on development of the Columbia River basin (pp. A3542-3).
38. FOREIGN TRADE. Various remarks and insertions on foreign trade zones and extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. A3530-1, A3552, A3567-8, A3571-3).
39. HOUSING. Various remarks and insertions on the TEW housing bill (pp. A3537-8, A3557-8, A3562-5).

COMMITTEE HEARING RELEASED BY G.P.O.

40. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. H.R. 5770. Senate Appropriations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 1: H. Agriculture, golden nematode control (Rohwer, E&PQ to testify); S. Appropriations, foreign-aid appropriations; H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science Foundation; S. Finance, reciprocal trade agreements; S. Labor and Public Welfare, national health bill; S. P.O. and Civil Service Committee, efficiency rating system; S. Appropriations, Interior and D.C. appropriations; H. Banking and Currency, TEW housing bill; H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Reclamation Bureau propaganda activities and GAO audit of railroad vouchers: For June 4: S. Agriculture and Forestry, farm-tenant loans amendments.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm.

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DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND  
THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

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MAY 28, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. STEFAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the  
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5607]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 23, 45, and 50.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 44, 48, 51, 52, 53, and 55, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$569,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$25,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$43,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: \$3,600,000, *of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

*International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), and to administer the program authorized*

by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information- and educational activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: Provided further, That in the acquisition of lease-hold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: Provided further, That \$3,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land outside the continental United States by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the Department of State is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000: Provided further, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: Provided further, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



## Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,025,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$725,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *Provided further, That the War Assets Administrator, acting for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California, covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore designated by that Corporation as Plancor 890 and declared surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration);* and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,285,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,120,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 54.

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## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1 appropriates \$20,000,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$17,168,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,101,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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missioners are breathing down the back of their necks trying to get this bill passed. We are here to represent the people of all the States.

Mr. COOLEY. Much has been said about the constitutionality of this bill. Does the mere fact that some 40 States want to do something that is contrary to the Constitution make it any less our responsibility to uphold the Constitution?

Mr. HINSHAW. Of course not. Not only are we sent here to represent the people of our States but to represent the people of the Nation as a whole.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Does the gentleman mean there is anything revolutionary about the idea that we are here to represent the people of the 38 States in doing what seems best to them and for them?

Mr. HINSHAW. We are here, my good friend—I have such high regard for the gentleman who asked that question—I had a good retort in mind, but I will not make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Any person selling or disposing of cigarettes in interstate commerce whereby such cigarettes are shipped to other than a distributor licensed by or located in a State taxing the sale or use of cigarettes shall, not later than the 10th day of each month, forward to the tobacco-tax administrator of the States into which such shipment is made a memorandum or a copy of the invoice covering each and every such shipment of cigarettes made during the previous calendar month into said State; the memorandum or invoice in each case to include the name and address of the person to whom the shipment was made, the brand, and the quantity thereof.

SEC. 3. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 12 months, or both.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 2, strike out "12" and insert "6."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HALLECK) having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5645) to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes, pursuant to House Resolution 605, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. May the Chair inquire whether or not any Member of the minority wishes to offer a motion to recommit? If not, the gentleman from Missouri qualifies and the Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri moves to recommit the bill H. R. 5654 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BENNETT of Missouri) there were—ayes 30, noes 76.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLE of Missouri) there were—ayes 83, noes 35.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

So the bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD at the close of general debate on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, to include in one an article on yield insurance and in the other testimony offered before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. JONES of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. DEVITT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill H. R. 5607 may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there

objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 23, 45, and 50.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 44, 48, 51, 52, 53, and 55, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$569,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$43,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$7,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$9,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$3,600,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C., 1131) and for entertainment"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable



the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information and educational activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of lease-hold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$3,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land outside the continental United States by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the Department of State is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$1,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$5,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

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Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the War Assets Administrator, acting for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California, covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore designated by that Corporation as Plancor 890 and declared surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration); and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$2,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

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#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of yesterday may be corrected. On page 6794 where, in my address, the words "Portland, Maine," are used, it should read "Portland, Oreg."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 602 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 409) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, the resolution presently before us makes in order the consideration of House Joint Resolution 409. It provides for 1 hour of general debate. The rule is an open rule.

House Joint Resolution 409 provides for adherence on the part of the United States to the International Health Organization. This matter has been before the Congress for some time. It was reported favorably in the other body and was passed unanimously by that body and has been recommended unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. The resolution which makes possible our adherence to that body has been amended in some particulars. The amendments, to my mind, are very proper safeguarding amendments. The resolution likewise provides for an authorization of an appropriation not to exceed \$1,920,000 in any 1 year.

In view of the fact that the World Health Organization is already in existence, having been approved by 26 nations of the world, it seems high time, in my opinion, that the United States should become a member.

The purpose of the organization will be explained in detail by the Member in charge for the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I might say briefly that there are

certain things in the whole field of world health that can be done only by international action, and would be of very great value to the United States. I hope very much that we will adopt this rule and then pass House Joint Resolution 409.

Mr. Speaker, there are no further requests for time on the rule, so I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 409) providing for membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 409, with Mr. BARRETT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, House Joint Resolution 409 is the successor, as the gentleman from Massachusetts stated, to House Joint Resolution 161, which I introduced on March 26, 1947. It was studied carefully by the Foreign Affairs Committee a year ago, with open hearings, various limiting amendments were added and it was reported out unanimously by the committee in July 1947. It was deemed advisable to incorporate additional safeguards as to qualifications of personnel and appropriations, as certain language was ambiguous. So they were added and the joint resolution was reintroduced.

I do not want to take up any more time here this afternoon than is necessary to make a brief explanation of the resolution. The hearings and committee report are comprehensive; the resolution authorizes the President to accept membership in the World Health Organization which is one of the so-called specialized agencies under the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations. One of them is the Food and Agriculture Organization, another is UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization; another the International Civil Aviation Organization, another the Universal Postal Union, another the International Telecommunications Union, another the International Bank, and so on.

This resolution authorizes the United States to join another one called the World Health Organization. It also authorizes the President to name delegates to the organization's annual assembly and to designate a representative to serve on its executive board of 18, when the U. S. A. is chosen as one of the members of that board. It authorizes appropriations to cover our own expenses in



participating, and to make our annual contribution to the work of the organization.

The history of this organization is that in the San Francisco Conference for drawing up the Charter of the United Nations, a resolution was passed recommending that as early as possible steps should be taken to form an international health agency that would coordinate and assist and improve the various activities in the field of health being carried out by most nations throughout the world.

The United States Senate in December 1945 passed a resolution asking the President to take the initiative in urging the United Nations to convene a conference for that purpose. The Social and Economic Council passed a resolution calling such a conference and it met for a month in June or July of 1946. Out of it came the WHO constitution which you will find in the Committee report beginning on page 11. A year ago the Senate unanimously passed a resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 98, similar to my original resolution. The legislation here was caught in the jam at the end of the last session, and we have not had a chance to bring it up until now.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MITCHELL. I cannot find anything in the bill which will provide that such appointees of the President to this organization shall be technically qualified. Do you have anything in the bill on that?

Mr. JUDD. Yes, on page 2, line 13, it says "such representative must be a graduate of a recognized medical school, and have spent not less than 10 years in graduate practice as a physician or surgeon."

Mr. MITCHELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. That was one of the safeguards put in at the insistence of members of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. RICH. This legislation is limited to an amount not over \$1,900,000 for any one year, which would be the cost to the United States.

Mr. JUDD. Yes, \$1,920,000.

Mr. RICH. Oh, you have added \$20,000?

Mr. JUDD. It was always there.

Mr. RICH. It was?

Mr. JUDD. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Well, it might not be so bad for \$1,900,000, but I do not know how you are going to spend that \$20,000.

Mr. JUDD. You mean you do not know where we are going to get that \$20,000, do you not?

Mr. RICH. The point I want to make is that previous to the time that the Committee on Foreign Affairs took this legislation back, the day before it was reported to the House, they had a figure in it permitting those who made this agreement to obligate the United States for about 38½ percent of all the costs required for this health organization to take care of anything they wanted to

take care of. There are over 2,000,000,000 people in the world. The United States has 140,000,000 people and would be obligated to stand 38½ percent of the expense. I want to say that we worked to get this \$1,900,000 in this bill for a long time. I think we did a mighty good job because the nations of the world are looking to Uncle Sam to pay the bill for everything. This country some day is going to rue that. They are going to regret assuming this responsibility. I congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota now for seeing the error of our ways in some of the things that we did. He is trying to correct much of this legislation. I give him a great deal of credit, knowing where his heart is in trying to take care of all the people throughout the world. I want to try to help people, too, but there is a limit to our financial responsibility. So my hat is off to you, and I wish you luck, but I am glad we put that limitation on you, so that you cannot go out and try to take care of all the sick people all over the world and expect Uncle Sam to pay for it.

Mr. JUDD. I am grateful for the gentleman's contribution, even though the premise for much of his remarks is in error.

Mr. RICH. Name one.

Mr. JUDD. Of course, the resolution had the limitation in it as it originally came from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RICH. Thirty-eight and one-half percent of all that the 36 or 40 nations wanted to spend, and you did not know whether that would be three million or three billion.

Mr. JUDD. The language of the former resolution read:

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Department of State, such sums, not to exceed \$1,920,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1947, as may be necessary for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the organization.

We assumed the word "annually" meant that it was \$1,920,000 annually, but to make sure, in the new version, 409, I added the words "per annum" after the \$1,920,000. The language now states clearly what I have always had in mind as I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania clearly understood.

Mr. RICH. Oh, no, no. I did not understand it, because in so many of these things we are doing for these nations in the world, we are just going in blind. We are just doing all these things for these nations without any regard or any respect for the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. JUDD. I am grateful to the gentleman for his support. Now that he has joined us, I hope that nobody else will object.

Mr. RICH. Do you mean to state that I am the only one who would object to a bill like that?

Mr. JUDD. I commend the gentleman for his careful guarding of the Treasury on every occasion.

Mr. Chairman, the basic body of this organization is the World Health Assembly. Thirty members of the United Nations and eight nonmember nations have already joined. The United States would

be the thirty-ninth. About 60 nations signed the convention. A great many of them have been waiting before joining to see what the United States will do, because in the Western Hemisphere we already have a somewhat similar organization, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. The United States took the lead in setting that up back in 1907 or 1908. The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau voted over a year ago to merge its activities with the World Health Organization whenever it came into being. Naturally, its members did not want to join the World Health Assembly until they were sure that we would, too. So there is no question but that at least 60 countries will join.

The first World Health Assembly is to meet in Geneva on June 24. That is the reason for the pressure to get this resolution through, so that our delegation can be present at the first meeting and have a hand in getting it started off well on the basis of what we regard as sound principles.

I should like, if I may, to discuss for a few moments the reasons why the committee believes this is an advisable thing to do. The main objectives of the bill are three. The first is to eliminate or reduce epidemics by attacking diseases and disease-spreading conditions at their source. The second is to prevent or reduce the spread of those diseases which we cannot entirely eliminate at their source.

The method of quarantine was reasonably adequate in the olden days when people traveled slowly.

If a man infected with smallpox got onto a ship, it would take him from 6 to 30 days to get to his destination and he would usually come down with smallpox before he got there. The officials could discover it during the voyage or at quarantine examination. All sick or suspected persons were put in quarantine until they recovered or until the incubation period expired and they were freed.

Actually it is not practical now to maintain such quarantine at La Guardia Field, Washington, Miami, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, and Minneapolis, the main airports at which planes land from other countries after only 6 to 30 hours en route. We cannot ask all passengers to sit in quarantine for days until the incubation period has expired to see whether any of them have this, that, or the other disease, before we let them go freely in our population.

Last year a person was exposed to smallpox in Mexico and rode on a bus to New York. There he exposed some people and they came down with smallpox. It cost the people and the city of New York over \$6,000,000 to take care of the inoculations, hospitalization, and so forth, resulting from one case that would not have existed if the disease had been reduced to the minimum at the source.

A third objective is the larger problem of improving the nutrition, the sanitation, the general health level, and therefore the economic level of all countries. That is the long-term program. All countries must work together to do all three.







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Division of Legislative Reports  
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 2, 1948  
For actions of June 1, 1948  
80th-2nd, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill authorizing payments in lieu of taxes on forest lands on value basis. Senate committee reported bill to repeal oleo taxes. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. Rep. Pace urged continuation of price supports, ACP, and CCC. Sen. Baldwin introduced bill to create Government cafeterias corporation.

SENATE

1. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2245, to repeal these taxes (S. Rept. 1437)(p. 6929).
2. TARIFF. Passed without amendment H. R. 5553, to extend to July 1, 1949, duty-free entry of 9 to 15 inch newsprint (p. 6943). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FOREST LANDS. Passed with amendments S. 582, authorizing annual payments to States, territories, and insular governments, for benefit of their local political subdivisions, based on fair value of national-forest lands situated therein (pp. 6943-5). The committee amendments provided for evaluation of forest lands by the Department once every 10 years, and provided for payment of 1% of value in lieu of taxes and in lieu of the present payment of 25% of receipts. Another committee amendment, permitting States and counties to appeal to the district courts if they believe the Department's valuation is wrong, was agreed to in a modified form, recommended by Sen. Cordon, to strike out the authorizations for counties to make such appeals.  
Passed as reported S. 1243, which provides for payment of revenues from certain lands, including part of the Mt. Hood National Forest, into the tribal funds of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg. (p. 6951).
4. HAWAIIAN LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 3680, to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act so as to permit mercantile establishments in agricultural



- districts, increase from \$3,000 to \$5,000 the maximum loans allowable to any lessee of a tract of agricultural or pastoral land, etc. (p. 6957). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4954, to authorize the Kennewick Division of the Yakima project, Wash. (pp. 6957-8).
  6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5607, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 6993-4, 7009-18). This bill will now be sent to the President. (For conferees' actions, see Digest 97.)
  7. DISPLACED PERSONS. Continued debate on S. 2242, to provide for admission into the U. S. of such persons (pp. 6973-95).
  8. NOMINATION of Wayne C. Grover to be Archivist of the U. S. was reported favorably from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 6995).
  9. NATIONAL FOREST. Passed without amendment S. 2617, to include certain lands in the Carson National Forest, N. Mex. (p. 6965).
  10. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 4954, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance, under Federal reclamation laws, of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. (pp. 6957-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
  11. PERSONNEL. The Daily Digest states that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for reporting (but did not actually report) the following bills: S. 784, to provide maternity leave for Government employees; S. 2517, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act relating to annual leave accrued at death; and "voted to approve a measure which Senator Baldwin said he proposed to introduce to establish a Government corporation to take over operations of Government Services, Inc." (p. D566).
  12. FEDERAL AID HIGHWAYS. The Daily Digest states that the Public Lands Subcommittee on Roads...agreed to report to the full committee H.R. 5888, Federal aid to highways" (p. D566).
  13. The following bills were passed over:
    - S. 669, to provide for bonus of 30¢ per bushel for wheat and corn produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945 and Apr. 18, 1946. (p. 6934).
    - S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 6934).
    - S. 493, to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information (p. 6934).
    - S. 430, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to include employees of farm loan associations and production credit associations (p. 6935).
    - H.R. 3834, to authorize the Fort Sumner irrigation district (N.Mex.) rehabilitation project. (p. 6935).
    - S. 2141, to transfer government-owned alcohol plants to USDA. (p. 6936).
    - H.R. 3538, to authorize USDA to investigate and report on projects for reclaiming lands by drainage. (p. 6936).
    - S. 2173, to amend the AAA Act relating to marketing agreements and orders. (p. 6936).
    - S. 1537, to provide salary increases for Federal employees. (p. 6936).
    - H.R. 5275, to provide for free importation of limestone for fertilizer (pp. 6937, 6960, 6965-6).
    - S. 2318, the Aiken long-range farm program bill (p. 6945).
    - S.J.Res. 162, to rescind certain orders of Interior Department establishing Indian reservations in Alaska (p. 6946-9).



from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 54 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House insisted on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 395) to extend the time for the release, free of estate and gift tax, of powers of appointment.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to state to the Members of the Senate that it is the intention to remain in session until 7 o'clock tonight. Beginning the session tomorrow at 11 a. m., it is the intention, if it meets with the approval of the Senate, to remain in session throughout the day, and, in the event consideration of the displaced persons bill is not concluded as the result of a full afternoon's session, to continue the session into the night—meaning quite late at night. If consideration of the bill can be concluded tomorrow, we should like to do so.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 5607, making appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the conference report.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 23, 45, and 50.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37, 44, 48, 51, 52, 53, and 55, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$569,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$43,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$3,600,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information and educational activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the

Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$3,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land outside the continental United States by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the Department of State is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$725,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the War Assets Administrator, acting for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California, covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the



Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore designated by that Corporation as Plancor 890 and declared surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,235,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,120,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 54.

JOSEPH H. BALL,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

KARL STEFAN,  
WALT HORAN,  
IVOR D. FENTON,  
CLIFF CLEVINGER,  
JOHN J. ROONEY,  
J. VAUGHAN GARY,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5607, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 1, 1948.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 54 to the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 39.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 39.

The motion was agreed to.

#### ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2242) to authorize for a limited period of time the admission into the United States of certain European displaced persons for permanent residence, and for other purposes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I now call up amendment lettered "G," and ask that it be made the pending question.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan calls up his amendment "G" to the displaced persons bill. The clerk will state the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, lines 5 and 6, it is proposed to strike out the date "December 22, 1945" and insert in line thereof the date "April 21, 1947."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I shall take but a moment. As the Senate knows, we have been waiting from week to week and from day to day for the Senate to clear the decks for action on the proposed selective service legislation. There was quite a firm indication that we would be through with the displaced persons bill tonight. That now is not possible. I am very hopeful we shall conclude, even before tomorrow night, the pending bill.

I feel that the selective service bill and the national security measures are of paramount importance, and we may be compelled tomorrow evening to make a motion to consider that legislation. Therefore I hope that we can proceed rapidly with the displaced persons bill. I am almost at the point of moving tonight to lay aside the unfinished business. I do not know how much support I would receive. But certainly, if we are to take care of national security and give the selective service bill a chance of passage at this session, we must be getting to it without many more days' delay.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in the first place, I express the hope that the Senator from South Dakota will not make a motion which will have the effect of displacing the displaced-persons bill. We have been on this subject for some time. Regardless of its merits or lack of merits, I think it is a matter of sufficient importance to warrant final action. While I am supporting most wholeheartedly the Senator from South Dakota in his efforts in connection with the so-called draft bill, I think it would be most unfair to the Senate now, even under the exigencies of the need for an early adjournment, to lay aside the unfinished business without taking final action on it. I hope we may continue with the displaced-persons bill until final action is taken, even though we may have to postpone adjournment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. In answer to the Senator from New Mexico, I rose this evening to advise the Senate of the necessity of proceeding with national-security legislation. We must realize that the bill has not yet been taken up in the House. There will be a conference, and we do not have even 3 weeks in which to handle a bill of that importance.

I thank the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota. I realize the importance of the draft bill, but I want to say in defense of those who handled the displaced-persons bills that since it has been on the calendar it has been necessary to displace it many times in order to take up other measures. While it seems that the debate has been somewhat prolonged, a great deal of business has been transacted between the time this bill was made the unfinished business and up to this evening. I think, if the distinguished Senator will bear with us and permit us to continue discussion of the displaced-persons bill, we shall go a long way toward reaching a conclusion by tomorrow night.

I again ask that the Senators cause no delay in connection with the quorum call tomorrow, and that we may proceed with the unfinished business. I feel that we can finish it by 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. If we cannot, I should like to ask the Members of the Senate to stay tomorrow until it shall be finished.

Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will bear with me in that connection and will cooperate.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate takes a recess this evening it recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator propound that request at this time?

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate recesses this evening it recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I realize the importance of draft legislation, but I am hopeful that no motion will be made to lay aside the displaced-persons bill. I hope we shall conclude it in tomorrow's session.

It has been the policy of those who favored amendments to the bill to be as brief as possible in their discussion of them. The next amendment is merely a change of date from the date now in the bill, December 22, 1945, which was the date of the President's directive allowing displaced persons to come into this country. The amendment proposes to insert in lieu of that date the date of April 21, 1947, which was the date fixed by General Clay as the date for closing the camps for the receipt of displaced persons. It is an amendment which the Senator from Michigan and those who have sponsored it believe should be adopted.

A full explanation of the bill has been made. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is prepared with reference to the facts and is ready to proceed with the amendment. By permitting him to do so I think we shall be able to save time in the discussion of the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I feel that the amendment referred to is probably



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

GEORGE H. WHIKE CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1902) for the relief of George H. Whike Construction Co.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

GLADYS JANOW ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2431) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the western district of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Gladys Janow, the widow of David Jefferson Janow, for herself and seven minor children, namely, Vernon Janow, James Jefferson Janow, Virginia Janow, Hazel Janow, William Janow, Patsy Janow, and Jefferson Janow, said claim growing out of the death of said David Jefferson Janow, who was killed on or about the 25th day of January 1944 while working at the Enid Army Air Field at Enid, Okla., when he was struck by a United States Army airplane being driven by Army student pilots at said Army air-field base.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

HAWAIIAN DREDGING CO., LTD.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6186) for reimbursement of the Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

LUTHER BROS. CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6428) to reimburse the Luther Bros. Construction Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Luther Bros. Construction Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., in full settlement of all claims under contract No. I2r-15757, providing for the construction of earthworks and structures on the W. C. Austin project of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, in Oklahoma, such sum, not in excess of \$285,191.49, as the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative may find is required to reimburse the Luther Bros. Construction Co. for losses, exclusive of profit, incurred by the company as a result of the failure of the United States to furnish steel reinforcement bars as required under paragraphs 23 and 77

of specifications No. 1133: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the committee has not had the reports, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further call of the calendar at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### SECOND DECONTROL ACT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6659) to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion conferred on the President by the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott]?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume the gentleman has taken this up with the minority member of the committee.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I did this morning in respect to a conference to be held this afternoon, so he knows I am going to ask to send this bill to conference.

Mr. RAYBURN. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. GAMBLE, Mr. SMITH of Ohio, Mr. KUNKEL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, and Mr. PATMAN.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Stefan]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House May 28, 1948.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously there is no quorum present.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 85]

Abbott	Hall	Owens
Anderson, Calif.	Leonard W.	Pfeifer
Barden	Hardy	Philbin
Bates, Ky.	Harrison	Phillips, Tenn.
Blatnik	Hart	Plumley
Bloom	Hartley	Powell
Bonner	Havener	Redden
Buckley	Heffernan	Riehlman
Bulwinkle	Herter	Riley
Butler	Hollifield	Robertson
Byrne, N. Y.	Isacson	Rooney
Cannon	Jenison	Sadlak
Case, S. Dak.	Jenkins, Pa.	Sasscer
Chapman	Johnson, Ill.	Scoblick
Chelf	Johnson, Okla.	Sheppard
Chilperfield	Johnson, Tex.	Short
Clark	Jones, N. C.	Sikes
Clason	Kearney	Simpson, Ill.
Clippinger	Kearns	Simpson, Pa.
Combs	Kee	Smith, Maine
Corbett	Kennedy	Smith, Ohio
Dawson, Ill.	Kerr	Somers
Delaney	King	Stanley
Dirksen	Kirwan	Stigler
Dolliver	Klein	Thomas, N. J.
Dorn	Lane	Tibbott
Durham	Lanham	Tollefson
Eaton	Lesinski	Towe
Elliott	Ludlow	Twyman
Engle, Calif.	Lusk	Vail
Fernandez	Lynch	Van Zandt
Folger	Macy	Weichel
Fuller	Meade, Ky.	West
Gallagher	Meade, Md.	Whitaker
Goodwin	Miller, Calif.	Williams
Gwinn, N. Y.	Morton	
Gwynne, Iowa	Mundt	
Hale	Nodar	
Hall	O'Konski	
Edwin Arthur	O'Toole	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 317 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### HARRIET TOWNSEND BOTTOMLEY

Mr. CASE of New Jersey submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 2389, an act for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figures "2,335", insert the figures "\$8,500", and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN JENNINGS, JR.,

CLIFFORD P. CASE,

MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

H. M. KILGORE,

E. H. MOORE,

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.



STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF  
THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed the House appropriated the sum of \$7,790 to Harriet Townsend Bottomley, for property damage sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Navy plane, on May 28, 1944, at Old Brookville (Glen Head post office), Nassau County, N. Y.

The Senate reduced the amount to \$2,335, and at the conference, a compromise of \$6,500 was agreed upon.

JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

CLIFFORD P. CASE,

MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Spruille Braden.

Mr. LEA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR IDEOLOGICAL  
PREPAREDNESS IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the opening of an assembly which will be an important international conference. It is to be the world assembly for ideological preparedness which opens Wednesday and Thursday in the Hollywood Bowl in California and continues June 7 to 14 at the Mission Inn in Riverside. The assembly is to be held in connection with the tenth anniversary of moral rearmament.

Nearly a hundred distinguished visitors from overseas are expected for this conference, over half of whom have already arrived in this country. A good many of them are members of parliament in their own nations and more than a few are of cabinet rank. Eighty-two of our own Members of Congress from both houses and both parties joined in inviting them. We did so by cable to leaders of government, industry, and education in 24 countries.

A chartered plane with our friends from overseas arrived in New York Sunday and proceeded to Los Angeles yesterday. Among those on this plane were Knud Kristensen, recently Prime Minister of Denmark and now leader of the opposition in Parliament; Mme. Eugenie Eboue, member of the French Senate from Guadeloupe and widow of the former governor general of French Equatorial Africa; Dr. Michael Horlacher, of Germany, president of the Bavarian Parliament; Prof. Wilhelm Hoegner, former Prime Minister of Bavaria.

Also Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Great Britain, former private secretary to King George VI, and Lady Hardinge; Fred Copeman, of Great Britain, president of the Central Lewisham Labor Party and Trade Council, a former Com-

munist and member of the Comintern and commander of the Fifteenth International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War; Fausto Pecorari, former Vice President of the Italian Constituent Assembly; and Admiral Yngve Ekstrand, of Sweden, commander of the Baltic naval district.

Others who have come to our shores especially for this event include Sir Charles Mander of Wolverhampton, England, former president of Rotary International for England and Conservative Member of Parliament; General Pierre de Benouville, French Resistance leader during the war and present aide to General de Gaulle; Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former Prime Minister of Greece; and a group of British coal miners. A delegation of nine Japanese are arriving on the West Coast today, reported to be the largest group of Japanese to leave their country since the end of the war. The same can be said of the nine members of the German delegation. These groups have both come to the United States with the special permission of General Clay and General MacArthur.

It is also gratifying to report that at least one of our own Representatives will be personally in attendance to reflect the interest and good will of many of our Members. He is our honored friend, the gentleman from Illinois, ANTON J. JOHNSON.

No one, of course, has authority to speak for this House, but I am sure we all join in appreciation of the visit of these distinguished persons. They come to our shores animated by good will, a cooperative spirit and purpose to contribute to peace and understanding among men and nations.

They come in the hope of usefully contributing to the building of a better world. The accomplishment of that world is dependent upon our better understanding and cooperation among the nations. Acting together we will succeed.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by one of his constituents.

Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 49, line 14, insert the following:

"Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological information as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic

commerce, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding, \$200,000, of which \$8,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 34, and concur in the same.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The motion was agreed to.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

## STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 39: Page 55, line 5, strike out "\$10,099,000" and insert "\$10,211,660."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, amendments Nos. 40, 41, and 42 have to do with the Federal-aid airport program, in which the controversial item of Dallas and Fort Worth is contained. I ask unanimous consent that all three of those amendments may be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 40: Page 57, line 16, strike out "\$34,392,000" and insert "\$37,000,000."

Amendment No. 41: Page 57, line 17, strike out "\$33,892,000" and insert "\$36,500,000."

Amendment No. 42: Page 58, line 8, after the word "appropriation", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 9, 10, and 11.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate



numbered 40, 41, and 42, and concur in the same.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is the same amendment about which we had a disagreement between Dallas and Fort Worth some 6 weeks ago. We have not composed our differences, as a matter of fact, and we still disagree about the matter.

To be as brief as possible—and I have only 10 minutes—the matter involves the building, partially with Federal money, of what is known as Greater Fort Worth International Airport. We now have the eighth airport in the United States—No. 8—so numbered by the CAA, known as Love Field. It is in the city limits of the city of Dallas. It is served by bus, streetcar, by taxicab, at reasonable rates, and by limousine. We have a \$12,000,000 investment in that airport. It serves the people of Dallas and of that vicinity adequately, and is more convenient to everybody in that area.

The air lines meet out west of Dallas, a little more than halfway toward Fort Worth, and bought a strip of land, about 630 acres, and gave that land to Fort Worth for the building of an airport. In its justification for spending this money upon the midway airport, I would like to read what they say. This is the CAA now:

Our plan is to make Love Field a secondary air line airport.

In this expenditure of Federal money by the Federal Government in paying half the expense of building this new airport, which will not be a Fort Worth airport as they claim, but will be an airport that will strip Love Field of all of its traffic, only about 12 miles away, requiring the citizens of Dallas who furnish 80 percent of the traffic as between the Fort Worth and the Dallas area, it will force the people of Dallas to travel 19½ miles instead of 6½ miles to get on an airplane, or to carry air express or air mail or for any other purpose.

What did they do? First, to show how the air lines were working with the CAA we made this charge and we make it again: They did this thing without even consulting Dallas. They are spending Federal money and we object to it and we think in the name of common sense, it should be stopped. One or two members have told me this was the CAA's business, not the business of the Congress. I say there are two or three principles involved in this matter that go to the very root of our Government. When any man says that Congress has nothing to do with the expenditure of funds of the taxpayers to build civilian airports he forgets that in the 1938 Airport Act Congress reserved the right to approve every airfield above class 4, and he also forgets the Constitution. What did they do? Mind you, without taking Dallas into its confidence, without giving Dallas a hearing or anybody in Dallas, they raised this cow-pasture airport known as Midway at that time to class 6; they

raised this airport from only class 4 to class 6. Love Field at that time was only a class 4 airport and I presume to kind of mollify Dallas they raised Love Field to class 5. We passed this amendment on the floor striking these funds from this bill to go to this Midway Airport which we claim is a pure waste of Federal money.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. I aided in eliminating what I regarded this unnecessary waste of \$2,608,000 from the measure as it was first reported to the House. Since that time a lawyer in Memphis undertook to approach me on the matter. He was interested in some great transcontinental air line. What air line is it that wants to erect this unnecessary airport out there at Fort Worth?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. American Airlines, Braniff, Pioneer Airlines, and Delta Airlines. Two of them appeared at the hearing at the time we struck the money from the House bill before the CAA decided they had better give Dallas a hearing. So they held a mock hearing in Austin. Two of the air lines appeared there then and said they had a part in acquiring this airport. They had given it to Fort Worth, taken it from Arlington, another small town in Tarrant County. They said they wanted this field to save them money, but I say that in saving the air lines money they lose sight of the convenience and necessity of the public.

Mr. JENNINGS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. How many airports are there in that area now large enough for the use of these transcontinental planes?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Love Field has the property bought and paid for, with runway strips 10,000 feet in length. DC-6's and DC-4's land on them now and have been ever since they started using them. The Army used it during the last world war and the city of Dallas permitted it to be used by them to the exclusion of everybody else.

Mr. JENNINGS. Do those runways and that land that this city has bought out there cost the Federal Treasury anything?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. No. This time, Mr. Speaker, the CAA says they only intend to spend \$800,000, but they only want to get their foot in the door. They will be back here next time for two or three or four millions; they will want an extensive amount of money to keep on expanding the runways and rebuilding and enlarging this airport; and all the while they are absolutely destroying an airport that the citizens of Dallas have built and paid for.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I have been listening to the gentleman's argument, and I think it is sound as a dollar. It is about time that people all over the country stopped coming to the Federal Government and asking for funds, especially at a time like

this when we have no funds to waste. This matter is just an extravagant waste of funds. This city has air facilities close enough to it now without building these additional air facilities, certainly not until we find out how we are going to finance some of these things. The trouble is that the people of the country do not realize what a serious position we are in. I am glad the gentleman is making the fight he is and I hope that the Members will support him and knock this thing out.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] know that. I appreciate their contribution.

Mr. Speaker, after we made this fight, the CAA then reduced this new airport from class 6 back to class 5 and gave us a hearing. They had 2 days of extensive hearings. The hearings are still in the bosom of the CAA. They have not said what they intend to do. I say to you that at a later date this Congress can determine whether this is a necessary expenditure, which we deny, and stop this foolish waste of Federal funds. There will be plenty of time to build an airport, because Fort Worth has an airport and we have an airport. We just recently developed a third airport south of Dallas for private fliers and propose to spend \$3,000,000 of the city's money and \$2,000,000 more on Love Field.

Is it the place of the Federal Government to come in with Federal money and destroy an already going airport, one of the best in the United States, with Federal money and without giving us notice or a chance to object or anything else? I say that the Congress should be interested in preserving a going airport.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I said that the gentleman's argument is as sound as a dollar. Somebody back here has criticized me and asked, "How sound is a dollar." You can make the dollar sound if you will vote against this proposition, then we can be sure that eventually it will be worth something. If we spend the dollar it will be worth nothing.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. First, I join with the gentleman in protesting against this motion which the committee has placed before the House. We are not only wasting Federal funds but we are using Federal funds to further subsidize the private air-line operators in this particular area. Is that not true?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With the gentleman's familiarity with this particular case, what in his opinion is the reason for this motion coming back here in this form?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I have no idea what the reason is. We had this matter



on the floor of the House before and the House threw this item out.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman inform the House who represented the air lines on the other side of the case?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I do not know who represented the air lines. There has been a good bit of pressure brought all around.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the gentleman know what particular gentleman in Texas represented them?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Yes; I have heard that Mr. Creagar, national Republican committeeman of Texas.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is not a petty fight between Dallas and Fort Worth. That is what Fort Worth has tried to make it appear to be, but it is not a petty fight. Of course, they tried to make it appear that way. They have many locations close to Fort Worth where they can expand, enlarge, and build any kind of airport they want. We say that they and the CAA are in league with the air lines in order to destroy an investment of the local folks in Dallas and Dallas County who still owe many millions of dollars that are invested in our airport. When we furnish 80 percent of the traffic, 90 percent of the air mail, 85 or 90 percent of the air express, Mr. Speaker, I think we should be heard, and I think it is the responsibility of this Congress to see that the CAA or any other Federal agency does not indulge in a wanton waste of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. JENNINGS. Is this money to be used to begin a new airport?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. It is to begin an airport.

Mr. JENNINGS. How many airports are there out there now in actual existence?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Dallas has about 12 commercial airports.

Mr. JENNINGS. How many has Fort Worth?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Some 8 or 10, so the CAA says in its justification. Now they propose to build a new one with Federal funds, make a still larger one when there is a highway against it on one side and a river on the other side, which we think would make it dangerous.

Mr. Speaker, I do not seek to knock one dime from anybody else's airport, I do not seek to take away from any other district one penny, but I say Dallas should be permitted to support an airport such as Love Field. The Army spent a lot of money there during war-time, mostly in barracks, which are of no benefit to Dallas and which are occupied by other Government agencies now.

We certainly cannot face Federal competition if they are going to destroy us by building another airport and requiring us to drive 10, 12, or 15 miles farther, when we have one that is convenient and well equipped. There is no CAA money in our airport. No, the Army put some barracks out there and extended one runway for a few hundred feet, as

I understand, and they used it during World War II.

My friends, I ask you to give this matter some serious consideration. Personally I believe it is wrong to throw away Federal funds, the taxpayers' money, when we already have ample airports in that district. I personally think it is the responsibility of every Congressman, Democrat and Republican, many of whom give mouth service to economy. But, they very seldom vote for economy. I think this is one time, and one small item that we can strip from this report and vote "no," and tell the committee to go back to the other body and stand pat upon the original judgment of this House. I say it is the individual responsibility of every single Congressman to his own constituency and to this great Nation that we love, to see that every penny that is sought to be wasted by one of the bureaus, be clipped off, whether it is \$35 or \$35,000,000. This is a small matter comparatively speaking, I admit that. But, my friends, I ask your support in trying to see in this particular instance that no Federal money is uselessly wasted on this new airport, when they already have sufficient airports. We have plenty of airport service, and those who know, the airport engineers, say that Love Field will be good for 10 or 15 years longer, if not longer than that.

My friends, I ask that you vote "no" and instruct this committee to go back to the committee of conference and tell them that this House believes in economy and that this is one way we are going to show it; we are going to cut these funds out. If they want to put them back in; let us stand pat because I believe it is right and I believe you believe it is right, if you know the facts.

I am sorry to have taken up this much of your time. My friends, I hope you will vote "no" on this motion to recede and concur.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, on March 5, some 3 months ago, this House in Committee of the Whole considered the Commerce Department appropriation bill, and by a small vote approved the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] to strike from this bill funds for the use of the Fort Worth Airport and also for other airports throughout the land. There was a considerable degree of levity on that day in which I was an unwilling participant, because Members of this House seemed to receive great fun in teasing us about the fight between Fort Worth and Dallas. But, my friends, it has reached the point beyond levity; it is a most serious thing. We are now considering the very lifeblood of the commercial life of the city of Fort Worth. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] has made a very fine address on the subject of the Dallas Airport, and I agree with him in everything that he has said about the splendid features of that airport. It is a dandy airport. The only thing he did not tell you is that Fort Worth does not have an airport. We had one before

the war, and now we want to expand with a new one. It so happens Dallas helped us select this new site for an airport, between the two cities, but Dallas withdrew from it, so we have chosen to enlarge and improve it so that we will have an airport where Fort Worth planes can come in and land. Today, if a man who is a resident of Fort Worth wants to fly to Los Angeles or San Francisco or Washington or New York or anywhere on the eastern coast, he has to go to Dallas to get on a plane. That is a fact. There are gentlemen sitting in this gallery right today who have automobiles parked at the Dallas Airport. They could not reach Washington by transcontinental plane from Fort Worth.

The citizens of Fort Worth have passed a bond issue of \$2,500,000 for this airport. The CAA included it in its allocation for this coming fiscal year. We had it before this House, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] by his amendment slashed it off. It was taken to the other end of the Capitol, and a thorough hearing was conducted upon the subject. The Dallas people presented six witnesses. Fort Worth presented three. There was but one dissenting vote in bringing it out in favor of Fort Worth. It came out of the full committee unanimously and came out of the Senate without objection.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that this is discriminatory legislation. This is legislation in an appropriation bill to remove funds which are included for one city, of all the cities in the land. The city of Fort Worth is paying taxes to support this Government and support this Federal airport-aid program, yet the distinguished gentleman from Dallas [Mr. WILSON] wishes to strike funds which would be allocated to Fort Worth in the expansion of her essential airport program. It should not be necessary for me to go into the merits of this matter, but I do wish to answer some of the statements which Mr. WILSON has made.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACKINNON. The gentleman from Dallas stated that 80 percent of the air traffic from Love Field originates in Dallas. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. I cannot say, but we know that 40,000 people from Fort Worth went to Dallas last year to enplane.

Mr. MACKINNON. The point I am making is that if it is true then Dallas is hoisted on their own petard, because they have less than two times the population but furnish four times the traffic. The lack of availability to Fort Worth of the airport cannot help but be the principal cause of this great disparity in the use of air transportation. I suggest the possibility that Fort Worth would make greater use of air transportation if they had an air field that was more accessible to their city.

Mr. LUCAS. Certainly, that is the point. That is the very reason we want an airport, because Fort Worth citizens need such facilities for air travel service. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WIL-



son] and the people of Dallas make great exclamation over the fact that Dallas has 80 percent of the traffic. You probably read the full-page advertisement in this morning's paper, where they said that Dallas has so much traffic, and that it would all be stolen by Fort Worth. There is not one thing in this bill that will provide that Dallas or any citizen of Dallas will have to go to Fort Worth to use the Fort Worth airport. But the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] complains that the Dallas airport will be ruined. It is not provided that the people of Dallas will have to go to Fort Worth. Fort Worth wants an airport. Dallas has one. They produce statistics showing that Dallas has all this traffic. Why, the traffic partly, and in large measure, comes from Fort Worth. They cannot deny it. It is true.

The gentleman from Dallas boasts that Dallas has 12 commercial airports. Sure, Dallas has 12 commercial airports, and how many does Fort Worth have? One; and must have another larger field. The one airport we have is too small for four-motored planes. CAA will not permit them to land there, loaded.

We believe we deserve Federal funds. The city of Dallas has not received any CAA funds for their airport; that is right, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] says, but during the war they received something like \$6,000,000 in Army funds to enlarge Love Field. So you can see that it would be only fair that Fort Worth receive some funds under this Federal-airport program, matching them 50-50, when Dallas got theirs 100 percent.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. REES. How far is it from Fort Worth to the so-called Dallas field?

Mr. LUCAS. It is 35 miles or more, depending on where you start. There are 35 miles between the two cities.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] says that Congress deserves the right to approve any airport above class IV. That is right, but not in an appropriation bill—not in an appropriation bill. The CAA provides that all class IV allocations shall be referred back to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the two Houses, and at that time Dallas can make her objections. When Dallas made her objection to this allocation, the CAA immediately called hearings at a distant place, at Austin, an impartial place, and an examiner from Los Angeles was called to hear the evidence. Two whole days were consumed in hearing all the evidence on this question. CAA examiners are still digesting the report because there were so many technical features which were brought in that it will take some time for them to bring out their report.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] is attempting to strike from this bill \$2,608,000, yet the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has said and the CAA reports that only \$800,000 of it will go to the Fort Worth airport. Therefore he is striking from all parts, from your ports, throughout the land, \$1,800,000 across the board. When this was

pointed out to him in the other body, he acknowledged his mistake, but he does not rise here and say so. He appeals to your economy and says, "Let us cut \$2,608,000 from the bill," when only \$800,000 would be applied to Fort Worth. He says they are destroying Love Field. Let me tell you what is destroying Love Field. The CAA, Mr. Speaker, made this report recently:

The CAA believes, from its studies, that Love Field will in the relatively near future reach a saturation point for scheduled air-carrier traffic alone. There is need for airports at both Dallas and Fort Worth. Eventually, two air-carrier airports for each of these communities may be required. Certainly three air-carrier airports for the total area of the two communities will eventually be required. Aircraft are used much more in this part of Texas than in many other parts of the United States. For the last 3 years, Love Field at Dallas has been accommodating about 60 percent as much traffic as the Washington National Airport and about 50 percent of the scheduled transport traffic handled at LaGuardia Field, N. Y.

According to a recent report which appeared in the Evening Star in a statement by Bennett H. Griffin, manager of the National Airport, he says:

It will soon be necessary for another airport to be built in the vicinity of Washington.

Love Field handled 60 percent as much traffic as Washington, and yet the people of Dallas resent Fort Worth wanting to expand her airport facilities for her own citizens, when there is not enough airport facilities right here in Washington with all the airports that there are around here. I cannot see why the citizens and the leaders of the city of Dallas should object to this expansion. It comes with mighty poor grace on the part of the citizens of Dallas for them to object to the expansion of the airport facilities of her neighboring city. Let us leave this in the hands of the experts in our Government to determine. I ask that you vote for this motion to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS].

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the attention of the House for a few moments on an item that involves the sum of \$2,608,000. When this matter was before the House on a previous occasion, we voted it down. We cut it out. It should have been cut out. It is admitted here that Fort Worth today has from 6 to 8 commercial airfields owned by the people of that city and that Dallas has from 10 to 12 commercial airfields owned by the people of that city.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. Not now. The great transcontinental freight carriers and passenger planes land on many of these fields in the vicinity of those cities each day. I have always felt that if you are short of funds or have no money at all—and that is the condition of Uncle Sam, he is broke. He has not any money, that we ought to go into debt and obtain money and spend it for only those things

which are absolutely essential. Now, if the people of the city of Dallas are able to own and furnish airport facilities in the way of ten or twelve commercial airports, and if Fort Worth can own and furnish to the air lines from six to eight airports, why should the entire people of this country be called upon to expend \$2,608,000 for an additional airport? Is there some politics in this matter? Is there some rivalry between the transcontinental air lines that wish the expenditure of this money by the people for their own purposes and profit? I happen to know that the American Air Lines is interested in this proposition, because after I participated in this debate when this matter was first considered and this item was cut out, one of the best friends I have in the world called me and, in a laughing sort of manner, said, "You were just joking, were you not, when you took part in this controversy between Dallas and Fort Worth? You did not really mean what you said?" I said to him in substance, "\$2,608,000 is not a joking matter down in my neck of the woods. I was not joking. I was undertaking to save money."

My people are pressuring me every day, saying to me, "If you can spend billions abroad for purposes we are not acquainted with, and which may result in the utter loss of the money, why can you not do something to advance the cause of education among the children of our people?"

If I vote for this bill they will ask me that question again. They will say, "Why did you vote for an appropriation of \$2,608,000 for an additional airport where there are about twenty now in existence? Did you do it for some political motive or did you do it to advance the private interests of an air line—the American Air Line or some other air line?"

I have no interest in the American Air Line or any other corporation that owns or flies transportation planes or passenger planes, but I do have an interest in the taxpayers of my district, my State, and of this country. How can we be heard to talk about economy when we wantonly throw away \$2,608,000 of the people's money that ought to be left in the people's pockets? What are we doing anyway? Is there no such thing as economy under the sun? Can you talk economy out of the right corner of your mouth and then expenditure and profligacy out of the left corner of your mouth?

Let us send it back to conference with instructions to come in here and save \$2,608,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to bring a little order out of the chaos that has gone on here. My good friend, my very esteemed and deeply beloved friend from Tennessee has a beautiful airport at Knoxville, built largely by the Federal Government. He also lives in the middle of that great Tennes-



see Valley to which the Federal Government has contributed very largely.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HINSHAW. Gladly.

Mr. JENNINGS. We are satisfied with one airport. If I were here asking for two when we have one I ought to be booted out.

Mr. HINSHAW. All right; the gentleman got his airport. It is at Knoxville. It is a beautiful airport. It is equipped with an instrument landing system and all the rest of the things that go along with it, lovely concrete runways able to take the very largest ships. He also has in his district the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Atomic Energy Commission plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The gentleman has had plenty of Federal funds spent in his congressional district.

As far as the Dallas-Fort Worth situation is concerned it is a question whether you are going to build two airports or just one. I think everyone here who lives in an area such as the Minneapolis-St. Paul area or the Canton-Akron area, or a number of others realize that the most satisfactory solution of all is to have an airport between two major cities. In that way you are able to get better service for both cities because all of the air carriers can then stop at the single airport. It will increase the speed of travel in all directions because only one stop need be made. Also, the service to both areas is much better than if you had half the planes stopping at one place and half at the other or else having to make a short hop in between.

Mr. Speaker, I have no particular interest one way or the other in this controversy, but it seems to me it would be a matter of high policy on the part of the United States to establish but one major airport for these duo areas. It is a smart thing to do from the governmental standpoint. It is a wise thing to do from the transportation standpoint. It is a wise thing to do from the standpoint of both cities concerned. It is a great saving to the many people who have to travel long distances to go from the second city to the first.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The gentleman from California is vice chairman of the Congressional Air Policy Committee. I would like for him to discuss briefly the airport needs for the 70-group air force program.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am sorry I am not able to do that because I do not have with me the figures concerned with the operation of the 70-group program.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion let me say that we have a number of these problems all over the United States. They are located in different places where we have great major centers of population not too far apart, they are quite close to each other, as a matter of fact; and the logical and reasonable thing to do is to put an airport in the middle between the two. That is the smart thing to do. The Senate realizes that, the distinguished body

on the other side of the Capitol, and so they have presented this amendment in which we are asked to concur.

I think that if the Senate can see it impartially in that way—and certainly the distinguished Senators from Texas are necessarily impartial in the matter, they are not biased one way or the other any more than we are biased on the subject—I think that we would do very well to concur in the Senate amendments and let the Civil Aeronautics Administration decide what is to be done without trying to make that decision right here on the floor.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I notice that only \$800,000 in this appropriation goes for the Fort Worth airport.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct, only \$800,000. It is not \$2,608,000 for that area. The rest of the money is going to be used in different places. If you want to keep it in you had better vote to recede and concur.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. HUBER. The gentleman a while ago said the Canton-Akron Airport. He should say the Akron-Canton Airport.

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, whichever way it goes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As the gentleman remembers a total of more than \$500,000,000 was authorized in the act of 1946 to build airports. Actually the striking out of this amount will mean nothing in dollar savings to the people of this country, because the money will still remain, and it will be used for some other airport. Is not that correct?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is correct. We authorized that the money be spent, and eventually it will be spent in everybody's district.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And, of course, while we have friends in both Dallas and Fort Worth the fact is that there is a great question of rivalry between these two Texas cities. They are both great cities.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is quite obvious.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman agree that this Congress has no business trying to decide between those two cities when it does have an agency of Government which it has created, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, to pass on the actual need or necessity for airports, and that we should, therefore, leave it up to that agency to decide whether an airport is needed or not?

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is eminently correct. If we recede and concur, the matter will be entirely up to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which is competent to settle this question, much more so than we are on the floor of this House.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, here is a case where the good people of Dallas voted \$4,000,000 of their own money to build an airport. That airport is operating and in first-class condition. Large planes are coming and going from it. It is within the city limits of the city of Dallas. Unfortunately, we have a situation in my own State where if you want to take a plane from Detroit you drive out about 32 miles. It is almost as easy to come to Washington by automobile as it is to go out to that airport and then come to Washington. So I am familiar with these long-distance drives. Here is an airport within the city of Dallas, built by the private funds of the people and exempted from the Federal tax box. This proposal is that we take Federal funds and destroy or at least place a stigma on that airport built by the city of Dallas.

Ralph Lee, airport engineer, in his statement on this proposition, says:

Our plan is to make Love Field the secondary air-line airport to supplement the large airport to be developed at the Midway Airport site to serve the Dallas and Fort Worth metropolitan area.

I have friends and loved ones in both cities. Certainly I have no objection to Fort Worth having as good an airport as it wants, but I do have objection to my party and my side of the House saying that \$1,208,000 is inconsequential as related to a \$500,000,000 building program. I do have objection to my side of the House spending, then taxing the taxpayers and selling bonds to citizens under pressure, when it is unnecessary to do so.

Mr. Speaker, here is what the committee itself said on page 25 of the report:

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Administrator its apprehension regarding the future utility of the airport pattern being established. Instances have been called to the attention of the committee wherein approval for a certain class airport has been given despite the fact that a similar class airport exists in the immediate vicinity. It is not known, of course, how many instances such as this exist throughout the country, but the committee intends to go into this matter more fully in the future, and, should it become warranted, it may be obliged to make appropriations on an individual project basis.

Mr. Speaker, as one Member of this House I do not propose to surrender the representation of my district to the views of the CAA if we can get the facts and reach our own conclusions here. We have had too much governing by Government agencies so far anyway.

Now, let us take the tonnage with respect to the two cities involved. For the last quarter ending September 30, 1947, Dallas furnished 94,550 passengers, Fort Worth 14,318 passengers. Dallas furnished 378 tons of air mail, Fort Worth 90 tons of air mail. Dallas furnished 232 tons of air express, Fort Worth 20 tons. Dallas furnished 392 tons of air freight; Fort Worth, 16 tons.



Mr. Speaker, the facts speak for themselves. The gentleman from Fort Worth could have obtained these facts and presented them to the House had he not been afraid of the deathly showing which the statistics compiled by the experts and those in charge of the records indicate to us. There is no reason why this House should recede and concur. This House reached a conclusion based on the facts, and if we want to hold down these budgets and have at least a little respect for the taxpayers and the bondbuyers, then let us eliminate those expenditures which are unnecessary during the current fiscal year, and if airports have to be built in the name of National Defense, let the funds authorized be used where they should be used, and not use Federal funds to destroy values built up by the private citizens who have the initiative and the economic good sense and put up their own funds instead of asking the Federal Treasury to subsidize them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have a great many friends on both sides of this controversy, and I think that in order to clarify the atmosphere perhaps we should look at the situation as it is and not as we would like for it to be. The cold, cynical facts are that there has been for a great many years and probably will continue for a great many years in the future keen rivalry between the two cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. They are both great cities. They are both made up of people who believe in their own cities and who are zealous in promoting the welfare of their own cities.

The situation is simply this: Dallas has a great airport. The people of Fort Worth use that airport. The people of Fort Worth are requesting the CAA that they consider the construction of an airport for Fort Worth. There is some question whether the construction at Fort Worth will injure the airport at Dallas. Undoubtedly it will take away some trade from the Dallas airport because the Fort Worth people will no longer go to Dallas for air service.

This amendment was offered by the gentleman representing the Dallas district in good faith, I am sure. He is a great friend of mine and a great American. The amendment specifically prohibits Fort Worth from being considered in connection with any airport construction under the general Airport Act of 1946. That is a rather far-reaching step to take. His amendment was adopted in the House by a voice vote. The Committee on Appropriations did not see fit to ask for a roll call to call the Members back to the floor. The bill went to the Senate. The Senate committee struck out this language which would say that Fort Worth is the one city in America that cannot be considered for an airport under the Civil Aeronautics Act, where we authorize all this money. This mat-

ter went to conference. The House conferees came back here with a request that we recede and concur in the Senate amendment, which simply means this, that we would leave the whole matter up to the Civil Aeronautics Authority to decide whether or not there should be an airport at Fort Worth; whether it is needed or not, whether it is wise to put one there, as the gentleman from California explained.

Now, I do not propose to be an expert on airports; I am not. I cannot stand here and tell you whether Fort Worth needs an airport or does not need an airport. I simply say that it is unfair to select any one city in the United States and say by legislation, "This city shall not be considered under the law."

They talk about saving money. Of course that is a fallacious argument. This amendment does not save a penny, because under the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, we authorized the expenditure of some hundreds of millions of dollars for airport construction. I forget the exact amount. May I ask the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] who knows, what the exact amount is?

Mr. HINSHAW. Five hundred million dollars over a 7-year period.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Five hundred million dollars over a 7-year period. If the money is not expended this year, it will still be authorized to be expended next year or the year after, any time during the 7-year period, so there is nothing whatsoever to this argument that you save a single penny. I am for saving money. If you can strike this out of the general authorization so that you will actually save money, that is one thing, but you save nothing by this action. All you do is say to one great city, "Because a rival city asks that you not be considered under a general law passed to take care of all the needs of all the country, you shall not be included." Fort Worth is still a part of the United States. To select Fort Worth of all cities of America and say to it, "You cannot possibly participate under the Federal Airport Act, providing and if the Civil Aeronautics Authority, established by this Congress, decides that you are entitled to an airport," I say is unfair and unjust.

I say to you also that this committee has acted wisely and well. If you vote "aye" to recede and concur, you will not only be doing justice to both cities, Dallas and Fort Worth, but you will also be supporting the action of both the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I contend we should support our committees in this particular matter.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the subcommittee which has brought in this report, may I say that as far as I am concerned this is not a dispute between two cities nor is it a question of economy. I certainly am in favor of economy in this Government. I think the Members of the House know I have stood for economy on all occasions. To me, the question involved here is one of policy, and it involves a prin-

ciple which is of the utmost importance to this country.

The Congress of the United States has approved an aviation program under which we propose to spend \$500,000,000 over a period of 7 years. That is a lot of money, but that expenditure has been authorized by the Congress. The question we are facing today is whether we are going to spend that money in an orderly manner or are going to make the expenditure of the funds a political football to be kicked about here in the Congress of the United States. What we have done in the past is to entrust to an administrative agency the determination after a proper and orderly investigation and study of the question as to where we shall locate our airfields, where we shall construct towers, and what facilities we shall provide for those airfields. The question of this particular airport has been considered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. We face the proposition today of setting aside their findings and substituting our own individual opinions. I ask those Members of the House who are on the floor how many of you feel that you have sufficient facts to enable you to determine whether there should or should not be an airport at Fort Worth? I am a member of this subcommittee which has considered the question and I say to you that I do not know. I am, therefore, following the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the duly constituted agency of the Government that has been charged with the duty of determining this matter.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Do you know of one agency of the Government, and if you do I would like to have you point it out, that has suggested some means to effect economy in the operation of government, where they do not want this, that, and the other thing in their department? I have not found one agency in the Government yet that really wants economy. You talk about being for economy. You show me an agency of the administration that wants economy.

Mr. GARY. The gentleman has asked me a question. May I ask him a question? Who directed this agency to spend \$500,000,000? The Congress of the United States did that.

Mr. RICH. Then show me a Congress that is for economy. You say that every Member of Congress gets up here and is for economy. Show me the Members of Congress who are for economy. You are for spending all the time.

Mr. GARY. I am not criticizing the Congress for this \$500,000,000 expenditure because in my judgment the encouragement of aviation is very important to progress and development of our country. Unless we develop aviation in this country, we are not going to have the transportation facilities that we need.

Mr. RICH. But do not wreck the country and the Government for aviation or anything else. There is a time when you have to stop spending, and that time is now. If you want to save America, then stop these things that these agencies of Government are recommend-



ing. If you do not, then you had better quit and go home because you will not have any Government to support.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. GARY. What I am trying to say to the gentleman is that the question of economy is not involved now. The \$500,000,000 appropriation has been authorized by the Congress. You are not reducing that. What you are doing is cutting out of this appropriation bill an amount which has been allotted to the various airfields of the United States under the previous authorization of Congress. The time for the gentleman's appeal for economy was when the bill came before this body to authorize this expenditure.

Mr. RICH. Because you have authorized some money, do not spend it if you do not have to. Here is a place where you do not have to spend it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-four Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 86]

Abbott	Hardy	Plumley
Anderson, Calif.	Harrison	Powell
Banta	Hart	Price, Fla.
Barden	Hartley	Redden
Bates, Ky.	Havener	Riley
Bell	Heffernan	Robertson
Bonner	Herter	Rooney
Buckley	Hollifield	Sadlak
Bulwinkle	Isacson	Scoblick
Butler	Jenkins, Pa.	Scott, Hardie
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Ill.	Scott
Chapman	Johnson, Okla.	Hugh D., Jr.
Chelf	Johnson, Texas	Sheppard
Chiperfield	Jones, N. C.	Short
Clark	Kearney	Sikes
Clason	Kearns	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, Kansas	Kee	Simpson, Pa.
Combs	Kefauver	Smathers
Dawson, Ill.	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Delaney	Kerr	Smith, Ohio
Dirksen	Kilburn	Somers
Dolliver	King	Stanley
Dorn	Klein	Stigler
Doughton	Lane	Stockman
Durham	Lanham	Sundstrom
Eaton	Ludlow	Thomas, N. J.
Elliott	Lusk	Tibbott
Engle, Calif.	Lynch	Tollefson
Folger	Mack	Towe
Fuller	Meade, Ky.	Twyman
Gallagher	Meade, Md.	Vall
Gathings	Miller, Calif.	Weichel
Goodwin	Morton	West
Granger	Mundt	Whitaker
Gwinn, N. Y.	Murdock	Whitten
Gwynne, Iowa	Nodar	Wigglesworth
Hale	O'Konski	
Hall	O'Toole	
Edwin Arthur	Owens	
Hall	Pfeifer	
Leonard W.	Philbin	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 311 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file several reports on bills reported out of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILSON) there were—ayes 129, noes 37.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and sixty-three Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: On page 59, line 3, insert the following: "and the salaries of the other members of the Board shall be at the rate of \$11,500 per annum."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 43, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 54: On page 76, line 16, insert the following: "Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the individual council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purpose subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case

of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 54, and concur in the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEFAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 54 and concur in the same.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, this amendment concludes all the amendments that will be considered at this time, and we will have practically completed our duties in connection with this conference report. However, a number of questions have been asked, and I intend to reply to the interrogations of Members who have indicated that they want to question me on some of the items in which they are interested.

Mr. Speaker, I know how interested every Member of the House is in the matter of small business. You will recall that when we had this bill up for debate, the matter of the Office of Small Business was discussed, as well as the Office of Technical Service in the Department of Commerce. I indicated to the House at that time my deep interest in the welfare of small business and also that something be done to assist small business.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to inform the membership of the House that the Senate fully concurred in the recommendation of this committee to strengthen services to small business by consolidating the Office of Small Business with the activities of the Office of Domestic Commerce. There seems to have been some apprehension of late as to the intended purpose of this recommended consolidation of activities. The committee made this recommendation as a result of numerous complaints by businessmen that there exists too many segments and units of organization within the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to which they must go in order to inform themselves as to any one particular commodity. The idea behind the recommendation of the House, which has just been confirmed by the Senate, was to reduce the number of contacts that a small businessman had to make in seeking information of particular interest to him. This apparently has now been accomplished.

Regarding the Office of Technical Services, I believe the conference has brought about a better situation relating to small business. I firmly believe that legislation is needed to bring the greatest efficiency in this work.

I am assured by the gentleman from Missouri, WALTER PLOESER, chairman of the House Small Business Committee, that such legislation is being prepared. Of course, passage is not to be expected this year.

There has been considerable information requested about the Voice of America, and the information and cultural program, known as the OIE, in



the Department of State. Considerable has been printed regarding certain radio transcripts which had to do with various States, such as Wyoming, Utah, Pennsylvania, and perhaps some of the Southern States.

My colleague from Washington [Mr. HORAN] who had a great deal to do with writing the bill and writing the report, has asked that I reply to some interrogations that he has in mind at this time.

I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] for that purpose.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. I believe there are, including the President's own investigation, some five separate investigations going on at this time with regard to the Voice of America. Consequently, I felt we would have been derelict in our duty had we failed to give some explanation to the House of the scope and effect of the conference conclusions and agreements in this bill on that particular program.

When the conference report upon the State Department was before you a little while ago, this item was passed over and agreed to without any discussion. I feel it is our duty to explain the effect of this upon the operations of the Voice of America and our other efforts in the field of international education and information.

I want to know what the effect of the conference action, already concurred in by the House, would be on the Voice of America.

Mr. STEFAN. The action as the report indicates that the Senate went along with the House as far as the amount is concerned. The House figure remains, with the exception that the contract authorization of \$2,000,000 suggested by the Senate was cut to \$1,000,000.

Mr. HORAN. How was that achieved—that reduction in the contractual authorizations?

Mr. STEFAN. The House suggested a cut from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, on the basis that the State Department is now making some contracts, as an illustration, with the British Broadcasting Co., to lease some of the radio stations overseas, instead of making it necessary for us to construct new stations. I believe that should be explored further, and will result, I feel, in some economy. It was felt the \$1,000,000 contract authority was sufficient in view of recent deficiency appropriations made.

Mr. HORAN. This subcommittee has been concerned with the growth of this new organization which got a running start, so to speak, with the operations of OWI during the war. We were concerned that there might be a great bureaucracy built up in the shape of Office of International Information and Education. We feared it would merely duplicate in many ways a good work already being done by our free and private institutions. Consequently, we were anxious to utilize every facility and every procedure that would keep this from becoming an overpowering agency of Government, controlling through propaganda. We felt that there was a supervising and coordinating job for the State

Department, through OIE to do. Does the action of the conference avoid the dangerous trend in the direction of an oversized bureaucracy that could harden into a permanent form of a dangerously large propaganda machine?

Mr. STEFAN. There is no question about that; there is a proposal now that we set up an information or propaganda department in our Government with cabinet status. That, however, is merely a rumor. However, in spite of the fact that the House and the Senate increased the appropriation for OIE once more than they had last year the Department has sufficient funds for a good program. I also feel that the investigations on the part of both the Senate and the House, and also the plan to survey the appropriations made and by watching closely the operational field, we can make it impossible for this to be set up as a gigantic propaganda organization. All we want is to tell the world the actual truth about America.

I wish, however, to say something in behalf of the new Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Allen, who has just begun to take control of this organization. The gentleman will recall that he said there were five or six organizations, or departments, or agencies, making investigations of the OIE. We, too, made some investigation into the Department of State. I know we have shown some actual good results. There is a new Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Voice of America or what is known as the OIE, Mr. Allen, who was formerly Ambassador to Iran. He has only been on the job a short time. I can say in commendation of him that long before the newspapers published the stories about the State of Utah and the stories about what the OIE said regarding certain States, Mr. Allen called me personally, indicating that he himself disapproved of these transcripts, and he did something about it right away. He called them to my attention as chairman of the committee which makes appropriations for the Foreign Service and for the Department of State. He did not approve any of them and is sorry they had been broadcast. He made changes so this would not occur again.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

He discussed with me ways in which to keep a close check upon the release of any further transcripts dealing with any State in the Union or anything else about America in order that the true story of the United States be broadcast to the people of the world. I think in fairness to Mr. Allen I should tell that to the House.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Gladly.

Mr. GARY. Is it not also true that in the Mundt bill which authorizes these activities in the State Department and which passed the Congress we have provided for the creation of an advisory board of laymen outside of the Department to advise with the Department in the administration of this program.

Mr. STEFAN. Not only that, not only the program for the dissemination of radio information but also the dissemination and distribution over the world of books, magazines, and newspapers. There is set up in the Department an advisory organization. In this particular instance, however, under an amendment passed—offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]—we are endeavoring to put into the hands of private industry as much of this work of disseminating information as possible. However, there was some error on the part of the Department in not having a watchdog present in order to see to it that right information was sent out. That, however, has now been corrected.

Mr. GARY. I may also say to the gentleman that it is my information that although this advisory committee that has been authorized by the Mundt bill has not been set up that considerable work has been done in selecting the members, and that the committee will be named within the next few days.

Mr. STEFAN. That is very true. They are very slow in selecting the committee, but in spite of what the gentleman says the Assistant Secretary of State has been making efforts to see that the right information be given to the world.

Mr. GARY. But the committee I speak of has been authorized by the Congress.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman from Virginia is absolutely correct.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if there is anything in the conference action that will in any way hamper Mr. Allen from putting out an effective or a truly American program?

Mr. STEFAN. In my opinion, there is not anything to prevent him from doing that. They have more money now than they have ever had for this particular purpose. I may say to the membership of the House this Voice of America in the State Department for which you are appropriating \$27,000,000 is not the only voice of America for which you are appropriating money. This organization does not disseminate information in occupied areas, for instance. We have under General Clay in Germany one of the finest and most elaborate information organizations in the world doing practically the same thing that we are doing in OWI. They operate radio stations, they send out motion pictures, they set up libraries, they send out books and magazines. In fact, they do everything that you do with OIE and I refer to the organization which is composed of our own forces in the occupied areas. I want to assure you that organization is doing a good job in telling the real story about the United States of America.

There is another organization coming in here for a great deal of money, now known as ECA, once known as the ERP organization, the Marshall plan program. It has an elaborate program of furnishing information and disseminating information about the Marshall plan and a lot of things in reference to the United States of America. So you see, Mr. Speaker, we have sufficient organizations



to tell the American story. All that is necessary is that the true story be told effectively.

It was the purpose of your committee when we brought before you appropriation requests to set up this Voice of America in a modest way to see to it that these agencies of Government that are charged with telling the world about us—that the American story in the far corners of the world, should tell the real story. I have faith in Mr. Allen and I know he will do his best to carry out the wishes of the Congress.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman is aware of the fact, of course, that my idea of the true Voice of America is found in the hum of its factories and industries. The spirit of its people on their lush farms, the harmony of its free institutions, and in the purposefulness of its individuals. I have always felt that our American missionaries have been our best ambassadors, and that our educators and doctors have created more good will in a distraught world than any other emissary we have ever sent abroad. I am convinced of that.

Mr. STEFAN. I believe, and I think the gentleman will agree with me, that when we set up private industry to disseminate this information about America, that they had the same idea in view. Sometimes the agencies we set up do not take advantage of organizations in private industry that are set up and experienced in the art of radio, press, motion pictures, and so forth.

Mr. HORAN. Is there anything in the conference action that will keep the true Voice of America from coming into being under Mr. Allen at the present time, which will reflect the better side of our American institutions and individuals?

Mr. STEFAN. There is no reason why we cannot tell the real, the true, American story. There is nothing to hinder him from doing so.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I realize it is almost useless for me or anyone else to secure reductions in a bill after its terms have been agreed upon by a conference committee representing both Houses of Congress. I understand that it becomes necessary to make compromises in order to reach agreements on items that are in dispute. I am disappointed, however, that after the House Committee on Appropriations had given each item careful study, and had in my opinion been most liberal, that the other body should increase these items by the millions and then, in order to reach a settlement, our committee is required to raise the amount in a total of several million dollars. Some of these items are, in my opinion, unwarranted.

There are some items, though comparatively small, that are, I think, a waste of money.

When this bill was considered several weeks ago I tried to secure the adoption of an amendment to reduce an appropriation of \$500,000 for what is described "Representation allowances." It was conceded that most of the fund is spent for liquor to entertain foreigners abroad. Now, I find our committee comes back with an item, not for \$500,000, but for

\$650,000. They say it is a compromise and that the other body wanted to spend even a larger amount. Do not forget there are other items in this bill also spent for so-called entertainment. But let me remind you that there are thousands of dollars that are allocated for expenses of our diplomats and other representatives so they can entertain foreigners in a big way. Mr. Chairman, I just do not believe we need to spend \$650,000 a year for high-powered liquor and the frills that go with it in order to get along with representatives of other countries. Surely our diplomacy has not fallen to such a low ebb as that.

I believe \$650,000 spent for food for the needy people of those countries would go a whole lot farther in cultivating a friendly feeling and better understanding with people of foreign countries, rather than to spend it for lavish parties for foreign diplomats. Do not forget \$650,000 would go a long way in buying food for hungry children.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include certain articles in each.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by the Honorable Ernest O. Thompson, chairman, Texas Railroad Commission, on the New Look at the Oil Picture—What Is the Matter With the Oil Business? delivered at Tulsa, Okla., on May 18, 1948.

#### TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6758) making supplemental appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 6758, with Mr. BUCK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we now have before us the Treasury-Post Office supplemental appropriation bill. At the outset I wish again to express my personal indebtedness to my colleagues on this subcommittee and to pay a special compliment to the executive secretary, Mr. Hobbs, for a splendid piece of work. When the regular Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1949 was presented, it was explained that no funds were included for Customs and Coast Guard, because of management surveys which were being made of both agencies. Nor were refunds of internal revenue collections included in the regular bill, because it had not been possible to judge the effects of the Revenue Act of 1949. All three of these items are covered in this bill, which, although it is based on supplemental requests in same instances, is actually the regular annual appropriation bill for Customs and Coast Guard, and contains \$191,158,755 for these items, \$5,980,520 less than the estimates. Certain urgently needed supplemental funds are also included for the Post Office Department.

The management survey on Customs, by McKinsey & Co., and the one on the Coast Guard by Ebasco Services, Inc., are fine pieces of work, and the hearings indicate that both agencies considered them valuable, and are taking advantage of the recommendations made therein. Because of the readjustments necessary to carry out these recommendations, it was not deemed advisable by the subcommittee to cut too drastically. Customs in particular submitted estimates requesting less money than last year, in connection with which they also indicated that the action by Congress in making reductions in Customs last year, which was severely criticized in some quarters at the time, was justified and helpful.

Since Customs is voluntarily hoping to save \$1,000,000 this year, and gives indications of further reductions next year if the McKinsey survey recommendations can be carried out, the subcommittee only reduced their estimates by \$100,000.

The management survey did indicate that some additional funds for Coast Guard would be helpful, and would eventually lead to economies. On the basis of that report, supplemental estimates were submitted. The subcommittee, desiring to see a sound Coast Guard organization, and mindful too of that service's part in the national defense picture, granted in full the estimates for pay and allowances and personnel, and the only reductions made in the bill were for certain general expenses and for acquisitions. The general expense items were reduced about \$1,600,000, which will not affect the operating program of Coast Guard nor reduce its effectiveness in any way. Of the \$15,300,000 requested for acquisition, construction, and improve-









[PUBLIC LAW 597—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 400—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5607]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely :

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; salaries of the secretariat for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of nine (of which seven, including one at not to exceed \$3,000, shall be for replacement only); and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; newspapers (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$43,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of State (39 U. S. C. 321d); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; \$20,000,000, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the

Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

Printing and binding, Department of State: For printing and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise provided for, \$569,000.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other activities incident to the participation of the United States in an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employment of persons without regard to civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purpose hereof, \$25,000.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary expenses of the Foreign Service, except as otherwise provided for, including those authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and section 901 of title IX; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); ice and drinking water for office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of twenty-three, including two for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; purchase of uniforms; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of household furniture and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien sea-



men as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and the operation and maintenance of commissary and mess service (not to exceed \$200,000), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; \$43,750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, which rental payments may be made in advance, and may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$7,150,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$650,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing and binding for the Foreign Service, except as otherwise provided for, \$170,000: *Provided*, That printing and binding outside continental United States may be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$35,000,000, which is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions

of said Act which relate to payments representing the value of foreign property or credits.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$9,750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

#### INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

United States participation in international organizations: For expenses necessary for United States participation in international organizations, including payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of permanent United States representation to such organizations, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,100;

Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the executive secretary of the American group;

Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$1,200;

Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved March 4, 1948), \$135,000;

Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a, 278b), \$50,000;

Inter-American Coffee Board (55 Stat. 1158, 1160), \$8,000;

Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303), \$4,800;

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58 Stat. 1169), \$145,397;

Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its successor, \$6,720;

Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d), \$29,080;

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723;

International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,820;

International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$8,314;



International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$6,993;

International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147;

International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271), \$1,091,739;

International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061), \$2,553;

International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22 U. S. C. 263), \$4,837;

International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500;

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041), \$145,397;

Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$1,536,352;

Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238, 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287–287e), \$15,146,032 of which amount \$13,841,032 shall be available for contribution;

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m–287t), \$3,772,775 of which amount \$3,637,545 shall be available for contribution;

International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$680,500 of which amount \$600,000 shall be available for contribution;

In all, \$24,541,262, together with such additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States representation in United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and International Civil Aviation Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing such representation, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with the United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765–784), as amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United States contribution to the United Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and necessary expenses,

including transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the amount for United States representation in United Nations shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority contained in the first proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, with respect to the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for making allotments to the United States Mission to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the United States Representative to the United Nations in the same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

International contingencies: For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$3,600,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction machines and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of



organizations concerned with the activities of the International Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; purchase of nine (four for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$980,000.

Construction: For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100, to be immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, and to remain available until expended.

Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including personal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefore); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, \$37,560; for special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of two passenger automobiles; and the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes set forth in this clause, \$124,487; for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$58,853; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$31,500; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), \$103,100, in all, \$355,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses of said Commissions.

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public



Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information and educational activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of lease-hold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$3,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land outside the continental United States by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the Department of State is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

Cooperation with the American Republics: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United

States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American Republics; and the actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons, not United States Government employees, who may die while away from their homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; rental of boats, \$4,100,000; and the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the United States and the other American Republics, including the distribution



of materials and other services in the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard, outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and employment of personnel outside the continental United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of nineteen and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of trainees who may die while away from such homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); not to exceed \$150 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees of the United States Government, including military personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$18,924,000; and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,449,000; in all, \$21,373,000, to be available on July 1, 1948, and to remain available until June 30, 1950, and, in addition, the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of section 302 (a) of the Act in an amount not to exceed \$14,000,000, and the Philippine War Damage Commission is authorized to incur obligations for the payment of claims for compensation under section 304 of the Act in an amount not exceeding \$12,400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the appropriation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, together with the limitations included in said appropriations, shall be consolidated with the appropriation and limitations under this head in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the United States in

any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public works project authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philippines in connection with training programs: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any department or independent establishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of State or the Department of State.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1949, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).



SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the fiscal year 1949 pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the fiscal year 1949.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949".

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia, including a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and Board of Parole, \$770,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

For the Tax Division, \$875,000.

For the Criminal Division, \$750,000.

For the Claims Division, \$1,550,000.

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$220,000.

Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses not otherwise provided for, \$145,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$550,000.

Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$108,000.

Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921), \$5,000.

Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary expenses, including travel expenses and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,411,700, of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,350,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor; \$545,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, \$5,200,000.

Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody



of United States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$5,000 each; \$5,310,000, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$625,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; including personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of five hundred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$150,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Center, Quantico, Virginia; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think

it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$43,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only of one hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$27,150,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.



## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States, transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; purchase of one large bus at \$25,000 for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; \$17,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items for which payment is made originally from appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the institutions.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties; \$1,497,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that Service.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident

thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, \$298,000.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,650,000.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,100,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1949 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed \$5,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1948, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1948, in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$50,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative Division, Department of Justice.



## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States district attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1949".

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); \$1,025,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department, except for technical and scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$1,200,000.

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological information as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding, \$200,000, of which \$8,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reim-

bursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$590,000.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$102,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$5,100,000.

Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary to prepare for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including personal services at the seat of government; printing and binding; and personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; \$2,676,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "General administration, Bureau of the Census".

General administration, Bureau of the Census: For expenses necessary for general administration, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$725,000.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including per-



sonal services in the District of Columbia; hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft, but not more than eighty-five Government-owned aircraft shall be maintained or operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration after September 30, 1948; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other organizations serving aviation; \$82,451,000, and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administrator, acting for and on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized and directed to transfer to the United States without reimbursement or transfer of funds, legal title to a certain tract of land and improvements thereon at Los Angeles, California, covered by lease dated January 1, 1947, between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and heretofore designated by that Corporation as Plancor 890 and declared surplus to the needs of that Corporation, and to transfer such property to the control and jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency (Public Buildings Administration): *Provided further*, That the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to transfer to the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, without charge, aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment and hangar line and shop equipment.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; personal services in the District of Columbia; and purchase (not to exceed fifteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$10 099,000, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$12,000 000: *Provided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and to remain available

until June 30, 1949: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories and possessions of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation, and not to exceed \$578,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and operation and maintenance of five aircraft; \$1,800,000.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, and arms and ammunition; \$1,185,000; and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment as is commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of the Washington National Airport.

Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for an extension to the Terminal Building, acquisition of land necessary for and planning of an access road to the airport, the installation of additional paving to facilitate the loading and unloading of aircraft, and the repair of hangar roofs, \$1,835,000, to remain available until expended.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$3,000,000, and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized until June 30, 1953 to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$37,000,000, of which \$36,500,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects in Hawaii and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That the amount of \$3,000,000 appropriated herein shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including personal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed \$223,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Admin-



istration", to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$18,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby merged with this appropriation.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$12,500 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); purchase (not to exceed five, of which four shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of one and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the salary of the Chairman of the Board shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum and the salaries of the other members of the Board shall be at the rate of \$11,500 per annum.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$50,000.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instruments); and stationery for field use; \$3,400,000, of which not to exceed \$3,100,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 373), including the operation and maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when

assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; \$5,600,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,255,000.

The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed fifteen vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not to exceed \$2,500) for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,500,000, of which \$190,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That \$25,000 shall be available exclusively to carry out a study of hard fibers and hard fiber products.

Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,100,000.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; and other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography; \$8,285,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,500,000.



## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field; building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as follows:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto; \$1,350,000.

Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance; and the compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical data; \$4,120,000.

Radio propagation and standards: For development and maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-

quency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies, \$3,000,000.

### WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended (49 U. S. C. 603), and section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 1788), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of government; purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles, of which three shall be for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; purchase of tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations; \$21,880,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to the Act of February 12, 1946 (15 U. S. C. 313a), the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classification Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay. and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized in the fiscal year 1949, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies,



surplus to their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside the United States where determined necessary by the Secretary free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

SEC. 305. During the fiscal year 1949 officers and employees of the Department of Commerce having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments specified in said Act.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1949".

### TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose

compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$786,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$8,500, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$45,100, of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$175,700.

## OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

### UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$5,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

### COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the



presiding judge, \$177,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

#### UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

#### COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice, four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and necessary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and printing and binding; \$432,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$7,100.

#### TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$106,500.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$4,575,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,758,000.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to the offices named herein.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized by the Act of December 7, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9), and the Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$468,000.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362); and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,844,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other



Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$72,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (31 U. S. C. 321d); \$600,000.

Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$607,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, \$85,800.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by the Act of January 20, 1944 (28 U. S. C. 9a-d), \$865,000.

Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$170,000, together with \$614,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); \$150,000, together with \$654,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense funds for the fiscal year 1948 shall remain available until June 30, 1949, for the payment of salaries and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, \$430,000.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 402. As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act 1949".

#### TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-



ernment of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1949".

Approved June 3, 1948.

